



## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN 20 GOEDGETEELDE PAARDEN.

Op de Jaarlyksche Markt te Worcester.

**D**E Heer LOUVENS GILDENHUYSEN, van Zandvliet, Dist. Swellendam, zal op de Jaarlyksche Markt te Worcester, welke op den 18 OCTOBER aanstaande zal gehouden worden, publiek doen verkoopen, 20 goedgeteelde jonge PAARDEN, de aandacht van liefhebbers byzonder waardig.

Geslachtdriesters van het grootste gedeelte deser Paarden, zullen op den dag der Verkooping worden verkocht, zoo dat lemand die Spring Hengster noodig heeft, van dese geheid behoorlijk gebruik te maken, thans deselve afkomstig uit de Storrey van den Heer MELCK.

Vendu Kantoor, te Worcester 1851.

De heeren LINDENBERG & LAGUERRENS, Ama-

70 GOEDGETEELDE

## Paarden en Ezels.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op DINGSDAG, den 7 October aanstaan, ter Plaats van den heer G. J. HUGO, Datoenphat, publiek laten verkoopen, boven-gemeld getal PAARDEN en EZELS, waaronder goede, Ry, Trek en egale Koe- en Paarden zyn.

ISAAC MALHERBE.

De Heer D. A. de VILLIERS, Afslager.

Paarl, den 16 September 1851.

J. W. MARAIS.

Paal, den 1 October 1851.

D. A. de VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

## 100 Slagt en Trekossen en Koeijen.

OP MAANDAG den 13 October 1851 zal de Ondergeteekende bovengemeld getal Ossen en Koeijen publiek doen verkoopen ter plaatse van den Heer JACOB MYBURGH "Eenzaamheid," het Vee is in een goede Conditie en zal zeker op dag dier verkooping present zyn.

J. M. LOUW.

23 September, 1851;

De Heer D. A. de VILLIERS, Afslager.

150 GOEDGETEELDE PAARDEN.

OP DONDERDAG den 16 October eerstik, zal de Ondergeteekende ter plaatse van den heer Ad. J. LOUW, Wz., Paarl, syna Jaarlyksche Vendue te Paarden houen, bestaande in:

35 Paarden Arabieren,  
2 Dito donkerbruin,  
3 Dito roodbruin,  
70 Hengsten onderderd 12 Arabieren en verscheidene egale paren zyn,

16 Hengsten Rypaarden, van 3 tot 4 jaren oud.

De Paarden die door den Ondergeteekende worden opgebragt, te twee beken i synde, is het onnodig deselve aan liefhebbers en anderen aan te bieden,

Den 23 Sept. 1851.

J. M. LOUW.

D. A. de VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

12 Goedgeteelde Merries.

OP de Verkooping van den heer J. M. LOUW, zullen verkoop worden, 12 goedgeteelde Merries van drie en vier jaren oud.

A. B. GILDENHUYSEN.

De Heer D. A. de VILLIERS, Afslager.

1200 extra veete Schapen.

OP MAANDAG den 13 October, zal de Ondergeteekende publiek doen verkoopen, getal extra OSSEN, boven-gemeld getal extra Schapen en Koeijen, ter plaatse van den heer F. P. & Hounds Inn," Eerstevier, boven-gemeld getal extra Schapen en Boekhen publiek doen verkoopen, ter plaatse van den heer J. TURPIN, 1 October 1851.

De heer J. WESE, Afslager.

1000 Extra vette Hamels,

135 Dito Kapater Boekhen, meest allen 3 en 4 jaren oud,

40 Dito Trekossen en Koeijen, en Een halfselen Toghwagen, met Trekgooi compleet,

ZULLEN op VRYDAG den 3 OCTOBER 1851, ter plaatse van den Heer JAN DE WAAL, Saxonburg, worden verkocht en zeker present zyn, te worden opeergekropt worden diegenen die verkoop tegenoverstaande greeft dat er in de laatste tien maanden geen beter troep Vee is verkocht geworden.

C. P. LINDENBERG, "Afslager."

60 extra vette Trekossen.

