





THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 19, 1847.

Our most fervent expectations have been realized. His Excellency the Governor, amidst the arduous and responsible duties which at present occupy his attention on the Frontiers of the Colony, has not forgotten its general interests.

These improvements confine themselves mainly to two points of the greatest moment, namely, Education and the Civil Establishments in the Country Districts, the latter including the Judicial, Police and Gaols. Respecting these latter points, the proposed extensions, in their main particulars, are, in our opinion, not only so effectual, as to deserve the approval and thanks of the Colony at large, but also calculated to establish the conviction, that His Excellency emphatically feels the serious evils which a large portion of the Colony has been too long subjected to, and we trust that the noble propositions on these subjects, as contained in the Minute, will find a ready response in the Council.

In his preliminary remarks on some of the items in the Estimates, the Secretary to Government, among others, observed, with respect to the vote for Roads: that he hoped the Council would not vote a shilling for that purpose, before the Central Board, of which he was the Chairman, had satisfactorily vindicated themselves of the charges brought against them by the inhabitants of Port Elizabeth in certain memorial addressed to the Lieut. Governor. A most responsible task rested upon the Central Board, each member of which, before entering upon the duties of his office, was bound to take an oath before one of the Judges, that he will faithfully discharge his duty; and if the accusations in that memorial were true, they had not only violated their oath, but also the trust committed to them. The hon. gentleman also complained, and we think justly, of the manner in which the proceedings, with reference to the memorial alluded to had been conducted. The Lieut. Governor received the memorial, forwarded a copy thereof, accompanied by his own views, to the Governor, requesting that it might be submitted to the Central Board for explanation, and two days afterwards those documents are forwarded to the complainants, acquainting them of the Lieut. Governor's views, though the Central Board only received them at a later period; thus giving the public, instead of the Head of the Government, an opportunity to judge of their merits. Such a mode of proceeding might be useful, but was certainly a novel one. The Central Board had however on the 12th instant, returned the documents to His Excellency the Governor with their statement, containing a full and, as he hoped, a triumphant refutation of all the charges brought against them. If they had acted right, the Governor would tell them so, and if they had erred in any one point, he felt sure that His Excellency possessed too much independency of mind and candour not to state his opinion as to that fact. At all events, the Council had the power, and he requested them particularly, not to vote a shilling towards the construction of Roads, unless in their opinion, the Central Board shall have fully vindicated themselves. If they have not done so, he hoped the Council would express their censure in the strongest possible terms.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MINUTE.—FINANCE.

Graham's Town, 2d July, 1847.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN.—I regret that my duties on the Eastern Frontier will prevent me from personally submitting to you the first annual Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of my Government, which have to come under your consideration. They have, nevertheless, received the best attention I am enabled to bestow upon them in the midst of the arduous and responsible duties in which I am here engaged.

Although the Kafir war has, as you will perceive by the documents to be laid before you, caused some diminution in nearly all our sources of internal revenue, I am happy to be enabled to inform you, that this diminution has been compensated in other respects, and that the Revenue for 1846, which amounted to £194,154, exceeded the estimated Revenue for that year by the sum of £18,651. I must call upon you to sanction by your vote a supplementary estimate for the service of the current year, amounting to £11,365 9s. 8d., for items, all of which could not have been contemplated at the time of your appropriating this year's Revenue. This additional charge can, as you will perceive, be borne without inconveniencing the means required for the expenditure of 1848. The Revenue available for 1848 is estimated at £185,673 0s. 4d., and the Expenditure at

£179,619 19s. 7d., leaving a balance of £6,053 0s. 9d. for any unforeseen charges which may arise.

The estimate of Expenditure has been prepared with a proper regard to the efficiency of Public Departments, and to economy. The alterations proposed, whether of increase or decrease for each department, you will find noted in the Estimates, and with the exception of an addition of £500 to the School Establishment, in which I anticipate your concurrence, it will not be necessary for me to observe upon any, excepting Civil Establishments in the Country Districts, Judicial, Police, Prisoners, and Gaols.

In February last, I laid before you the despatch of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, which contained the principles and conclusions her Majesty's Government had adopted upon the reports which had been made by this Council, in the year 1845, upon the Judicial Establishment of the Colony.

