

DR. TANCRED'S BRIEVEN.

DEEL I.

NU UITGEGEVEN AAN DIT KANTOOR.
INTEKENAREN WORDEN VERZOCHT HUNNE EKLEN
PLAATEN TE DOEN AVHALLEN.

DEEL II.

BEVATTENDE 14 BRIEVEN.

ZAL begonnen worden soodra er een genoeg-
zaam getal intekenaars zyn a'l om de Druk-ontkosten
te voldoen.

Dit Blad zal ten minste een groot zyn als het eerste,
en daervolgens ook eens zo veel hoger in pris zyn.
Dusgevolg dat men Exemplaren daarvan, wille ver-
kopen, worden dus verschot dadelijk intekenen, om
Uitgave instant te stellen het werk ter perse te leggen.

Het uitgegeven Deel sal van Morgen af, verkrybaar
zyn by den Agent van dit Blad te Stellenbosch.

Aan Stads- en Buitenhedelaars.

L. H. TWENTYMAN,
VOORNAMELYC synde de Koloni in het be-
gin van het aankomende jaer te verleent, biedt te koop
aan degenen vermoedelyke pryzers, een geheel uitgebreide en
vervuldend VOORRAAD FANCY en STAPEL GOED-
REN, YZERWERK, MESSENWERK, ZADELWERK, en
GLASWERK; slamede.

Versche knopjes Thee in 10 en 40 catty gematte pakjes.

AARDEWERK GLASWERK.

Op aant. WOENSDAG NAMIDDAG,
DEN 2 DEC. 1846, TEN 2 URE,
BY BLOKE & BARTMAN,
Op de Parade,

20 Korven gesorteerde AARDEWERK,
5 Dito ditto GLASWERK.

En verscheidene Goederen om rekenigen te sluiten.
L. H. TWENTYMAN.

30 Nov. 1846.

W. G. COMBRINK,
HOROLOGIEMAKER.

MAAKT aan het geerd Publiek bekend, DAT
HY MET ZYNEN WINKEL VERHUISD IS, uit de
Dorpstraat, naer de GROENTE MARKT No. 3, naast den
Heer H. H. LEX, alwaar hy voortgaat met het Repareeren van
Horologien, Klokkens en Murkydozen, gehoupen door nauw-
gezette omtrent syn werk, verder de gunst van het Publiek
te erlangen. Ook voorhanden enige Goud, Zilver en Pla-
tewerk, te koop tegen zeer billyke pryzers.—Huisklokken
angenomen om opgewone te worden by het jaer.

TENDERS.

TENDERS zullen worden aangenomen ten
Kantore van Procureurs REDELINGMUY &
WASSALA, 54, Kerkstraat, Kaapstad, tot WOENSDAG den
2de December aantstaande, ten 12 ure precies, voor onder-
staande Aandelen, te water:

5 Aandelen in de Zuid Afrikannische Bank.
10 Dito in de Protec. Assurancie Maatschappij,
3 Dito in de Walvisch Maatschappij,
3 Dito in de Gaslicht Maatschappij.

Tenders zullen mede worden ontvangen, ten Kantore van
de Executoren Kamer, tot voorrm, datum, voor een Aandelen
in de Executoren Kamer,
Kaapstad, den 25 November 1846.

Wed. A. BRINK, C. P. BRINK, AZ. } Executoren.

J. SMUTS, zyne Woonplaats aan Tygerberg,
uit de hand verkocht hebbende, zal op den 4de Januari
erstkomende, ter phasne voorrm, per publieke Vendue
den verkopen, te weten:

Al zyne Goederen, bestaande in Trekkosen, Koerien
en Bullen, van opegt Europeas ras, Rypaarden en Wa-
genpaarden, 10 intumende gedreasseerde Esels, Wagens,
Ploegen, Eggen, Tuigen en een Roamolen, mitgaders een
Hooi Myt van 100 rachten, en het gegasde Koorn, nog op
het land, dat in een myt zal worden gebragt, vroeg Garst
en Kapsche Garst, Ingelyks Huismeubelen, Sofas, Stoelen,
Ledikanten, meublynen Aanzetafels, Thee en Wasch-
tafel, Keukengereedschappen, en anders artikelen.

Die tot een bedrag van 1,000 Rda. en daarboven be-
steekt, kan zulks tegrs 5 per Cent, voor een jaer zeker op
rent behouden, mita stellende zekerheid ten zynen geno-
gen.

Iemand in middels genegen synde den Hooi Myt uit de hand
te koopen, kan daaroor by hem aanzoek doen.

Den 24 November 1846.

De Heer J. W. MOORREES, Vendu-Adm.

In den Insolventen Boedel van WILLEM MORKEL
DU TOIT, van de Paarl, Winkelier.

WAARSCHUWING.

ALLE Debiteuren in gemelden Boedel,

die hunne schulden niet betaald zullen hebben aan den
Heer EDWARD STRANHAM FORD, Paarl, en der Curato-
ren daarvan, voor of den 24 December 1846, ZULLEN OM-
MIDDELIG DAARNA IN BOUTEN WORDEN VERTOLGD.

G. L. STEYTLE, E. THOMPSON, E. S. FORD, } Ges. Curatoren.

Kaapstad, 28 Nov. 1846.

VERKOOPING VAN

Schapen en Ossen.

OP DONDERDAG, den 3de December aan-
staande, zullen 500 vette Schapen en 150 Trek-
en Slagossen, juist uit de Binnenlanden aangekomen, verkocht
worden ter Plaate van den Heer J. BERRIS, Sikkel.

L. P. CAUVIN, Afslager.

1,700 Extra vette Hamels,
200 Dito ditto Kapaterbokken.

OP DINGSDAG, den 1ste December eerst-

komende, zal de Ondergetekende ter zynre Plaate
gelegen achter de Paarl, per publieke Vendue late ver-
koopen, bovengemeld getal Hamels en Kapaterbokken, welke
hy niet by de hand zal verkoopen; ook kan men verzekerd
wees dat dit Voe niet gebragt wordt en extra ret is.

Achter de Paarl, 24 November 1846.