DE Ondergeteekende voorneemt synde in het vervolg zyne Produkten met Ezels vervoeren, breft besloten op WOENSDAG den 15 October aanstaan, ter plaatse van den heer ADRIAN LOUW, Wz., hoek van de Paal, publiek te doen verkoopen, boven-gemeld getal TREK-OSSEN allen geteld aan Goudine. Daar de Ondergeteekende jaargang zyne oude Ossen aan Togtgangers uitset, kan men verakerd zyn dat het Vee niet verkocht zal worden, niet alleen jong maar ook de aantiek van het Publiek en Heeren Slagters waard is. Te gelijk tyd zullen verkocht worden twee Drisleger Wagens zoog goed als nieuw, met Trekwielen, Jukken, Zyl en Tent.

23 Sept. 1851.

JAC. PETS, THERON.

N.B. Zes maanden Credit zal worden verleend.

D. A. de VILLIERS, Afslager.

2500 extra vette Schapen,

150 do. do. Ossen en Koeijen,

60 Goedgeteelde Paarden.

In het begin van de maand OCTOBER, den dag nader te bepalen, zal de Ondergeteekende ter plaatse van den heer N. V. BASSON "Kersfontein" boven-gemeld getal Ossen publiek doen verkoopen. De Ondergeteekende te wel bekendt synde van goed Vee optrengena, is het onnodig deselve aantebrekele.

M. M. BASSON.

23 Sept. 1851.

De Heer D. A. de VILLIERS, Afslager.

SO Goedgeteelde Paarden, (Hengsten en Reuns),

60 Dito dito Merries.

IN de maand October, de dag nader te bepalen, zal de Ondergeteekende bovengemeld getal goedgeteelde Paarden, publiek doen verkoopen, ter plaatse van den heer D. A. de VILLIERS, D'Urban.

Den 23 Sept. 1851.

G. J. BOSMAN.

D. A. de VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

100 Slagtossen en Koeijen,

150 Trek en jonge Ossen.

OP ZATURDAY den 11 October, zal de Ondergeteekende ter zyner plaatse gelegen aan Paardenberg doen verkoopen, boven-gemeld getal Slagtossen en Koeijen, en Trekossen, door hemzelfe opgebragt, uit Namqualand Olioplantarij.

G. P. C. KOTZE.

Paardenberg, den 1 October 1851.

1200 Extra Vette Schapen.

BOVENSTAANDE, welke aan het publiek aanboden kunnen worden, zullen stellig verkocht worden te D'Urban, op DINGSDAG den 21 October aanstaan, J. H. CO. TOIT.

J. G. STRUTLER, Afslager.

400 Extra Vette Ossen en Koeijen,

400 do. do. Schapen.

OP WOENSDAG den 22 October aanstaande, zal de Ondergeteekende publiek aan den hoogste Helder doet verkoopen ter plaatse van den Heer N. LINDEN, Langefontein, Groenkloof, boven-gemeld getal Vee, opgebragt door den Ondergeteekenden.

ANDREW EDINGTON.

Den 23 September, 1851.

De Heer J. G. STRUTLER, Afslager.

500 Extra Vette Schapen en Boekhen.

OP den 2de October zullen worden verkocht ter p'ants van den Heer JAN DE WAAL, Saxonburg boven-gemeld getal Schapen en Boekhen.

D. A. MULLER.

## 75 Extra vette Slagtossen en Koeijen.

OP DINGSDAG den 7 dezer, zal ter plaatse van den heer SEBASTIAN VAN REENEN, am Tygervallei, omtrent de 9de mijlsteke van de Kaapstad, publiek worden verkocht, bovengem. getal extra vette Slagtossen en Koeijen, door den Heer JAN VAN HEESDINGEN, voor kontant geld ingekocht in het district van Clanwilliam, en daar hem in persona opgebragt. Het Vee word verzekerd, extra vet te zyn en zal zeker op den dag der verkooping present zyn.

Den 1 October 1851.

J. WESE, Afslager.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN VERKIESLYK VAS GOED,

IN DE KAAPSTAD.

LAST ontvang-n hebende, van den Wel-Ed. A. Heer F. H. BORGUANOS, z.l. de Ondergeteekende op de plaatse zore in gesyflike percelen verkoopen.

Stellig zonder R. serie.

