

WELKONIJEN.

Op woensdag DONDERSDAG den 29 dezer, ten 11 ure, zullen ter Plaatse van den Heer H. T. van der ...

DE ZUID-APRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 28 APRIL 1847.

PRIVAT brieven met de laatste post van Grahamstad ontvangen, melden, dat de ongelukkige uitstap van het regiment SMITH vóór de ...

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DE EDELE T. B. BAYLEY. Galedon, 20 Maart 1847. 'Edele Heer!—Wij de Ouderwetse deprivatie, benoemd op een publieke ...

DE OAKS. 2 April 1847. Myne Heeren!—Wij betoef in mynen hartelijken dank voor de vriendelijke ...

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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN. CAPE TOWN, APRIL 26, 1947.

PRIVATE Letters received by the last post from Graham's Town, mention that the unfortunate result of the action brought by young SMITH against Lieut. Col. LINDSAY, as stated in our number of the 19th instant, had brought the country in a ferment. The inhabitants of that part of the Colony, viewing the matter in its true light, had enabled the injured party, by means of voluntary subscriptions, to bring this action, in order by that means to obtain the requisite redress.

The case of young SMITH has thus, emphatically become that of the public, and we are convinced that all honest men throughout the Colony will consider it as such. Under this conviction, we entertain the best expectations as to the result of the efforts about to be made in other parts to bring this painful case fairly before the competent tribunal, and, as connected therewith, to have the point respecting the true meaning and extent of the term "Martial Law" for ever decided.

The disturbed state of the Frontier has unhappily hitherto prevented the settlement of questions, at last apparently in progress, as to the correction of long-standing abuses, at least rightly interpreted. In the province of these districts, I could have wished to share, but I felt it impossible to purchase this gratification at the expense of that independence which, as a Public Representative, it was my duty to assert, and I am happy to find that my designation of Council on these grounds, has met with your entire approval.

As immediately connected with the above subject, we did not deem it inappropriate to copy the following letter of the Attorney for the prosecution from the last Graham's Town Journal. It states the reasons which have led to that fatal disappointment.

THE QUEEN vs. LIEUT.-COLONEL LINDSAY, FOR FRAUD.

To THE EDITOR: Sir,—This prosecution having been remitted to the Supreme Court on an alleged point of law in the proceedings and the public taking so deep an interest in the case, I think it a matter of justice to me to state the following facts:—

On the 23rd February last I received instructions from Mr. Smith to institute the prosecution, and on that day transacted with my agent in Cape Town the following, amongst other instructions:—

"This case excites considerable interest on the frontier, and I therefore beg your best attention to it, and let no expense be spared to do what is right. Be pleased to inform me when and to whom the requisitions are to be given, and should names be required, I now beg to name Mr. of Graham's Town, Merchant, and Mr. of Graham's Town, Merchant, as sureties. If it be necessary for you to issue process at Cape Town, send it up with the indictment. Let a stone be returned to get the indictment for trial at this Circuit at every sacrifice."

I am not at liberty to publish the names of the gentlemen who were to become sureties, but I pledge myself, that they are Merchants of the highest respectability in Graham's Town.

On the 9th March I received a draft of an indictment, entitled by a Gentleman at the Bar, residing in Cape Town, to summon a defendant to answer an indictment at the instance of a private party, shall be read out by the Attorney for the prosecution, and then the form is given, concluding in these words:—"T. H. B., Registrar of the Supreme (or Circuit) Court."

On the 10th March the indictment was by the Supreme Court removed to the Circuit Court for trial. The rules of the Circuit Court state, that the process of the Court for summoning any party to any suit or action shall be issued by the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate. Looking at this rule, and the concluding words of the process of the Supreme Court, that is, "Registrar of the Supreme or Circuit Court," and recollecting that the indictment was removed by the Supreme Court to the Circuit Court on a solemn protest, it may turn out that Mr. Justice Hargrave may have erred in his judgment, though I make no statement with the present respect to that very learned Judge.