W. P. DU PLESSIS.

De Heer J. G. STEYTLE, Vendu-Adm.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

30 EXTRA VETTE SLAGTOSSEN,

Zonder Reserve.—Op DONDERDAG

den 3de December aantstaande, ten 11 ure, zal de Onderge-
teekende ter Plaate van den Heer C. MOSTERT, Junior,

Versche Vallei, nabij Montagu Bridge, doen verkoopen,

bovengemeld getal Ossen, in zeer goede conditie, en welke
stellig op den dag der verkooping present zullen zyn.

M. C. van NIEKERK.

De Heer J. G. STEYTLE, G.Z. Vendu-Afslager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

TER PLAATSE "GORESOE,"

1,000 Geodechte Merino Ooijen, 1, 2 en 3 Jaren oud

500 ditto Hamels en Lammeren,

20 Oprechte Merino Rammen, sommigen door

Eigenaar ingevoerd en gekocht lege, £30 per

meer per stuk.

40 Merinos en jonge Hengsten,

1 Welbekende en grote Ezehengst,

20 Goede Bastaard Koeien en Kalven.

ALSMEDA, 12 November 1846.

J. G. FAURE.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING,

TER PLAATSE "Fox & Hounds Inn," op

MAANDAG, den 7de December, van 1,300 uitge-

zochte Hamels, 40 jonge Trekkosen en 20 Slagossen.

Stellenbosch, den 27 December 1846.

J. G. FAURE.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING,

TER PLAATSE "The Fox & Hounds Inn," op

MAANDAG, den 7de December, van 1,300 uitge-

zochte Hamels, 40 jonge Trekkosen en 20 Slagossen.

Stellenbosch, den 27 December 1846.

J. G. FAURE.

Published at No. 36, Wolvestreet, Cape Town,
every Monday and Thursday morning and
dispatched to the various Districts by the
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language), by way of Supplement to the

"Times," Rds. 20 per Year of issue.

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Price

DE ZULD-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 30 NOVEMBER 1846.

WANNEER wy immer door een verhystering bevangen zyn geweest, dan was het voorzeker toen wy de grensbladen openden met de laatste post ontvangen. De laast voorgaande berigten hadden ons met de aangename hoop bezield, dat de Opperverbelhever, thans in het bezit van al hetgeen vereischt wordt om den orlog op eenne vervaardige wyze ten cinde te brengen, stiptelyk den gedrage regel volgden zou, welke wy en de gansche kolonie het publiek in denzelfden vorm zal worden aangeboden, zoodra zich daartoe een genoegzaam getrochschryf voordeel voortbrengt.

Deel I, van Dr. TANCRED'S uitmuntende briefen, 8 nommers behelzende, is op II. Donderdag aan den Kantoer van dit blad, in den vorm een Brochure gepubliceerd. Het nommer hetwelk in het blad van heden verschijnt sluit Deel II, hieltewel het publiek in denzelfden vorm zal worden aangeboden, zoodra zich daartoe een genoegzaam getrochschryf voordeel voortbrengt.

Indien eenig verdediger immer den lof verdient heeft, dat het hem gelukt is de zaak zyn enkele clienten op eenne aller-genoevaarste wyze te behandelen en de aantijgingen tegen hen door daadzaak en argumenten te wederleggen, dan komt zulks voorzeker dien bekwaam Heer toe. Hy is buiten alle kans van tegenspraak geslaagd te bewijzen, dat de vertoogen door de Gentsbewoners aan den Raad ingezonden, gene hersenschenken noch vergrotingen waren, en dat, terwyl onse Koloniale Regeerders halstarrig van rust en vrede droomden, de Valkana reeds at het smeuil was welks losbarsting de gansche kolonie met ons, ter bereiking van dat hoogst wenschelyk doel, noodzakelyk beschouwend. De berigten in het maatschappij tot ons, latste nommer en de nadere byzonderheden in dat van heden vervaart, zullen het publich enig denkbeeld kunnen geven van onzo teleurstelling en van de verwachtingen welke zy thans koesteren kunnen omtrent de volgende afdoening einer kwestie van welke de toekomstige welvaert der kolonie in eenne grote mate, indien niet geheel en al, afhangt.

Wy erkennen het volgaarne, dat de opgaven in die berigten vervaart, zeer los en uiteenlopende zyn, en dat het waarlyk moeijelijk is het denkbeeld der verlenging van eenen napoleontistand, in vereeniging met den oorlog op eenne vervaardige wyze ten cinde te brengen, stiptelyk den gedrage regel volgden zou, welke wy en de gansche kolonie het publiek in denzelfden vorm zal worden aangeboden, zoodra zich daartoe een genoegzaam getrochschryf voordeel voortbrengt.

Het is des Doctors voornemen, om in het III Deel, een kort overzigt te nemen van de merkwardige gebeurtenissen van den tegenwoordigen berichten orlog.

Het onderscheidend kenmerk van ons blad—deszelfs onpartydigheid—heeft ons genoopt, in dit nommer eenne plaats internuim voor de mededeeling, geteekend "Een Engelsche Boer." Wy hebben dezelve, op verzoek van den schryver uit een der latste nommers van den Commercial Advertiser overgenomen, en wy behoeven het voorzeker nauwlyks te zeggen dat wy geene bewonderaars zyn van de neerslaghing van genoemd in beoefuing schryf te brengen om het week gemaed te overtuigen, dat het behoud der schadelooze natuur-kindern, de eerst en groote overweging is. Niets is voorzeker beter berekend om het publiek met de diepste angstvalligheid te vervullen, dan zelfs het bloete deakbeeld dat zulke inzichten thans gekoesterd worden, en het zal geene verwondering baren wanneer wy zeggen dat het nieuws met de latste post ontvangen, eene meer dan gewone belangstelling heeft opgewekt. Het publiek was inderdaad slecht voorbereid iets anders te vernemmen dan dat de baarbaard eindelyk vernederd en gestraft zoude worden; dat de voortreffelijker magt van zyne verantwoordigden nabuur, hem op het levendigst en nadrukkelijker geleerd zoude worden; en den kolonist, voor zover zulks in dit geval doelyk is, vergoeding geschonken door den tsar-gaaf van het eigendom, hem zoo baldiglyk ontroofd. Deze zyn de schrikkingen die zy vermeenden dat alle staatkundige onderhandelingen onvermydelyk moesten voorafgaan, en die zy verwachtedes te zien aandringen onder het gebied des geschuts en eene beweging van al de magten tegen zulke enorme kosten, sedert de laaste maanden, naer het tooneel van beroering gevorderd.