I shall now propose to you to make provision for such changes in the Expenditure as will enable me, with your co-operation, to give effect hereafter by means of ordinances to these principles.

The first I desire to consider is, the more effectual provision to be made for the local administration of justice in the country districts, in the case of petty crimes or of minor offences. To this end you will find provision made in the estimates for eight additional resident magistrates for the country districts. Moreover, I shall shortly propose to extend the jurisdiction of all resident magistrates from £10 to £20 in civil cases, and to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, from one to three months in criminal.

I shall also propose to you, to extend the powers of Justices of the Peace, in particular localities, in certain Criminal Cases, so as to enable them, under defined limitations, to adjudicate as well as to investigate, and commit for trial.

It is my intention, likewise, to propose an Ordinance, to enable the Resident Magistrates of certain places, to take preliminary examinations in Criminal Cases, not summary, without the intervention of a Clerk of the Peace.

This alteration will add considerably, and in many ways, to the prompt and efficient administration of the Law.

The Grand Jury System, which is permitted in Cape Town only, I shall, in accordance with Lord Grey's views, propose to you to abolish, and that will enable me to extend to that town also the ordinary mode of enabling it fairly and justly to carry out the proposed arrangements. They have now sufficient time to do so, as the sitting of the Council, for the consideration of the Estimates has been postponed till Friday, the 13th August next, and the various seats of Magistracy will only be fixed by Ordinance after the Estimates shall have been passed.

In his preliminary remarks on some of the items in the Estimates, the Secretary to Government, among others, observed, with respect to the vote for Roads: that he hoped the Council would not vote a shilling for that purpose, before the Central Board, of which he was the Chairman, had satisfactorily vindicated themselves of the charges brought against them by the inhabitants of Port Elizabeth in certain memorial addressed to the Lieut. Governor. A most responsible task rested upon the Central Board, each member of which, before entering upon the duties of his office, was bound to take an oath before one of the Judges, that he will faithfully discharge his duty; and if the accusations in that memorial were true, they had not only violated their oath, but also the trust committed to them. The hon. gentleman also complained, and we think justly, of the manner in which the proceedings, with reference to the memorial alluded to had been conducted. The Lieut. Governor received the memorial, forwarded a copy thereof, accompanied by his own views, to the Governor, requesting that it might be submitted to the Central Board for explanation, and two days afterwards those documents are forwarded to the complainants, acquainting them of the Lieut. Governor's views, though the Central Board only received them at a later period; thus giving the public, instead of the Head of the Government, an opportunity to judge of their merits. Such a mode of proceeding might be useful, but was certainly a novel one. The Central Board had however on the 12th instant, returned the documents to His Excellency the Governor with their statement, containing a full and, as he hoped, a triumphant refutation of all the charges brought against them. If they had acted right, the Governor would tell them so, and if they had erred in any one point, he felt sure that His Excellency possessed too much independency of mind and candour not to state his opinion as to that fact. At all events, the Council had the power, and he requested them particularly, not to vote a shilling towards the construction of Roads, unless in their opinion, the Central Board shall have fully vindicated themselves. If they have not done so, he hoped the Council would express their censure in the strongest possible terms.

My first attention will be given, to enlarging, so as to admit of separation and classification of their inmates, the Gaols at those Townships, where Circuit Courts will be held. The other Gaols, which may be more appropriately termed Lock-up Houses, are not likely to require much enlargement, as in all cases for trial at the Supreme or Circuit Court, the accused will, on the final commitment, be removed to the Gaol of the nearest Court Town.

An Ordinance will, in attention to the views of the Secretary, be shortly submitted to you, to restrict the imprisonment of Witnesses, to the cases of those whom it can be proved, are about to defeat the ends of Justice by flight, under the influence of some corrupt, or evil motive. But, to improve the Gaols, without improving the Police, would effect but little good. You will accordingly find in the Estimates, that I have placed all keepers of principal Gaols, on an equality at £50 a year, and of the inferior Gaols at £40.

I have also provided for a Chief Constable at £60, and five Constables at £40 each, for each seat of Magistracy, as well as a Scavenger for each Gaol. By these changes the Police force will be considerably augmented, and the whole will be effective, which is not the case at present. Their duties will, I trust, be better performed, under the provisions of an Ordinance, which I shall submit to you, for improving and regulating the Police and Gaols of the Colony.