These facts show that the error, if it do exist, arose either with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, or with my agent in Cape, or it may be that both these persons are right and the Judge wrong.

RICHARD ROBERTS, Attorney for the Prosecution.

The Legislative Council met on the 16th instant, on which occasion a Draft of an Ordinance was introduced by the Attorney General "for the better regulation of Pounds, and prevention of Trespasses." The second reading of that Draft is fixed for the 28th May, the time between the first and second reading having been doubled, in order to enable the Agriculturalists to consider the same, and, if required, to state their opinion on the subject. The said Draft appeared in English only in the last Gazette, and, as usual, it should again rest in our Dutch translation follow, we shall endeavour to fill up the gap, by laying before our readers the substance of the Draft in that language.

THE HON. T. B. BAYLEY.

Caledon, March 20, 1847. Sir,—We, the undersigned Deputation, nominated as a Public Meeting held this day at Caledon, to express our indignation against the proceedings which have taken place to induce you to resign your seat in the Legislative Council.

While we admire the feeling which dictated to you that step, we cannot but regret that you are thereby deprived of your valuable services.

We acknowledge that this District, and Agriculture generally, have derived much benefit from your zeal, abilities, and energy, and we are desirous to express our warmest thanks, and display of public spirit, merit our warmest thanks.

We have only to express our sincere wishes that circumstances may soon arise, to induce you to that place, for which you are so eminently qualified.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your humble Servants, J. G. M. DE VRIES, Deputation G. M. DE VRIES, T. OZZANON, The Oaks.

The Oaks, 2nd April 1847. Gentlemen,—I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the kind and flattering expressions contained in your communication of the 15th ult.

Although sensible "to the distinction, and to Agriculture," for too highly, I am much gratified by the intimation, that my endeavor, and earnest desire to be useful have appeared to you not altogether fruitless.

You are well aware that the duties of Council necessarily involve much personal inconvenience to one residing at this distance from Cape Town; I need scarcely therefore assure you, that I have ever been desirous to supply that deficiency of Country Representatives, which had been long a subject of complaint, and because the Agricultural interests urgently required more attention than they had been fortunate enough to obtain previously.

The disturbed state of the Frontier has unhappily hitherto prevented the settlement of questions, at last apparently in progress, as to the correction of long-standing abuses, at least rightly interpreted. In the province of these districts, I could have wished to share, but I felt it impossible to purchase this gratification at the expense of that independence which, as a Public Representative, it was my duty to assert, and I am happy to find that my designation of Council on these grounds, has met with your entire approval.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your's faithfully, T. B. BAYLEY.

To J. Mettelf, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Caelius and the other Members of the Caledon Deputation.

Original Correspondence.

10th April, 1847. Sir,—Much having been already written and spoken on the subject of the existing market regulations, you will also allow the following lines a place in your Journal, in order that it may be seen how annoying and oppressive this market system is to the farmers to be any longer subjected thereto.

In the past week I sent a wagon, laden with 12 bushels of bread, about 1000 apples (of which fruit a quantity was thrown out by the market) the name of damaged; for these I had to pay in market dues no less than 14s. 6d., thus making it, with the tolls, upwards of 15s. Now, I ask you, who pretend to advocate the interest of the farmers, whether such extortion can be any longer borne, and whether this Cape Town Municipality will any longer uphold their oppressive market regulations, in spite of the grievances and complaints against them which are raised on every hand. It has been stated that the market in 1846 produced £2000, and that the expense has been only £500. Why demand this amazing surplus from the farmers? I said before, these market dues for one wagon amount to 14s. 6d., besides provisions for a whole week, and further expenses of wagon and axes to bring the load to market. Add to this the road rate, assurance, quitrent, interest, corn at 21s. 6d., wretched sheep from 8s. to 10s. 6d., and other household expenses, servants, doctors, &c., what must become of farmers? Is this market system also to remain in force? Ought not the Municipality to give the farmers some relief?