Geen lapwerk kan de kolonisten thans meer bedreigen, zy hebben daarvan genoeg gehad, en dringen thans op het regt pan om, door het voor-schryf en sletten van enen vrede op stevige gronden, voor altoos aan die verderfelyke oorlogen, een einde te zien maken. Hunne verwachtingen zyn in dit opzigt gegronde; hun regt steunt op billykheid. Binnen de laast tien jaren hebben zy twe malen het dreevig schouwspel beleefd, dat een gedeelte van kolonialen tot zich getrokken hebben aan den kant van het Gouvernement, verneemt, verneemt wy dat an Sir Benjamin D'URBAN, die de aangehorenen dier volkplanting, voorheen met bekwaamheid en goed gevolg heeft, een voorstel gedaan is om de teugels van het bewind, weder te aanvaarden. Sir Benjamin, die enige jaren afgezondt heeft, is onlangs benoemd tot Gouverneur van een der West Indische eilanden, (Barbadoes gelegen) en de toebereiden ter aanvaarding van dat ambt, waren reeds aanmerkelyk gevorderd; maar daerop volgde eenne teugeling der barbaren, met moord en roef bezocht, in eenne woyen harschepen is geworden. Al de kraacht-zenuwen des lands worden by die geleden ter hunner verdryving versicht. De sporen die hunne verwoesting achterlieten zyn die eener totale ruine, armoede, gebrek en weé. Zy kunnen die treure-tooneelen niet langer verduren, en roepen derhalve uit eenen mond, dat niets hen bevredigen zal dan het by den hand nemen van maatregelen, berekend om de woede Kaffervuur en oorlog onherroepelyk te wisschen uit de jauroeken onzer koloniale geschiedenis.

Hoe groot de angstvalligheid des Publieks omtrent de afloening der belangryke kwestie welke thans de algemeene aandacht beoet, ook mogt zyn, niet minder is de graad van innige verwondering en diepe verontwaardiging, schier allerenge, ten toon gespreid, ten aanzien van den onoordeelkundige keuze door Zyne Excellentie gedaan, om tot het ambt van staatkundige Agent een Zendeling van het Londonsch Genootschap te verheffen.—

Het Publich is het nog niet vergeten—en ware dit zoo, zouden wy het onzen pligt beschouwen den dijnaren te herinneren—welke helsche streken en woelingen er door deszelfs vertegenwoordigers en huurlingen, gedurende den vorigen oorlog niet zyn aangewend, om het Engelsch Gouvernement en volk te doen geloven dat de Kolonisten die ramp van niemand anders dan aan zichzelven te wachten hadden. Hoe uitnemend wel het hem gelukt is, om door de schandelykste verkeerde voorstellingen den zwakken Kolonialen Minister van dien tyd, te bedotten en hem te openen om een enkele pennestreek het uitmuntend stelsel van dien voortreffelijker menschenvriend, Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, omver te werpen. Hoe, ten gevolge van dit besluit, zy gedurende eene reeks van tien jaren, hy gebrek aan behoorlyke wetten om de wilden in bedwang te houden, aan derzelver te derde genade, zyn bloot gesteld geweest; terwyl hen, als de baladige oorsaken des oorlogs, alle vergoeding voor geledene verlieren van het medoogenloos onthouden is geworden. Kortom, zy kunnen geene vertrouwen stellen in een lid van het lichaam aan welks bemoeijenis, ter omverwerping der bodeelde maatregelen, de verschrikelyke osoenden welke de kolonie onlangs getroffen hebben, in eene grote mate kunnen worden toegeschreven; en die zich berogen kan op zyne verwantschap met diegenen, die door hen ongebroken, en niet zonder reden, met een meer dan gewone achterdocht zyn beschouwd.

Met het individuel karakter en de bekwaamheden van dien telg, zy wy natuuryk ontbekend, maar al waren die ook van den eersten rang, dan beweren wy desmettegaende dat zy een ongeschikt voorwerp is voor de belangryke bediening,

wanneer men zegt, dat hy door Zyne Excellentie verheven is. Hy is gedurende enige jaren, indien wij ons niet misgissen, by de beruchte Gaikas-al Zendeling werkzaam geweest; en, om thans niet eens van de mislukking van zyn geestelijker werk te gewagen, is het zeker dat zy onder zyne leiding geen enkele schade in maatschappelyke beschaving gevorderd zyn; en dat de uitgebreide tebereidelijken tot den aantal op de kolonie,—het werk van genen enkeling dag, zyn arbeid en oorsnap, of door hem oogluikend moeten zyn over het hoofd gezien.

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De anstelling van den Bel-Ewer, Heer Calderwood is bevestigd. Hy zal zyn Hoofd Magistrat van dat gedeelte van bovengeblyk Openbaarhofs gezeteld hebben op de Kaffervuur en hieltewel over Britsche gezag zal gebragt worden. Wy hebben van goed gezag vermoeden dat het volgende aangezien kan worden als een hekkope schets der arrangementen welke gehandhaft zullen worden:

1. Geen Kaffer zal toegelaten worden, onder enige omstandigheden, in het Neutral Grondgebied te wonen, behalve zulks worden door kleurlozen en enige anderen die hierna in hetzelijke toegelaten zullen worden.

2. Daar de geheele Chitimo Rock bewoond is geworden een schulpplaats te zyn voor dieven en groblyk, offisjel derselvige niet voorseen gedeelte van den Neutral Grond uitmaakt, zulks deselve worden uitgevoerd.