MET RUIM STYKGELD EN BONUS,

TEN 11 URE PRECIES,

De HUIZEN, genoemd en 11 en 12, tegen over St. Georgestraat, en tussen Strandstraat en Roegbaai, omstreng 80 yard van het Centrale Zeshoofd. Er sijn twee WOONHUIZEN, front makende naar St. Georgestraat, met ruime Keuken, Dispensier, Keukens en Koekhuisen; Een derzelve heeft een Koekhuis, Stal, Private Wachters, enz. Almede Zes Huurhuizen van schiven, tweewaarvan front maken naar de Roggebak. Dit soude een zeer verkeerde ligging aanbieden voor ruime huizen of Magazijnen, enz. en het geheel zyds verkeerd kunnen worden in ene eerste kaste.

Den 30 September 1851.

JOHES. HAMMAN.

De Heer J. W. WES, Afslager.

450 Extra vette Schapen en Boekhen.

ZULLEN op WOENSDAG den 22 October aanstaande, zal de Ondergeteekende ter plaatse van den Heer P. E. HAMMAN, nabij Stellenbosch, publiek laten verkoopen, bovengem. getal Ossen en Koeijen, welke de aandacht van liefhebbers waardig zyn. Komt dus ziet.

Den 1 October 1851.

J. WESE, Afslager.

10 Extra vette Slagt- Trek- en Jonge Ossen en Koeijen.

OP WOENSDAG den 22 October aanstaande, zal de Ondergeteekende ter plaatse van den Heer P. E. HAMMAN, nabij Stellenbosch, publiek laten verkoopen, bovengem. getal Ossen en Koeijen, welke de aandacht van liefhebbers waardig zyn. Komt dus ziet.

Den 1 October 1851.

J. WESE, Afslager.

150 Extra vette Slagt- Trek- en Jonge Ossen en Koeijen.

OP WOENSDAG den 22 October aanstaande, zal de Ondergeteekende ter plaatse van den Heer P. E. HAMMAN, nabij Stellenbosch, publiek laten verkoopen, bovengem. getal Ossen en Koeijen, welke de aandacht van liefhebbers waardig zyn. Komt dus ziet.

Den 1 October 1851.

J. WESE, Afslager.

15 Extra vette Slagt- Trek- en Jonge Ossen en Koeijen.

OP WOENSDAG den 22 October aanstaande, zal de Ondergeteekende ter plaatse van den Heer P. E. HAMMAN, nabij Stellenbosch, publiek laten verkoopen, bovengem. getal Ossen en Koeijen, welke de aandacht van liefhebbers waardig zyn. Komt dus ziet.

Den 1 October 1851.

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Den 1 October 1851.

J. WESE, Afslager.

15 Extra vette Slagt- Trek- en Jonge Ossen en Koeijen.

# THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, OCTOBER 2, 1851.

In the letter of the delegates to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in our last, allusion is made to a most palpable misrepresentation occurring in Sir HARRY SMITH'S despatch to Earl GREY, of 30 November 1851. The *exposé*, it occurs to us, is perfect, but as our readers may not be aware of the precise matter which has been so misrepresented, it will not be amiss to recapitulate the facts.

The Charch Ordnance No. 7, of 1843, not having received the Queen's sanction within the period prescribed, became *ipso facto* void, and it was consequently necessary that a new one should be introduced.

On the 21 September 1851, a meeting of the "Synodical Commission," composed of about half a dozen clergymen, met at Swellendam, and being informed that the Council was about to meet, they determined to petition the Council "with all convenient speed" to adopt measures by which the church regulations might without further delay receive the necessary sanction and authority," and this petition, dated 17th September, was subsequently presented to the Council by the Scriba of said Commission, the Rev. A. FAURE.

Whether any serious obstruction had been experienced in the government of the church to render this prayer for speedy measures necessary, or whether it was merely to have the provision for salaries and allowances, omitted in the old, introduced in the new ordinance, is matter of conjecture. One thing, however, is quite clear, that the members of the Dutch Reformed Church, as a body, have not the least share in originating this petition nor were they even aware of its presentation.

On the 20th September, when it was attempted to interrupt the progress of the Council, by the introduction of general business, unconnected with the constitution, the unofficial members resigned their seats, truly alleging that they had not been elected for any other purpose save the completion of the constitution; and it now became necessary that the Government should attempt to show that this statement was contrary to fact.

Wherever man's conduct is not regulated by just principle, there truth is generally of secondary consideration. This is shown in the present instance. Eager to impugn the motives of the popular members without just ground, a distortion of fact is resorted to and the "Synod" charged with gross deceit.