Sir, the feelings are agitated. Add if no provision be soon made, I fear the farmers will rise en masse, and apply to government. I have read somewhere that Commissioners are asked to visit the Town Bazaar at various times to hear complaints. Why this humbug! They have the market before them, and might reduce it to 10s. per bush, by a single stroke of the pen. But it is throwing dust in the eyes, and unnecessary delay. Enough of this. On a future occasion I shall address you on the shameful complaint to which the farmer is subjected of having his produce put up to auction, and the injury which he thereby suffers. But bear in mind that I do not come forward as a public writer, but merely desire to state the grievances in a decent manner, and, as such, I request you to allow this a place.

DRAKENSTEIN.

Plumstead, April 12, 1847. Sir,—From what has been previously stated regarding the constituent parts of several valuable plain bearing plants, we readily perceive that the phosphates of lime and magnesia are essentially necessary for their full development and perfect formation; as also that, without these ingredients, the produce must be of very little value. But as some lands do not naturally possess these absolutely essential requisites, it becomes then an imperative necessity, to give them such manures as will supply their deficiencies. If the soil is unproductive from a natural deficiency of lime, or because the originally small quantity has been exhausted, by repeated croppings, we have an excellent restorative manure in "Bone powder," an article of the greatest value to the Corn Farmer, but in this Colony totally neglected by them; not so by the enterprising merchant, who readily purchases such bones as are offered and quickly sends them to England, enriching himself, and retaining his rights entirely by an undisturbed course of trade; but this will not always be the case. Have we not heard of the introduction of valuable reaping machines? And why not of bone crushing machines, which are yet more valuable, and would in a short time give full employment to your reaping machines? If you wish to preserve your corn lands in good heart, treat them to bone dust; it is admirably adapted for your soil, which, in general, does not abound in calcareous matter. Bone contains phosphates of lime and magnesia, and, when broken small, or reduced to a coarse powder, are very extensively used in England, France, &c. The demand for them continually increasing, at once shows their value. The best method of using this manure when broadcast, is previously to mix it with earth, dung, or other manure, and let them ferment together. If used alone it may be drilled in with the seed or broadcast. This bone manure, which will undergo the process of fermentation with other manures, is decidedly superior to that which is not.

The usual quantity of bone powder for poor soils is about one hundred sheep per morgen; but if mixed with water, seventy-five. On good lands about fifty shepels of powdered or double the quantity of larger pieces.

In the form of powder it produces immediate benefits, and to an extent that would be scarcely contemplated upon. The half-bush bone will not be so profitable the first year, but their effect will increase during the first three years, and will not be quite worn out of the ground in less than five years. The one-half bush bone will improve the land during seven or eight years.

On light dry soils it is said to be superior to farmyard manure; on very rich soils it does not answer so well. The part in order, is the first farmyard, a most excellent manure, especially when applied shortly after vegetation has commenced, and immediately before rain, or on lands usually moist, or occasionally irrigated. It is sometimes very effective when used alone, allowing about 900 lbs. per morgen on poor land—but half that quantity for land that has been previously rich and well manured.

It is a very good plan to mix the guano with about four times its bulk of fine pebbles, or sand, or clay, ashes, or coarce dirt; if mixed in this way it will be more profitable. Guano consists chiefly of ammonia, various salts, combined with salts of soda, potash and lime. Fish, including

This can be easily ascertained by mixing a small quantity of the earth with water for a short time—after the insoluble parts have settled down, pour off the water, dry the residue and then pour a small quantity of diluted nitric or muriatic acid upon it, and if it contains any lime, a strong effervescence will instantly ensue.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

No news of any importance have been received by the Frontier Post on Thursday last. No authentic information from the troops in front had come to hand. The only thing deserving attention, is contained in the following:—

A report has been received in some days past, to the effect that the Commander of the forces, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor, has caused two Kafir spies, and who were known to have been concerned in the mutilation of the bodies of Blakemore and Pixter, as reported in our last, to be summarily executed. This report, however, was unconfirmed.

An express from His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor has been forwarded to Sir Andrew Stockenström, the nature of which is, it is affirmed, to request his co-operation with a Burgher force in the subjugation of the Kafirs and settlement of Kaffrland.