3. Over de Oostelijke scheiding van bovengeblyk district, naar de Buffel Rivier, van den oorsprong tot aan den monderdaer, hieltewel over Britsche wetten geschilderd worden.

4. Om goede arrangemente te verzekeren en promptelyk eenige schending der wet te straffen, zal het land in deelinge verdeeld worden, ieder te worden overzien door een Kaffer beambte enig gelyk een Veldkornet; elke kraal een hoofdman te hebben die kansprakelyk gehouden zal worden voor alle misdaden door de bewoners geplegd, of waarin zy medeplyk zyn, en allen verantwoordelijc van den Britschen Magistraten, die niet gelyk voorheen, "magt" hebben zullen te voorzien, zonder die magt om te straffen; f' maar die ondersteund zullen worden door enkele sterke militaire magt, genoegzaam om te overvallen.

5. Eindom gesloten en naer enige kralen gespoed, zullen de volle walle en kosten met eens genomen worden; en indien het spoor verder gaat, zal assistente verleend worden den waren die te vinden, maar de eerste kralen sal verantwoordelijc gehouden worden tot dat het van deszelfs waarde, met alle kosten, aan den eigenaar zal terug geboerd worden.

6. Geene traktaaten zullen gemaakt worden, geene Openhoofden; en eenige personen die tot protec-ter geregeld zullen zyn, zullen diegenen zyn die zich onder het Britsche Gouvernement plasshen. Terwijl onverwachtyke toegang gemaakt zal worden tot voorzien van de vriesen weg, als men had voorgesteld.

7. Indien vredt op deszelfs voet gesloten wordt, zal ons Gouvernement het regt behouden Kolonialen Eigendom te nemen wat betreft gevonden zal worden, of het Kaffervuur intussen gesloten zal worden.

8. Dat de Kaffer grensleiding, van den oorsprong tot aan den Mond der Buffel Rivier, gepratouilleerd zal worden.

9. Dat de Kaffer grensleiding, van den oorsprong tot aan den Mond der Buffel Rivier, gepratouilleerd zal worden.

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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, NOVEMBER 30, 1846.

If ever we were seized by amazement, it certainly was on opening the Frontier papers received by the last post. The latest previous accounts had induced us to cherish the agreeable hope that the Commander-in-Chief, now in possession of everything to bring the war to an honorable issue, would strictly adhere to the line of conduct which we, and the whole colony with us, considered necessary to obtain that most desirable end. The information contained in the postscript to our last number, and the further particulars given in the present, will give the public some idea of our disappointment, and of the expectations which they may now indulge as to the satisfactory termination of a question upon which the future wellbeing of the colony greatly, if not entirely, depends.

We readily admit that the statements contained in those accounts are very vague and contradictory, and that it is really difficult to reconcile the idea of the prolongation of an armistice with the fact that the so-called political agent was already engaged in locating the Kafirs in the country allotted to them; as also the prolongation itself on the 18th, with the positive refusal to allow any extension whatever, attributed to His Excellency on the 16th. However this may be, it appears, and our private accounts from that quarter affirm, that an injurious spirit of vacillation is again displayed, and that His Excellency is surrounded by advisers, who, instilled with an erroneous spirit of would-be philanthropy, appear to call into action all their ingenuity, in order to convince the weak mind that the preservation of the innocent children of nature is the first and great consideration. Nothing, certainly, can be more calculated to fill the public with the greatest anxiety than the bare idea that such notions are entertained, and it will cause no surprise when we say, that the news received by the last post has occasioned a more than ordinary agitation. The public were indeed but ill prepared to hear anything else than that the savage would at last be subjugated and chastised by the superior force of his indignant neighbour, and the colonist, as far at least as practicable in this instance, compensated by a restoration of the property of which he had been so wantonly deprived. These were the arrangements which they supposed would indispensably precede all political negotiation, and which they expected to see enforced amidst the roaring of artillery and the movement of all the forces brought to the scene of commotion during the last months at such enormous expense. No patching can any longer satisfy them, they have had enough of it, and now insist on their right for ever to see an end made to those destructive wars, by the dictation and the settlement of a peace based on a solid foundation. Their expectations in this respect are well founded—their right rests on the witnessed the mournful tragedy that a part of the colony, flourishing and happy, was visited by the barbarian with murder and rapine, and within a few weeks transformed into a desert. These invasions require all the physical resources of the country to repel them, and the traces which they leave behind, are those of total ruin, poverty, want and misery. The colonists can no longer endure such awful calamities, and therefore unanimously exclaim that nothing will satisfy them but the adoption of measures calculated to erase the terms of Kafir invasion and war for ever from the annals of this colony.

However great may be the anxiety of the public respecting the settlement of the momentous question which now engages general attention, a no less degree of intense surprise and deep indignation is exhibited almost on every side with respect to the injudicious choice said to have been made by His Excellency, to elevate a Missionary of the London Society to the office of political Agent. The public still remember—and were this not the case, we would feel it our duty to remind them—what infernal tricks and manœuvres its representatives and hirelings practised during the former war, to make the British Government and people believe, that the Colonists had to blame themselves for the calamities which had befallen them. How completely they succeeded, by the most shameful misrepresentations, to deceive the imbecile Colonial Minister of the time, who, by a single stroke of his pen, upset the excellent system of that really true philanthropist Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN. How, in consequence of this decision, they were left exposed during a period of ten years to the tender mercies of the savages, without proper laws to restrain them; whilst, as the alleged wanton provokers of the war, they were mercilessly refused all compensation for the losses they had sustained. In short, they can place no confidence in the member of a body to whose interference, in occasioning the overthrow of the measures just alluded to, all the awful calamities which have lately befallen the Colony are in a great measure to be attributed; and who can boast of his connection with those, who were constantly, and not without cause, looked upon by them with more than ordinary suspicion.

We are of course unacquainted with the individual character and abilities of that scion; but even if they were of the first rank, we nevertheless maintain, that he is an improper object for the important office to which he is said to have been raised by His Excellency. If we recollect rightly, he has been laboring for a number of years among the famous Gaika clans; and even leaving the failure of his spiritual work out of the question, certain it is, that under his guidance they have not progressed a single step towards social civilization; and that the extensive preparations for the invasion of the Colony—not effected in a single day—have either escaped his eagle eye, or were totally overlooked by him.