We have already shown that the members of the Dutch Church had no knowledge of the step taken by the "Synodical Commission"; to say therefore that "gross deceit" was practised towards the "Congregations" by inducing them to petition for measures which could not be passed or taken into consideration, is altogether untrue. The Synod do so; and, as far as the "Commission" are concerned, they may feel justly indignant in the improper manner in which their petition has been applied to suit the purposes of party.

It may perhaps be argued that as the Synod represents the Church, the Commission represents the Synod, and that indirectly the Congregations did petition, but this argument is so palpably erroneous that it requires no refutation. Even supposing that it were so, still the fact of the petition not having been presented in the name of the congregations is decisive. Had the congregations been aware of the movement,—presuming the occasion to have been a proper one,—a petition very different from that of the Synodical Commission would doubtless have been presented, for it allows of no dispute that manifold alterations in the Ordinance No. 7, and the Church Regulations to which it gives the force of law, have become highly necessary. The congregations would not have prayed merely for a guarantee of salaries and allowances enjoyed, but have submitted such changes as would have secured them a due share in the management of Church discipline and protection against clerical despotism.

Though what has just been said may not be altogether relevant, still it will show more forcibly the "grossness" of the "deceit" practised upon Earl GREY. Whether this particular deception has, in itself, in any wise influenced his Lordship's mind, we cannot say; but this much is certain, that, along with the numerous misrepresentations pervading the mass of official despatches on the subject of the constitution, this one will have had its share in bringing about that acrimony which has been so often displayed by that statesman in his proceedings towards the colonists and their delegates.

And to whom are we to attribute this fabrication? To Sir HARRY SMITH? He is doubtless responsible for it, inasmuch as the instrument bears his signature; but will any person really make him liable for the omen which is the due of his Secretary? This gentleman is the presumed writer of the despatches, and on him therefore rests the responsibility. A great deal of mischief has already been wrought by him, and even yet does he not abstain from assailing person and character, upon the judicial principle that "the end sanctifies the means;" but he may rest assured that the day will come, when, either here or elsewhere, the petty tyrant will be seen to quail before the force of truth.

The Protests of the landholders of the fieldcavettes of Onder Bokk-veld and Onder Roggenveld, district of Clanwilliam, against the Additional Instructions, together with the petitions and protests of the women and daughters, all numerously signed, were, we hear, forwarded to England by one of the last mail steamers, and entrusted to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, with an urgent request to present them without delay to Her Majesty.

H. M. St. Styx, appointed to relieve the *Hermes* on this Station, arrived in Table Bay on Tuesday Morning, and will remain here to await the arrival of the 2nd detachment of Lancers.

The *Hermes*, originally destined for this service, was to leave the Bay last night for East London, with about 100 volunteers.

The Bark *Royal Saxon*, from England, whilst entering Table Bay on Tuesday evening, missed stays, and became fixed in the sands at the head of the Bay near Salt River.

The mail steamer *Bosphorus*, left for England yesterday about noon.

## Original Correspondence.

Sir.—No one can feel more gratified than myself on learning that the means of instruction for our children are daily becoming better and more abundant; but I may doubt whether the writer of the report of an examination lately held at the South African College, availed himself of the proper means to convince the public of the progress of that Institution. Interested persons require something more on such subjects than the *ex parte* assurance of the Council of Directors and an "excellent address" of his Honor Sir John Wynde.<sup>1</sup>

Nothing but well informed scholars, formed since the departure of Dr. J. Adams, will ever tend to prove that the College is now better adapted than formerly.

How then can one already look back with delight to the first year of the existence of this most excellent institution? Is it quite certain that the College of 1851 can be compared to that of 1851, without the contrast between the present and the former proving unfavorable?

When the competent professors under whose tuition a liberal education may be obtained at trifling expense, shall have labored a few years more, then it will appear whether their labors have been successful.

In the same number of your paper I also read another of the "Tot Nut van heel Algeerse."<sup>2</sup> The number of scholars is very considerable and is, we learn, daily increasing.

If strictly taken, this be true then it can remain no secret and there requires no publication; but if in the least doubtful, it can only occasion injury to the institution.

The Capetines are daily learning to look more with their own eyes, and it is expedient for Directors of public institutions and teachers of private schools, to compete in the production of competent scholars, and not to believe that men will be induced by anonymous recommendations to give an unmerited preference to one school above another.