The Grenadilla contains the following on the above subject:—

"We have learnt with extreme gratification, that, in consequence of the manifest petition sent in by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, by the South African and other Burghers, requesting the appointment of Sir Andrew Stockenström as Commandant of the Burgher Force, His Excellency has sent for Sir Andrew, and it is expected that his appointment will soon be announced.

The following Notice has been also published by command of His Excellency:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE. Camp at Fort Paddie, 10th April 1847.

Recent instructions from Her Majesty's Government, rendered necessary that the Right Honorable the Governor, &c., should be fully informed at the earliest possible period of the total and exact number of individuals, not belonging to Her Majesty's Regular Forces, who are at this moment in the employment of Government, and who are attached to or serving in any capacity with Local or Provisional Corps, or Levies of every denomination and description, within this Colony.

His Excellency therefore directs all officers of Her Majesty's regular service, Civil as well as Military, and all Captains, Commandants, and Commanders of Local Corps and Levies to forward to the undersigned, with the least practicable delay, Returns showing the precise number and pay of all persons as above described under their authority, including the names and local rank of the Officers, and their period of service, and to accompany such Returns with a Memorandum stating through what Department and by what functionary their respective Local and Provisional Corps and Levies are now and have been paid.

And His Excellency is further pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st day of May for the present month of April no further issue of pay shall be made to any Local or Provisional Corps or Levy without special sanction, which will be communicated the moment the Returns now called for are received.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Buffalo Mouth, 5th April 1847. 1. The Lt.-General Commanding has great pleasure in notifying the regimental Commanders of His Majesty's 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 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1. The Staff of the 1st Division is discontinued from the present date.

A Field Adjutant of 5s., and a Non-Commissioned Officer at 1s., will be attached to the Staff of the 1st Division.

2. The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers who were on the Staff of the 2d Division, will be for the future under the Orders of Colonel Somerset, K. H., Commanding the Troops on the line of the Buffalo River.

3. The Lt. General Commanding, sanctions the appointment of a Port Adjutant at Fort Paddie, with a pay of 54. Per diem.

A Medical Board will assemble at Port Elizabeth, consisting of such Medical Officers as may be in Garrison, to report upon the state of health of Capt. Ewatt, Commandant of the Garrison.

(Signed) G. MACKINNON, Lt.-Col. Asst. Qr. Mr. General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Cape Town, 15th April 1847. Captain Fielding's Wagon Volunteers, and the No. 2 Malay Company, having returned to Cape Town to be disbanded, will be paid to the 30th inst. inclusive.

(Signed) A. J. CLOETE, Lt.-Col. Dy. Qr. Mr. General.

THE INTERIOR TRADE.

The public market at this place displayed on Monday morning last an unwonted degree of animation, by the arrival in town of Mr. Henry Hartley with a large quantity of valuable produce from the interior; to the N.E. This trader has been absent about two years, during which period he penetrated as far as the new settlement of Orisberg, in the parallel latitude to Delagoa Bay, besides diverging considerably both to the right and left of that point in the course of his peregrinations. The account he brings of the circumstances of the Dutch Emigrants in that country is upon the whole favorable. The produce brought by him to this market consisted chiefly of Ivory and Ostrich Feathers,—about 6,000 lbs. of the former being sold at an average price of 4s. 4d. per lb. The

CHANGERS.

Mr. J. Howe and Messrs. Black & Thompson, by far the largest portion by the latter. The best of the Ostrich Feathers realised the handsome price of 23s. 8d. per lb. There were also a good many rare birds and curiosities, among which may be classed some cotton rugs of native manufacture,—showing that the value of this wool, and the art of weaving it into useful fabrics, are not altogether unknown to the natives of this part of South Eastern Africa. This specimen of their manufacture was coarse in texture, and the material harsh and wiry, wearing, however, the appearance of great durability, and of having been manufactured with considerable care and ingenuity.

G. T. Journal, April 17.

JOHN MITFORD BOWKER.