Part I of Dr. TANCRED's excellent Letters, containing the first eight numbers, was published at this office on Thursday last in the shape of a pamphlet. The number appearing in this day's paper, concludes Part II, which will be offered to the public in the same form, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall offer to cover the expense of printing.

If any counsel ever deserved the praise of having succeeded in pleading the cause of his clients in the most able manner, and in completely rebut-

ting the charges against them by facts and arguments, it is certainly due to that gentleman. He has succeeded beyond all chance of controversy to prove that the remonstrances sent in to the Council by the frontier colonists, were neither hyperbolized or exaggerated, and that whilst our Colonial authorities obstinately dreamt of tranquillity and peace, the volcano was already smouldering, the explosion of which but shortly afterwards, filled the whole Colony with horror and dismay.

It is the intention of the Doctor in Part III, to take a cursory view of the remarkable occurrences of the present famous war.

The distinguishing character of our paper—it is impartiality—induced us to make room, in the present number for the communication signed "An English Farmer." We have copied it, by desire of the writer, from one of the last numbers of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and we need hardly say that we are no admirers of the detection of mind and the exaggeration of facts which it exhibits throughout. The object of the writer is evidently to convince his fellow agriculturists that nothing but total ruin awaits them under the operation of the present market regulations. We deemed it necessary in our last to warn our country friends not to allow themselves to be led astray by plausible arguments. We now repeat that advise, and with it also the propriety of placing a greater confidence on their own experience than on the cursory views of a few busybodies, whose chief aim appears to be, by proposing all sorts of novelties and trials, to keep the public mind in a constant state of agitation, without effecting any real good.

SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.

The following article, which may be looked upon as a faint ray, amidst the darkness by which we are surrounded, appears in the last number of the *Graham's Town Journal*. It is copied from the *Britannia* of the 29th August:—

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The critical situation of this important Colony having necessarily attracted much of the attention of the Government, we understand a proposal has been made to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, who formerly administered the affairs of the settlement with signal talents and success, again to resume the management of them. Sir Benjamin, who has for some years lived in retirement, was recently nominated Governor of one of the West India Islands (Barbadoes, we believe), and the preparations for his assumption of that office were in a considerable state of forwardness; but the exigency of the case, as regards the Cape, is understood to have suggested to the Colonial office the expediency of a change in his destination, and we believe, it only requires himself to decide upon the resumption of duties for which he tried judgment and experience preeminently qualify him. It will be recollect that the very unexpected supersession of this distinguished officer in his former government of the Cape of Good Hope, an event which took place when Lord Glenelg held the seals of the Colonial office, exhibited, as the time, among the colonists the greatest regret and astonishment.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Block Drift, 10th Nov. 1846.
1.—Lt. Bourchier's R.E., appointment as Commandant of the Clan-Wiliam Levy, with the pay of 10s. 6d. a-day, is dated from the 19th September inclusive.

2.—The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to authorize the appointment of Mr. Miles as Quarter Master to the 1st Division, with the daily pay of 4s., from the 24th July 1846.

3.—The Commander-in-Chief having called out a fresh Burger Force from the Frontier Districts of Uitenhage, Albany, Graaff-Reinet, Somerset and Cradock, is pleased to fix the following rates of pay to these Contingents, on their being embodied and reported ready to take the Field:—

Field Commandants	10s. 6d. each.
Field Captains	7s. 6d.
Field Subalterns	5s.
Two to each Company of 100 men	
Sergeants	1s.
Four to each Company of 100 men	
Burgesses	0 6d.

When the Contingent exceeds one Company, there will be an Adjutant and Quarter-Master, at 6s. each.

4.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorize a Clerk being employed by the Fort Adjutant of Fort Beaufort, from the 11th April, at the rate of 1s. per dic.

(Signed) A. J. CLOETE, Lt. Colonel,
Dy.-Gr.-Mr. General.

UITENHAGE.

Extract from a private letter dated Uitenhage Nov. 18.]
The Post arrived last night from Graham's Town, and reports that the Kafirs have broken their agreement and are entering the colony in large numbers, and that the new levies are sent out to check their progress.

On the night of the 15th, two Kafirs armed with assegais and guns, were apprehended and put in goal; and on the night of the 17th another was caught, likewise with assegais and gun, and detained as prisoners of war, till the Governor's pleasure is known.

The day before yesterday, three Kafir prisoners, who were imprisoned for murder, made their escape with the chains on their legs, and to day one was caught. Two policemen were sent out in search of them, but only found one who resisted by throwing stones at them, and they (the policemen) shot him through the leg which wounded him severely.

TULBAGH.

A Correspondent, signing himself "An Old Trader," complains of the difficulty of obtaining Medical Assistance and Medicine, in cases of emergency, at the above place, and states it as his opinion that an experienced Physician and an Apothecary would have no reason to regret settling there. Without going any further into the particulars of the communication of our Correspondent, we think this hint will be enough to ensure due attention from those whom it concerns.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

The following are some further particulars received by the Post on Wednesday last, and extracted from the *Graham's Town Journal* and *Grensblad*:—

