











Koberg, August 30, 1848. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon it be able to place obstacles in the way of it...

To the Editor: Sir, Had legislators borne this maxim in mind when they passed the coloured classes from bondage and all reasonable control over their unenlightened nature...

The manner in which it was carried out was the robbery ever committed upon defenceless men, and was never contemplated by the promoters of Emancipation.

Even at the rate of valuation, which was below the real cost of the slaves, two-thirds of that amount was struck off, and the remaining third went to the capitalists (the mortgagees)...

As long as capital was diffused in any reasonable proportions throughout the country, agriculture flourished; but when labour became unprofitable, capital was withdrawn, and now the present hollow and credit system, the spawa of Adam Smith's fallacies...

Slavery existed here but in name. The colonists would willingly, like the inhabitants of St. Helena, have made all their slaves free after a certain period of preparation for the change, without a penny of compensation money...

The day has at length arrived when conviction is brought home too clearly before Parliament, that the depressed state of the former slave-holding colonies arises from the injudicious wild manner by which the experiment of emancipation was carried out...

The Farmers neither understand the constitutional mode of representing their grievances by petitions, nor can they be persuaded that it is necessary to represent such glaring injustice and inconsistencies, by which they are ruined...

As for emigration, I have now employed a great number of the imported labourers. Civility at first is really a native laborer after being tormented so long by rude unrestrained native labourers...

Oh, yes! surely there is yet a straight forward plain honest course open; extend the present council by Selection not Election. Let separation be at once conceded to agriculture...

Oh, yes! surely there is yet a straight forward plain honest course open; extend the present council by Selection not Election. Let separation be at once conceded to agriculture...

Oh, yes! surely there is yet a straight forward plain honest course open; extend the present council by Selection not Election. Let separation be at once conceded to agriculture...

formation of the seavall. Honor be to the genius of our talented hon. Secretary, Mr. Montagu, who has left nothing in doubt, but all clear to go to work without distressing the Colony for the means of doing it...

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without advising to another interesting topic at the present time, since it bears on the subject I have said so much upon already. The real cause of objection to British rule beyond the Orange River...

Deep, deep indeed, is the discontent, the misery caused by such insane policy—the hardships the Farmers, their wives, and children suffer from it, are too bitter, too humiliating to be described...

AN ENGLISH FARMER. GREAT MEETING OF THE KAFIR CHIEFS AND HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

On the 7th October, at King William's Town. [FROM OUR OWN REPORTER] Saturday, 7th October, was the day appointed by the Governor to meet the Chiefs of the H'lambe and G'kara Tribes...

They formed a large circle, all the Chiefs sitting in the centre. The Band of the Rifle Brigade struck up "God Save the Queen," when the Governor and Suite walked up in the following order:—

Three Civil Kafir Police, the centre one bearing the Staff of Office. W. Shepton, Esq., Interpreter to the High Commissioner.

The Lord Bishop—The Governor, Colonel Mackinnon. Major Gerrard, Brigade Major Bisset.

The Governor was received by the Chiefs and people, all standing. After a moments pause he desired them to sit down, and the Meeting commenced, by the Governor addressing them in substance in the following words:—

"The Governor—Chiefs and my children!—Right glad am I to meet you this day, and to hear that there are no complaints against you since we were here before. Krell would have been here to-day, but he was so far off that he could not get here in time...

Colonel Mackinnon. I am perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the Commissioners—every one of them have done their duty in the most efficient manner, in carrying out my views, and the instructions of your Excellency.

The Governor then called upon the Commissioners, and inquired whether they had any complaints to make against the Chiefs, that he might know whom he was to censure and whom he was to applaud.

W. M. D. Fynn.—Chiefs, I have no complaints to make against Krell; he has rendered me every assistance to support my authority. Four days ago I informed Krell that His Excellency had called upon me...

His Excellency then called upon Capt. Maclean, Cornish sloop for the H'lambe. I have no reason to be well satisfied with the Chiefs of the H'lambe district. The depredation reports show clearly how few robberies have been committed on this Bank of Albany...

in the H'lambe location which has not been noticed. I beg to be sorry to see your Excellency's notice that I have conducted as far as the Government measures solely by the aid of the "Gazette," your Excellency's stick, and in no instance have I been obliged to call for a military force.

The Governor—What have you to say Sandilli? Sandilli then called upon Macomo. The Governor—I called upon you Sandilli, and not upon Macomo.

[Sandilli being seated in the centre of the circle at this time, quietly crossing his arms over the greatest coolness he could assume, he handed K to one of his councillors, and then rose to address His Excellency.

Sandilli—I have nothing to say.—We rejoice to see your Excellency sent back again. We congratulate you on your success. We all rejoice. I am sorry that our congratulation is not complete. Krell is not here, and I should like, as with one voice, that the whole of Kaffirland should congratulate your Excellency.

Umbala then rose—I beg that your Excellency will wait for Krell, as he is to wait for Krell. Krell has been before for King William's Town, and only found the spoor of your Excellency. Shall he again come and find the Great Chief gone, and shall his heart once more be made sad by disappointment?

The Governor—I should like to see Krell; I will wait as long as I can, but I must leave to be present at a Council in Cape Town. Here is Krell's mouth (pointing to Mr. Fynn), and he has already heard what he has said. Krell knew that he had done wrong during the war. He sent to all the Missionaries to pray that he might receive forgiveness...

Here is the Lord Bishop from Cape Town, who rode ninety miles yesterday on purpose to be at this meeting. If Krell had done the same he would have been here to-day. He has been sent on by the good people of England to teach you the religion of the Queen of England. This is the man that teaches me the way to salvation, and has come to see what he can do for you in teaching you the way to be Christians.