I propose also, as you will perceive, to provide an allowance (on an average) for the keep of two horses for each Chief Constable, to enable him, with the aid of the Police, to serve the criminal process of the Supreme, Circuit, and Resident Courts, and to summon Jurors and Witnesses. By this arrangement, the salaries of the Messengers to the Resident Magistrate's Courts will be saved to the Public. The same persons will, however, continue to be Messengers to those Courts, to serve the Civil Process, which under the increased jurisdiction (of £30) will sufficiently occupy their time.

To enable me to augment the Police Force, I have deemed it desirable to discontinue the Assistant Field-Cornets, whose services can now be very well spared on account of the duties of Field-Cornets, connected with impressed transport, inspection, and supervision of Crown Lands, repair and superintendence of Roads, having terminated; those duties having devolved on other Functionaries. I have taken the necessary steps to procure all transport throughout the Colony, for the Circuit Court, by Contract, instead of by impressment, agreeing, as I do, with the Secretary of State, that compulsory impressment for that service, is utterly indefensible. But this change will double, at the least, the expense for conveying the Circuit Judge; and I have accordingly added £1,632, under that head, for the year 1848. I shall, however, discontinue the practice, admitted by the Judges to be useless, of conveying the Record Books for their inspection on Circuit, and I shall require a Circuit Court to be held at every seat of Magistracy, through which the Circuit Judge passes.

Some Expenditure of money in the removal of prisoners, and great loss of time to many witnesses, will be saved, by thus shortening their journeys to the Circuit Court. I intend to make the Resident Justice of the Peace at Fort Beaufort a Resident Magistrate. There will then, with the additions I propose, be Twenty Eight Seats of Resident Magistrates throughout the Colony.

I have also proposed to increase the salaries of all Clerks to the Resident Magistrates from £80 to £100 a year; and to the Civil Commissioners and Resident Magistrates of Somerset (East), Colabaerg, and Oradock, who have at present but one Clerk to attend them in both capacities, I have proposed an additional Clerk for each, at £125 a year. I further propose to make the Resident Magistrates of Malmesbury, Paarl, Caledon, Port Elizabeth, and Fort Beaufort, Assistant Civil Commissioners, and to equalize their salaries at £300 a year each, with an additional clerk to each at £125 a year. I would confer upon them, so far as the public is interested or concerned, the same powers and authority, in regard to fiscal matters, as are now exercised by Civil Commissioners, which will produce great convenience, economy, and facilities to the inhabitants of their respective districts.

You will also find that I have accomplished the recorded advice of this Council, to increase the salaries of the Six Civil Commissioners, which are now under £400 a year, to that sum. This has been effected by a charge of £520 per annum.

The three Resident Justices, whose Magisterial powers are much limited by Special Ordinances, cannot be so useful as Resident Magistrates, and as the two Government Residents have no Magisterial Powers at all, I propose to discontinue them.

You will also find some minor reductions which I need not detail. They have reference to offices which do not add to the efficiency of the public service, and can be beneficially dispensed with. The result of the changes is, that the Estimate of Expenditure for the three departments under consideration, for the year 1847, is £55,939 15s. 6d., and for 1848, will be £69,901 0s. 6d.

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The new appointments contemplated will, I believe, provide employment for all those who are qualified for it whom I propose to reduce, without adding to the retired list; but should it be otherwise, each person's claim for a retired allowance, until re-employed, will be duly considered, and disposed of upon its merits.

You will perceive that I propose to expend £10,000 for Immigration from the United Kingdom, to which I solicit your consent, as the demand for labor in the Eastern Districts is very great; and we ought to make an effort to provide it. I have already conveyed to her Majesty's Government my strong recommendation in favor of this measure; as I am quite satisfied, both from my personal observations and enquiries, that it cannot be overdone.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—RESULT.