THURSDAY.—Received the following important intelligence from Block Drift:—

Monday, 16th November, after His Excellency's return from Fort Beaufort, saw a large body of Kafirs assembled on the conical hill on the opposite side of the Chicane River. They had with them a small herd of cattle, and on enquiry I was informed that amongst the group of persons were the Chiefs Sandilla, Sonto, Tols and Tzatze, who had brought in 60 useless guns and 150 head of cattle. To their surprise, however, His Excellency, with that calmness, but decision of manner for which he is distinguished, refused to accept either the guns or the cattle. On this being made known to them it was quite amusing to witness the affected surprise and confusion of the parties—no doubt arising from their conviction of the failure of their schemes and the difficulty of imposing on the British Chief. On Sandilla being asked what number of guns he had brought, he replied doggedly, that the question was impertinent; he had brought all, and it was of no use counting them. He had likewise brought all the cattle, and if the Governor was not satisfied he might do what he pleased, as when he had taken all he possessed he should then claim to be supported by him. Sandilla evidently expected that His Excellency would have condescended to confer with him, but in this he was disappointed. He expressed a wish to speak to the Governor, but was informed His Excellency would only see him at the Camp, and to which he declined to proceed. Jan Tzatze, however, waited on the Governor on Tuesday, and on being admitted to an audience was explicitly informed that His Excellency only received him as a private individual, and not as a Kafir Chief. He was then told that the only preliminaries to peace that could be entered into were, unconditional surrender, and the

restitution of the colonial cattle. The same day Sandilla sent a message to the Governor, requesting that the duration of the armistice might be extended five days, so as to afford him time to collect the colonial cattle. To this His Excellency replied, that if Sandilla should perform the stipulations he had laid down within the five days in question, it would be to his own advantage; but that the armistice must end at the time he refused. Sir Andreas Stockenstrom even cattle and sheep had passed into his territory, while at the very time he refused. Sir Andreas Stockenstrom even cattle and sheep had passed into his territory, while at the very time he refused.

It may further interest you to learn, that His Excellency has succeeded in conveying a message to Kreli, disclaiming in express terms the convention provisionally made by Sir Andreas Stockenstrom with Chief. Kreli was informed that no such engagement could be acknowledged for a moment, as the Governor had undeniable proof that both colonial cattle and sheep had passed into his territory, while at the very time he refused. Sir Andreas Stockenstrom even cattle and sheep had passed into his territory, while at the very time he refused.

The coast from near Woody Cape to this place is fringed by a chain of sand hills, varying from 100 to 150 feet in height,

with many blind rivers breaking through them, and which are open after heavy rains. The country at the back of these sand hills is generally composed of sloping grassy hills, sprinkled with bush. We are given to understand that merchant vessels will be allowed to use the government moorings, and that must be prepared to slip immediately a vessel arrives with government stores. The moorings may be known by two chequered buoy buoys being attached to the end of the chain.

We have given insertion to the above remarks to the exclusion of other important matter, deeming the information of so valuable a nature to our mercantile community, and to the shipping interest of the Colony, and which we feel assured will be most acceptable to them. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Lieut. Forsyth for his successful exertions at Waterloo Bay, and on which the above remarks are founded. We sincerely hope that it will now be published for general information, and that its author will meet with that reward which is most agreeable to gentlemen of his profession, and to which his abilities justly entitle him.

Original Correspondence, 115.

To Sir PEREGRINE MATLADEON, Governor, in
Cape of Good Hope; or manager
of the Cape of Good Hope.

PART II.—LETTER No. 141.

Graham's Town, November 1846.

Know you, what oft roused up my ire? A land empty talking supererogatory noise With foresight that hardly served at most To guard its master gained a post; Yet round the world this man has been To see whatever could be done; Imported hither from his falshid tour, Grown ten times Peter than before. Whatever word you chance to drop, On it with vengeance he is sure to pop. Sir, if my judgment you'll allow, I've seen—And sure he ought to know— So beg you'd pay a due submission, And Acquiesce in his decision.

MERRICK.

Sir,—When I undertook to refute the groundless assertions reported to have been made by the Hon'ble John, in that ever to be lamented, memorable and deplorable speech, delivered before the Legislative Council on the 7th October 1845, I divided the said speech into three parts, as I thought that such a division would afford me the best opportunity of encountering every objection and refuting every unjust assertion contained therein against the state of things on this Frontier. The division I made was this, firstly, "That the Secretary, if rightly understood him, asserted that the measures proposed for the petitioners, were neither feasible nor practicable." In order to discover this I endeavored to show in Letter No. 4 Part II, the great benefit that was likely to accrue to the Colony, had the Courts of Appeal and I have done so without attempting to sway in any manner the minds of my fellow men. I left the public voice to decide on the utility or disadvantage to be derived from the adoption or rejection of such a measure. But if it ever should be publicly discussed, I shall give a most determined opposition, to the establishment of a separate executive for this Province, and I have done so without attempting to sway in any manner the minds of my fellow men. I left the public voice to decide on the utility or disadvantage to be derived from the adoption or rejection of such a measure. But if it ever should be publicly discussed, I shall give a most determined opposition, to the establishment of a separate executive for this Province, unless the members of a separate executive by the voice of the Colonists. There are too many who would great men here with shallow intellects and still more empty heads who, anxious to take in all, know very little about anything, and would know still more about the obligations or duties of a statesman or of managing the affairs of a small kingdom than this, than a bull frog would know how to guide an air balloon through the Atmospheric Element. If such men became members of a Legislative Council, they would resemble Darby when suddenly raised from peatcutting to be Mayor of Limerick, they would neither know themselves nor any body else. If ever there is a separate executive granted to this province, the colonists must insist on a representative assembly. I next introduced to your Excellency's notice in Letter No. 6, Part II, the question of the gunpowder monopoly, and endeavored to show your Excellency how imperatively the Government were called upon to take the control of that material entirely in its own hands. I forgot, while treating on this subject, to mention a few things, which if I introduce here, may tend further to remove the objections and corroborate the arguments made use of in favor of a Government monopoly in this article. The first is, that the task of analyzing that speech is finished. I hope your Excellency and the public are satisfied. If I have contributed in any way to the public good, I am amply remunerated. I shall immediately enter upon the narrative and begin with the year 1845. Of the Secretary and his speech allow me, Sir, to take leave, and to say to both one and the other, vale, vale, in eternum vale. FAREWELL, AND FOR EVER!

Accept, Sir, of my thanks for the great attention that you have exhibited during the dissection of so bad a subject, and I hope the public will extend to me their pardon for having detained it so long before their minds, thereby exhausting their kindness and patience. It is now before them for JUDGEMENT, and I have not the least doubt but that they WILL HAND DOWN A JUST AND IMPARTIAL ONE TO POSTERITY.