The Governor—The Lord Bishop wishes to speak a few words. The Lord Bishop—Chiefs! I am glad to meet you all here this day. As the Great Chief has just told you, I rode yesterday all the way from Graham's Town, that I might be present at this meeting, of which I only heard the day before.

I am, as you have been told, the Bishop of the English Church in this part of the world—of that Church to which our Queen belongs, and I wish now to assure you of the interest—the deep interest—which I take in you and your condition, and to tell you of my earnest desire to do you any good in my power.

The Governor—I now take leave of you. Before leaving, I again give over my staff of office to my brother, Colonel Mackinnon. There will be another meeting on the 7th Jan. I will come if I can. Each Chief must then bring an ox, as a token of submission, and an acknowledgement for the lands you hold from the Queen, and Col. Mackinnon shall give presents to the Chiefs according to their merits.

The Governor here handed his staff of office to Colonel Mackinnon, and bade them farewell. The whole of the Chiefs and their people then rose, uncovered their heads, and with one voice, shouted "Farewell Great Chief." The band of the Rifle Brigade struck up the National Anthem, and the Kaffirs dispersed.—Extra to the G. T. Journal, October 7.

IRELAND. COMMENCEMENT AND DEFEAT OF THE REBELLION.

The following graphic and interesting account is abridged from the Times of yesterday:—"WILLMOR, near Ballingarry, County of Tipperary, Saturday Night. (From our Reporter.)

"The news which I have to communicate with you, I am sure, universal satisfaction in England and throughout the world. The rebellion, having actually commenced this morning on the common of Boulagh, near Ballingarry, has been decisively checked by the firmness and courage of fifty or sixty police.

strong military force moved at once from the barracks there to the same point. Proceeding to Ballingarry, the residence of Mr. O'Connell, he there received further information as to the whereabouts of Mr. O'Brien and his rebel crew. Acting upon this, he proceeded at once to Thurles, and having secured military reinforcements of the most complete and overwhelming kind from that place, and by the aid of messengers, from Fethard, Clonmel, Templemore, and Cashel, he had all these concentrated on the spot, which had been pointed out to him as the headquarters of the rebel army.

While all these preparations were in progress, the small but courageous band of policemen from Callan had already penetrated to the very centre of disaffection, and, with a resolution which, when all the circumstances are known, will excite universal admiration, had in effect suppressed the insurrection. A body of fifty armed men had checked the rebellion, which was to sweep before it the arms of the Queen, and to dissipate the two islands for ever!

As I have not yet been on the field of battle, I am only able to give a general outline of what took place there. The police, marching to the common of Boulagh, found Smith O'Brien and his associates in treason stationed there with an overwhelming force, ready to give them battle. The bell of the nearest Roman Catholic Chapel had been rung as soon as they were seen approaching, and crowds of persons were momentarily flocking to the ranks of the insurgents.

One account says that the rebels, surrounded and cut off, chief-constable Trant threw his men into a substantial slated house which stands on an eminence close to the common. Here they were speedily assailed by the armed mob without and by their leaders. Mr. Smith O'Brien went up to the window with a brace of pistols in his hands, and called on them to surrender their arms, promising them that if they complied their persons would be safe.

While he parlayed and endeavoured to fraternize by shaking hands with the men through the windows, his adherents were very coolly piling straw and hay at the entrance of the house, with the view of suffocating the poor fellows within, or burning them alive.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS. (From the "Times.")

A large portion of the Irish metropolis is openly organizing, arming, training, and provisioning for war. Already twenty or thirty brigades have been raised under the name of clubs, with captain and some other ambiguous titles. By the historical denominations they assume they announce that they are preparing to repeat the execution of the bloody rebellion of 1798.

The British public hates nothing more than a weak government, and therefore it will be relieved to find that the government is resolved to adapt its measures to the facts of the case, and to deal with men as it finds them. It has taken its measures accordingly. Parliament will soon be prorogued, and it will probably be seven months before it meets again. In those seven months, we are positively assured, on the word of the rebels themselves, that we shall have a rebellion.

The British public hates nothing more than a weak government, and therefore it will be relieved to find that the government is resolved to adapt its measures to the facts of the case, and to deal with men as it finds them. It has taken its measures accordingly. Parliament will soon be prorogued, and it will probably be seven months before it meets again.

Of course there is a quiet strength and an immense strength on the side of loyalty in Ireland. There is a well disciplined and well appointed army of 45,000 men, including 10,000 police, worth twice the amount of those very miscellaneous, ill-trained, and ill officered forces we had in 1798.

The people of England will sympathize with the people of Ireland in every real grievance, and aid them in every legitimate demand. Heaven knows they have sorrows and grievances enough of their own to teach them a little tenderness to others. But they will have no sympathy whatever with those who would light the horrid fires and throw the bloody streams of a long civil war, and who would blockade every port on our western shores with an independent Celtic Republic.—Evening Packet, July 25.

WEST INDIA.

The Foreign West India Islands are in a bad state altogether, arising from the influence of public events in Europe, and from the disturbances, that have recently taken place in Hayti, Martinique, &c. From a private correspondent in the Danish island of St. Thomas, we have received a long account of an insurrection that took place in the Island of St. Croix. It appears that the 2d of June the slaves rose en masse, and took possession of the principal fort on the island; but, finding the insurrection general, and that he himself was in the power of the rebels, he was forced to accede in full to their demands, and to declare all the slaves free from that day. A few days afterwards the slaves again rose, some troops were despatched towards the slaves again, some troops were despatched towards the slaves again, some troops were despatched towards the slaves again.