- 1. Abraham, rape or assault with intent to commit a rape. Plea, not guilty. Verdict, guilty of assault. Sentence, 3 years imprisonment with hard labor.
2. Nicolas Grieco, assault with intent to murder, or assault. Plea, not guilty. Verdict, guilty of assault, but strongly recommended to mercy on account of his sufferings. Sentence, 18 months imprisonment.
3. Jefe also Japa, store breaking and theft. Plea, not guilty. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 1 year hard labor.
4. Wilke Arende, housebreaking with intent to steal. Plea, not guilty. Verdict, not guilty.
5. Coriton, Samson, Zoutman, and Kees Jager, theft or receiving stolen goods. Discharged by consent of prosecutor in court, in consequence of condonation.
6. Andries, Hertzels, April and Jos, the like crime. Plea, not guilty. Verdict, guilty, the two first of theft, and the two last of receiving stolen goods. Sentence, the two first 2 years, and the two last 1 year imprisonment with hard labor.
7. Maart April, theft. Plea, not guilty. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 2 years hard labor.
8. Claurge, theft. Plea, not guilty. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 18 months hard labor in the house of correction, and to be kept under the strictest discipline.

In the absence of any news of importance from the Frontier, we have copied from the last Graham's Town Journal for the amusement of our readers, some extracts from despatches addressed by the late Lt.-Governor to Sir P. Maitland, immediately before the breaking out of the present Kafir war. We say, for their amusement, in that amusement will soon change into just indignation at the childish warring therein displayed. They are however nothing more than specimens of the late glorious administration, which, recklessly discarding warning, kept dreaming of peace, until the moment when the long smouldering embers burst out in full blaze.

At a Public Meeting, held at Graham's Town, on Friday, the 10th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the "Circular" issued by the Lieut.-Governor, calling for information upon the allegations put forth in Petitions from the inhabitants of this district to the QUEEN in Council, praying for a separate and independent government for that Province, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. W. Wright, seconded by Mr. W. Ogilvie, supported by Mr. R. Godlonton, and carried unanimously.— That His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, having issued a Circular, addressed to several inhabitants of the Eastern Districts, calling their attention to Petitions which the frontier inhabitants have addressed to the Imperial Government for the establishment of more liberal Institutions, and of a separate and distinct Government; and requiring from them the necessary statistical information, in order to show how far they are able to support such government; and it appearing to this meeting that the enquiry thus made involves subjects of vital importance to the interests of the Eastern Province, they consider it necessary, that immediate measures should be taken to furnish the information which His Honor the Lieut. Governor has thus required.

Proposed by Mr. G. Jarvis, seconded by Dr. J. Atherstone, and supported by Mr. E. Hladley.— That in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly desirable that the Eastern Districts be constituted a separate and distinct Government, irrespective of Kaffirland; but that, in order to obtain such statistical and other information as may be necessary to show the expediency of such a measure, it is desirable a Committee of 15 Gentlemen be elected,—the objects of such Committee being to receive and collate such information as may be obtained, and to prepare a Report thereon, to be submitted to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Proposed by Mr. T. H. Bowker, seconded by Mr. Rice Smith, and supported by Mr. T. Nelson.— That the best thanks of this meeting are due and to be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, for the opportunity now given to the inhabitants of the Eastern Districts for an expression of their opinion upon so important a subject.

Proposed by Mr. J. Temlett, and seconded by Mr. L. H. Mearns.— That this meeting do proceed to elect by ballot a Committee of 15 Gentlemen, in terms of the foregoing resolution, and that Messrs. J. Walker and T. Nelson be requested to act as Scrutiniers.

Moved by Mr. T. King, and seconded by Mr. —.— That Mr. C. Maynard be requested to vacate the chair, and that Mr. G. Jarvis be requested to take it.

Moved by Capt. Langley, and seconded by Mr. Mearns.— That the thanks of this meeting be given to C. Maynard, Esq., the Chairman, for his great attention to the business of the meeting.

The Scrutiniers returned the following names as having been duly elected as a

- COMMITTEE: Mr. C. Maynard, G. Jarvis, W. R. Thompson, H. Hladley, H. B. Rutherford, J. Walker, P. W. Lucas, Mr. H. Blain, R. Godlonton, W. Right, L. H. Mearns, W. Ogilvie, Dr. J. Atherstone.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STREETS.