Agony of grief mounts over the many that have been murdered, and sent unexpectedly before their God for judgment, and before their time to a premature grave, leaving widows and orphans deprived of their means of subsistence, destituted, forsaken and without protectors on the face of the Earth, exposed to its selfish coldness, and pitiless scorn. No matter what the world thinks to the contrary, will such things think you, Sir, can such things pass unnoticed by a just, impartial and all seeing God? NO NEVER. THEY CANTER. The time of retribution is coming, it is at hand. And now, turning to your Secretary, let me recall to his mind, the concluding words of his speech, and explain, before I write them. "Woe be to all false self sent Prophets!" Here are his words: "The occasion seemed to require the explanations, and believing that I have dissipated the allegations against your Government, I hope sincerely that a better understanding of the real state of the Frontier will be formed." Did you then believe the Secretary, Sir? Do you believe him now? Does the public believe me when I state that I have dissipated the allegations made by that Secretary against the Colonists? Which of the two, myself or the Secretary, will the public believe?" I have endeavored to prove that life and property are more secure now than they have been at any former period." We all know the means he adopted to endeavor to prove this assertion. And if life and property were more secure than at any former period, what a blessed state we must have been in for many years past!! How comes it that he proclaimed was so immediately after? He publishes his speech thus, "I have submitted that a good foundation has been laid, and that a sound border policy has been established." If he has any more specimens of that kind of policy in reserve, I hope the public will endeavor to procure one for the pillory, and honor it by a coating of rotas.

A word now, Sir, to your Secretary, and I shall conclude the 2nd of this series of letters. After he had managed our cause, and tramped on our feelings in the Council, we endeavored to calm the troubled sea of our thoughts, we endeavored to direct their course with steadiness amid the breakers that have since wrought our destruction. Let the misery, then, that has been entailed on us work on his conscience, until ample compensation be afforded to the sufferers. Let every sentence of that speech sting him to the soul, and let the children of future days, when weeping over the untimely deaths of the strong and the youthful, remember the cause of them. Let him not venture in the next meeting of the Council to sympathize with us in our sorrows; nor mourn over the slain. They have been insulted long enough whilst living. Let it not be carried to the sacred tombs of the murdered. If he has even a faint belief of future retribution, he must see that by persevering in such a course he will soon be hurried into the vortex of tremendous misery. Has he any excuse to offer? Can he recall from their rotting sleep the murdered driven by misrepresentation to destruction? Let them undefined forebodings, formed partly of disturbed thoughts, and partly of uneasy feelings, be his attendants in rapid and harrowing succession. Let it be some time before he can recover even a partial state of composure. Let the spectre of that speech always haunt him by day, and make his anger like a tempest of the soul. Let it disturb his repose by night, and let the visions of the murdered that in life sought in vain for protection, and were scorned away as exaggerators, incessantly affright him during the dread and dreary silence reigning all around, until he endeavors to make amends for all the injuries inflicted on us. I have done. The task of analyzing that speech is finished. I hope your Excellency and the public are satisfied. If I have contributed in any way to the public good, I am amply remunerated. I shall immediately enter upon the narrative and begin with the year 1845. Of the Secretary and his speech allow me, Sir, to take leave, and to say to both one and the other, vale, vale, in eternum vale. FAREWELL, AND FOR EVER!

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

AUG. JOS. TANCRED, D.D.

END OF PART TWO.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

Koerberg, 12th Nov. 1846.

TO THE EDITOR: Sir,—The Agricultural Interests of this Colony require the most serious consideration, and speedy relief from the long endured oppression they have labored under; for notwithstanding the temporary impetus arising out of the large supplies for the Kafir war, which has had the effect of leading the Farmers to expect a continuation of high prices, we, who know a little better what is going on in the world, look forward with much anxiety to the future. Farmers in the country have but little access to newspapers, for want of post communication (the grand medium of civilization,) they are apt to look to the present—were all to whom our interests are confided to do the same, we should soon be in the back ground altogether. Had it not been for the Kafir war, and the failure of the potato crop in Europe our markets here, at this time would be deluged with foreign agricultural produce, particularly American, so that we would not be remunerated for the cultivation of wheat. Even with all these circumstances, superfluous American flour, as much as can be obtained from three muids of Cape wheat, is selling for less than one muid of that article. Next year we may expect it to 25 per cent, and upwards, cheaper. A load of wheat can be sent from New York to Table Bay for one pound sterling—while such is the enormous rate of transport here, that within these few days a friend of mine has undertaken a contract to furnish oxen to convey two wagon loads of merchandise from the Paarl to Hex River, (about one day's journey on horseback) for the sum of ten pounds. The trader paying this rather than run the hazard of rendering his own cattle unserviceable for the rest of the journey—such is the state of the N. E. main road to the interior for want of repairs. That grand work, Moster's Hooch Pass, will, however, soon be completed, and then we feel confident the Central Board must take this line of road into their hands as a main road, which it certainly is to all intents and purposes; for the amount of

The Market, when it was their interest so to do; but not to be a bar to all private contracts, as it now is, and the cause of half a day's delay in Cap-Town, when we might in the summer be out again by sun rise, to feed and refresh our poor cattle.

It cannot be generally known that in this year of our Lord 1846, were I to send my butter to any one in Town at a fixed price by private contract, without waiting to undergo the ceremony of being knocked down by the auctioneer's hammer in the Town Market—even one pound—I am liable to a fine of 50 or nearly 100 times its value!!!

Yet such is the 133rd section of the Cape Town Market Regulations in force at this time. Government never could have contemplated the possibility of such an abuse of power when they transferred our interests to the mercies of the Municipality; we look, therefore, to them to correct it. The records of the Burgher Senate shew the intentions of the market establishment clearly; for it will be found in the 13th section of the Market Regulations published in July, 1808, stated, "If, during the first year, the revenues of the market should have been less than the expenses, the market dues shall be increased as much as will be necessary; but if, on the contrary, they were rated too high, they were to be reduced." It is quite clear, therefore, that they have departed entirely from the spirit and intentions of the institution, as the expenses of the establishment, and police attendant, do not exceed £800 per annum, while the revenue of the last year cannot be less than £6000!! and the only set off or excuse to detain any part of this, is the use of the streets by the farmers' wagons. Why, if they were covered with Turkey carpets for our use, it would be monstrously high to charge us such a sum; but as they are only covered with gravel like other towns, we cannot conceive upon what principle or excuse such glaring robbery of the sweat and blood of the poor farmers can be tolerated!—there can be no other made of viewing it in any light. The members of the Municipality cannot possibly understand the nature of the system for there are excellent men among them who would not countenance injustice knowingly. The truth is, they do not; they fancy it is not altogether quite clear, but are afraid of the trouble of going into its merits for fear of discovering something wrong, and being obliged to remodel the whole concern. Business is left to a few individuals, who, having their hands full of their own affairs, rattle it off without weighing its importance to the agricultural community, and they are not aware of the consequences, or they would certainly be more careful. But are we to suffer because these men have not time to do us justice, if they were inclined? Government have made a blunder in giving such powers to the Municipal; petitions are signing in all directions to the Legislative Council praying for relief from such injustice and oppression, which is a disgrace to the enlightened age in which we live; and we feel confident that it will soon be granted. It will, however, be a lesson not to be forgotten, and shews how even the best of free institutions may be abused, when not guarded by integrity of purpose and conscientious discharge of the duties entrusted to its members. This is truly an Agricultural colony; its main interests ought, therefore, to be carefully watched and guarded.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
AN ENGLISH FARMER.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY MORNING.

The *Frontier Times* received by the Post on Saturday Afternoon last, contains no additional accounts from Head Quarters, but confirms the previous intelligence about the extension of the truce until the 28th. H. M.'s 6th Regiment had arrived at Graham's Town on the 21st, and the Rifle Brigade on the 23rd instant.

By the above opportunity, the following came to hand:

To Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Graham's Town, Nov. 24, 1846.

Sir, — I have been so occupied with various things, that I could not possibly enter into upon 1846, and forward you a letter with a continuation of said events. I cannot let this post be lost without addressing your Excellency on behalf of this ruined and distressed Colony.

I conjure you, Sir, to pause and reflect upon the measures that you are about to adopt. Recollect that you are to stand one day at the tribunal of Heaven, and that the manner in which you governed this Colony will be demanded at your hands.

The Colonists demand justice; they require, that no Kafirs be ever again located in the neutral territory; that no Chief be recognized; that no MISSIONARY be allowed on any account to interfere with political or worldly matters; that there be a total and unconditional surrender of arms and restoration of plundered property.

If anything short of this be done; If there be peace on any other terms, at a time when your Government has given you every encouragement and support, and troops pouring in from every quarter, and so much of the public revenue expended; I recommend the entire Colony to a man to rise in mass, and petition Her Majesty to recall you immediately, and cancel all your negotiations.

From what I know of the Kafir character, if the entire Colony stamp'd on your conduct the mark of approbation. I would call out with the motto of my ancestors: *Si omnes, ego non.*

If the Colony, as one man, approved of your measures, I would stand alone and fearlessly PROTEST against them. Be cautious. — The Kafir is crafty and treacherous. — Be firm, they will pretend submission in order to deceive you — Beware. For a short time hence, if you now act unwise; you will have another ruinous, expensive and destructive Kafir war.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,
AUG. JOS. TANCRED, D.D.

WHITE RICE.

THE Undersigned are landing from the *Essex*, direct from Calcutta, a small batch of Patna Rice, of superior quality. — *JAMILSON & Co.*

Hoerengracht, and

Next Door to H. M. Custom House.

THIS MORNING. TO THE TRADE.

Baltic Deals and Planks.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held at the North Wharf, THIS MORNING, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, of superior Deals and Planks, now landing from the "Zwartwick."

R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.

DR. TANCRED'S LETTERS.

PART I.

NOW PUBLISHING AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE, 1s. 6d.

Subscribers are requested to send for their Copies.

PART II.

CONTAINING FOURTEEN LETTERS,

WILL be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer to cover the expense of printing.

This Part will be at least double the size of the first, and consequently require double the amount of subscription.

All those desiring to secure copies thereof, are requested to enter their names immediately, in order to enable the publishers to put the work in hand.

Prepared Horse Hides, Roans, French Japan Skins, Valentine Hides, some Allum Leather, &c.

Cochsmakers and common Paints of all colors, Rottenstone, Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Coach Varnish, French Polish, Paint Brushes, Paint Stones and Mallets.

Cochsmaker's Trimmers, Wheel Plates, Anvils, Smith's Bellows, and a variety of Smith's Tools, as Vice, Sledge, Hand and Set Hammers, Swedges, Wrenches, &c., a set of Spring Tools (10 pieces), a Drill Machine (43 feet).

Also some unfinished Carriages, as Phaetons, Cartas, Chariots, a Dennet, Barouche, Landau, with 39 pair of Wheels, some under Carriages, &c., &c.

With an unusual variety of useful Materials and Lumber,

LIKWISE WILL BE PUT UPON sale

One or two of RICHARDSON & Co.'s, splendid Photoas,

a first-rate headed Spring Cart, with Plate glass, and a

Pleasure Wagon for 2 or 4 Horses, similar to Mr. WATSON's much admired one.

E. A. BRAND, Auctioneer.

Mr. G. L. STEYTLE, Auctioneer.

1000 feet Flooring Boards, 1,400 feet Cedar Paneling, 780 feet Mahogany in Boards and Logs, Cedarwood in Logs and Boards, 300 cubic feet of Stinkwood, some Boards of Stinkwood, White Elm, &c., &c.

A quantity of the best seasoned Wagon Wood, in all varieties, as Tongues, Schamels, Draul-boards, Spokes, Diesel-booms, &c., &c.

About 1000 lbs. of Flat and Square Iron, some bars of

Steel, about 300 Robben Island Flags, some tone Coal, 500 Packs Screws, 19 do. Bolts and Nuts, 235 do. Tacks, 15 do. Tubs, Patent Carrings, Wings, Steps, Axles, and Boxes, do. Arms, Springs, Headjoints, 6 boxes Plates, glass, 25 pair Carriage Lamps, Pedestals, Sharps, &c.

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