Sir.—May I request the Commissioners of the Municipality, through the medium of your paper, to have the several streets of Cape Town brought in a proper state of repair. They were in a wretched plight during and after the late rains, so much so even that some of them could be hardly traversed by carriages, and not at all by pedestrians. The landholders pay their taxes, and surely have a right to be well served for their money. The mode of repairing the streets with clay instead of iron gravel can prove answer, and I need only point to Keerom and Long-streets to place this fact beyond a doubt.

A PEDESTRIAN.

Extracts from Despatches of Lieut.-Governor HARE to Governor Sir P. MAITLAND, 1. Feb. 10th, 1847: I have only to express my regret that the documents transmitted by your Excellency's personal have not enabled you to draw a favorable conclusion as to the intentions of the Kaffirs towards us; and I have the more reason to regret the conclusion which your Excellency has drawn, from the fact that I, as your Excellency has justly observed, was not present, cognizant of all that passed, and I will add an excellent judge of their demeanor on such occasions have already assured your Excellency of my perfect satisfaction that no evil designs were entertained by Sandilli, neither was offence to the extent that was represented by him intended by the chief.

I will add my own impression with respect to the feeling entertained by the other chiefs, and by the Kaffir nation generally, that it is not hostile towards us, and that if we do not provoke a war, that there is no danger of its commencing from their side. I entreat of your Excellency not to receive your impressions from the Frontier Press, for I do not hesitate to affirm that information taken from that source is calculated to mislead. I am in truth not acquainted with any act of the Kaffirs to provoke them to war at this moment.

Remonstres of the most alarming character have been circulated by evil minded men, who have their object, but I have assured your Excellency that I have not from the commencement of this alarm, been able to discover any cause or foundation for such a state of uneasiness. 2. 21st Feb. transmitting Remonstrance from the Beaufort Farmers: I transmit a document forwarded to me yesterday by Mr. Thomas Phillips, with that gentleman's request that it may be submitted to your Excellency. My recent Despatches embrace so fully the subject to which this document refers, that I have not anything to add, except the iteration of my solemn protest that I am not acquainted with any act of the Kaffir nation which might in fairness be considered as a justification to our carrying war into their country; and that the evils which the gentlemen who have signed the accompanying representation and remonstrance profess to seek, "the tranquillity of the frontier," would be more readily and surely attained by their petitioning the Lieut. Governor to take a law for the return to Sir Benjamin D'Urban's system. Another opportunity now offers by which the fabrication and circulation of unfounded rumors, create alarm, and thus frighten these gentlemen out of their senses.

3. March 9th, transmitting Resolutions of the inhabitants of the Fish River and East Riet River: By a reference to former Despatches of mine, on similar occasions of unprovoked alarms, it will be found that I have never shrunk from my duty and sense of justice of exposing the readiness with which the inhabitants of the frontier border ceased upon every opportunity that offered to them of creating excitations and getting up meetings, for the purpose of raising their own alarm, by a return to Sir Benjamin D'Urban's system. Another opportunity now offers by which the fabrication and circulation of unfounded rumors, create alarm, and thus frighten these gentlemen out of their senses.

4. March 14th: THE FALSE ALARMS that had lately disturbed this frontier have now completely subsided, and the unfounded fears of the inhabitants of a meditated invasion of the Kaffirs having vanished with the return of tranquility throughout. THE RECENTATION. Extracts from Despatches from Lieut.-Governor HARE to Governor Sir P. Maitland: 1. March 21st: From all the information contained in these documents, as well as what may be gathered from the diaries of the agents, I fear that war with these people is now unavoidable, and that a crisis is at hand for which we must be prepared, and most act with promptness for the safety of the inhabitants of these districts. The present affords the best opportunity for a severe chastisement of these ungrateful people, to deter them forever from aggression.

2. March 28: The late atrocious outrage committed within the borders of the Colony, their boasted desire since, as reported to me by Mr. Stretch, of insuring their strength with the Government, from these and other acts of the chiefs, together with the desire they have lately expressed throughout of ceasing the payment of arrears of depredations successively in their hands; I submit to your Excellency that it becomes immediately and urgently necessary not only to put a stop for ever to such open violations of treaty by prompt and powerful measures, but to anticipate the invasion of the Colony, perhaps at a time when the colonists are unprepared to resist an unexpected irruption and its awful consequences. 3. March 31st: There is no confidence to be placed in any of the chiefs, and that we must provide accordingly for what may happen, by bringing together on this border as large a burgher force as possible. 4. April 4th: Your Excellency may be assured that a powerful and like party exists in Kaffirland; and in a report which was received yesterday from Mr. Fynn, that other states, that on the news, reacht y Craill's people, they expressed openly their joy, exclaiming, "Then war is coming at last!" And Major Smith thus expresses himself.—"That in making war upon one tribe we should be prepared to grapple with the whole Kaffir nation, the chiefs possessing no power over their people except for evil."

I need not dwell upon the duplicity of the Kaffir chiefs and people, and how little we can trust to their ex-ration either of friendship or neutrality. That the movement in contemplation of troops into Kaffirland will show us our enemies throughout be quite true; but it is not only my opinion, but that of every person on this frontier acquainted with the Kaffir character, that in making this experiment we should be prepared against the treachery of a sudden irruption into the Colony. 5. April 4th: Sandilli is a sly and wrong-headed young man, and thinks not about his people or their good; he shall now know the power of the Government, who will have no treaties with such faithless chiefs. Extract of Despatch from Governor Sir P. MAITLAND to Lord STANLEY, dated April 24th: I must particularly remark to your Lordship on the increased ferocity of the Galka Kaffirs, above all that has been heretofore experienced of them.

The officers who had most to do with them in the last Kafir war, after making allowance for their known advancement, assure me that they are astonished at the ferocity and skill now suddenly displayed by them. I had no conception of the extent to which they are furnished with fire-arms and ammunition, or of the rapidity with which they use them. Their persevering courage in being artillery is

also a new feature in their warfare, as well as the coolness and expertness shown by them in skirmishing in bush, and in harassing the movement of troops. They have moreover manifested especially against the British soldi a savage ferocity in resistance, and the readiness to dispatch them with brutal atrocity, and to mutilate their bodies. Taken altogether, they are no contemptible force; all they are thoroughly subdued, the present is a struggle for the very existence of the Colonists of the east coast.

Your Lordship will feel how harassing and calamitous this savage warfare. But, with a force numerous and active which carries no comparison; passes unscathed through the bush unopposed, till a sudden assault is made, and retires with a rapid dexterity, for which the civilized man is not made it is impossible to prevent it entirely, and unsafe to combat the troops by an aggressive movement till strengthened by large irregular force.

I had anxiously about the growth of the war party in Kaffirland, and my endeavor to conciliate the chiefs, and to report them in restraining their people from outrage, here before from time to time freely communicated to your Lordship, have said that I looked forward with apprehension, because of the symptoms of hostile feeling which increased as the season on; but not till now was I aware of all the treachery and attitude which the Galkas have assumed,—the organization, their studious acquisition of fire-arms, to the extent I could not have conceived, and the means by which they have contrived that the first aggression of present hostilities should take place, I AM NOW CONVINCED that war with the Colony has been for some time intended and diligently prepared for; by them; that the struggle is inevitable, and the time of its commencement only a matter of policy with them, who, as they grew prepared, calculate on our long-tried forbearance, still to afford them time to complete their preparations.

P.S. I have shown this Despatch to His Honor Col. Hare, who has permitted me to add that his EXCELLENCY AGREES WITH EVERY WORD OF IT, and thinks the opinion expressed in it judiciously correct.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY MORNING.

The Frontier Post which arrived late on Saturday night, brings no news from the front, except the often repeated story that Pato was ready to surrender himself.

We however readily make room for the following extract from the corrected and full report of the interview between Mr. Nel and Sir Henry Pottinger, briefly communicated in our last, and which we can safely recommend the public to peruse:—

Messrs. Nel and Mearns were heretofore shown into room, and courteously received by His Excellency. Nel stated the object of his visit, which was to inform His Excellency of the continued state of insecurity of that part of the country where he resided, the depredations and marauding bands of Kaffirs continued to commit, and miserable state generally and insecurity in which the farmers lived. That a general feeling existed amongst the Dutch South African farmers, to quit the frontier, and fall back into the interior, and they feared the Kaffirs would again invade the colony, and remove their outposts. The camp, as Mr. Nel, in which he had been since the commencement of the war, was attacked by the Kaffirs no less than seven times—the farmers, however, always beat them off; but the one carried off all their cattle; that his wife, in consequence anxiety and exposure to the inclemency of the weather, died,—that he had nothing left but his seven children and wagon,—and that he and his motherless children had not been in the country for more than a month since the commencement of the war, and that he had no means of subsistence. His Excellency requested Mr. Nel to assure his countrymen that his refusal to see those of them who had requested interviews, was from no feeling of disrespect,—that his was so a job occupied with important business that he was often obliged to sit up until three o'clock in the morning after working hard all day; each post brought him news work that he could get through before the arrival of the next day, and he was often in consequence compelled to refuse see and forces, and he was often in consequence compelled to refuse see the Lieut.-General commanding the force, and the Lieut. Governor, when calling upon matters of business. His Excellency, however, assure Mr. Nel, and requested he would inform a countryman, that no man between this and Cape Town can have the interest of the frontier more at heart, and could more laboriously employed for its welfare than he; and that no individual could tell him more regarding the position of the farmers, their suffering and loss, and that the rest of the colonists would be heard at home. Too much was however, expected from him; and the frontier press had done him justice; the late affair at Barn's Hill had been magnified and misrepresented. People appeared to think that the name of Governor or High Commissioner was sufficient to enable him to do anything. It must be clear every one who had looked into the subject, that we were dealing with a nation, but with lords of robbers, and it was in vain to expect a total cessation of robbery or permanent peace, until the Kaffirs were entirely subdued. The chiefs had no power over their followers, excepting for evil,—and until they were brought to that state of subjugation that we could punish them immediately upon the commission any offence, there would be no permanent peace. The Galka tribes were the worst, and Sandilli the worst of all,—the southern tribes were not so bad. He (the High Commissioner) could conclude a peace to-morrow, if he chose, but that would not be a peace which would bring permanent security to the frontier. Exposure was no object,—easiness was what he required,—and this he was gradually acquiring,—and when all his arrangements were complete the country would be informed of it. But he had a difficult task, and too much ought not to be expected of him. He must, however, be allowed to do his work in his own way, and according to the measures of his disposal. He did not wish to conceal what must be known to Mr. Nel, in which Sir P. Maitland left the colony he made it a point that the Kaffirs were entirely subdued, and that peace would soon follow. Such, however, he need not tell Mr. Nel, was not the case, the Kaffirs were not yet sufficiently humbled to enable him to establish a satisfactory peace with them. A false step in policy, said His Excellency was made in a war,—and had the wise measures of Sir Benjamin D'Urban not been subverted, the present state of things would in all probability, never have taken place, and the front which would now be required to be kept up on the frontier would be much larger than the British Government expected. His Excellency assured Mr. Nel that he required no order,—he felt that his public character was at stake, and an exertions which he was capable of would be wanting to bring matters to a satisfactory issue.

Mr. Nel, on taking leave of His Excellency, expressed himself highly satisfied at what he had heard, and thanked His Excellency for his candour and courtesy. He remarked that when a child was in distress the best thing he could do was to go to his father for assistance. This was exactly the case in the present instance. He (Mr. Nel) had come to His Excellency not only for assistance but for advice.

Some rumours of disturbances between the Emigrant Farmers and the Chief Moshesh and Lepa are also communicated in the Frontier Times. Capt. Warden had found it necessary to interfere, and will, no doubt, soon settle matters.

PORT NATAL.

The report, which was in town since the arrival of last post, that an attack of the Zoolah on the Natal Settlement, was apprehended, and that this news had been received by express at Graham's Town, is not confirmed in the paper before us. It appears however not to be wholly without foundation, as the head of the Commissariat at this place deemed it advisable to charter a vessel for the purpose of carrying stores and munitions thither.

The Steamer Rosmond came round yesterday for the purpose of embarking the 90th Regt., for the Frontier. Additional arrivals: Table Bay, July 19. H.M. Steam Schooner, B. van der Merwe, from Waterloo Bay July 15; at 8 a.m. the schooner, the Cape Port. 18. Hope, from the Cape, from Columbia Ap. 22, and Monday, July 19 to the port. Cargo rice and wheat. Brings a mail.

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