Such recommendations create more harm than good with men of judgment, and an interested observer of what is being done in our colony for education, I deem that I should not withhold these hints from the public.

PUBLICOLA.

WORTHY FELLOW COLONISTS.—

Nine months have passed since the first accounts of the unfortunate Kafir outbreak reached us, and these past nine months have seen the affairs of the colony retrograding more and more. The last disastrous accounts which we have received from the frontier, furnish such a mournful picture of defeat on our part and of cruel murder and victory on the other side, that really we must come to the determination that war and rebellion have, as it were, only just commenced, and after so much melancholy experience it would amount to culpable recklessness, did we look upon the evil as less serious than it actually is. Nay, let us rather candidly admit, that most of the military operations which have hitherto taken place, have failed; that the enemy is not only not defeated, but by continued successful plunder and spoilation, and more particularly by the fatal defeat of those gallant soldiers only lately sent to our aid, has become much stronger and more emboldened, and will therein find an inducement to get his ranks increased and invigorated.

We, on the other hand, see our forces enlarged, it is true, but by troops who, however gallant, are unaccustomed to the treacheries of a Kafir war, and by natives whose fidelity is not above suspicion;—thus danger is daily increasing, and, like a mountain torrent, which threatens to crush everything in its progress, so does also our country's danger augment every day our enemy is left unpunished and his temerity receives fresh impulse. Death and destruction are raging on our borders, and who is there amongst us that will unravel the future? But, little as they are the pilot to lose courage and slacken his exertions amidst the roar of storms and the dangers of the billows, so it is our calling and duty now boldly, and with our trust in God, to raise up our heads and to exert ourselves. Whoever trusts in God, no evil will befall him, and whenever *labor* and *prayer* may confide in a successful issue, and so will it become our motto, connected by *unity*, to teach the common enemy that, whatever our differences of opinion respecting the political institutions of our government may be, in the hour of increasing danger, we lose sight of all that is behind, only to engage in advertising what is impending, and that all of us will gladly assist in raising a dyke against the torrent threatening our country—a dyke which will convince the gazing world, that however misrepresented and however libelled, we have never ceased to cherish in our bosoms those genuine seeds of piety and loyalty by which alone nations can be happy, and that we also, if only guided and governed by our ancestors, who have sacrificed so much for the salvation of our possessions, country and liberty.

Let therefore, at this critical juncture, all partizanship and differences be laid aside, and only one object pursued—all—that of facilitating and supporting the means to combat the common foe; and thus doing we may hope entirely to subdue both barbarians and rebels.—Hope soon to be in the possession of a free constitution well deserved by loyal devotion,—hope, above all, on the blessing and approbation of God.

Come men brethren, look around you. Whole nature is renewed—every thing prives with new and charming verdancy. Nature reasons with us. Let us take an example by it, and, with renewed vigor, cordially labor in the great work of subduing the enemy, and of re-establishing peace and civilization, by which alone the happiness of our country and our families can be established.

J. V.

26th September, 1851.

Sir.—In the Shipping List of to-day, I find the schooner *Louisa*, took 100 barrels gunpowder and 4 cases muskets to Walvisch Bay; now if our merchants will sell gunpowder and arms to the Natives, it is no wonder that we have such frequent wars. We shall soon teach the Natives of the Northern part of the Colony to be as expert with the musket as the Kafirs are.

ANON.

Worcester, September 3, 1851.

Sir.—I feel confident that no person has resided in this Town for any time, without having felt the want of a town clock, or some other timepiece, suited to general use. This great want, I am given to understand, is likely to be supplied by the liberality of a family residing in the immediate vicinity of this place, viz., the Jordans'. This family are about to present a handsome Church Clock to the Dutch Reformed Church of this town. Acts, such as these, deserve my opinion to be made public. Hitherto every person has had a time of his own, and has met his engagements as best he could. Any one may easily conceive the general inconvenience thus suffered by the inhabitants, from which they will now be relieved by the public-spirited family alluded to. Nor is this the sole instance in which this family have come forward in support of that to which they belong. Join with me then, my friends and fellow townsmen, in thanking the Messrs. Jordan, and let us try, as far as our means will allow us, to follow their good example, in acts of charity and public good.

I am, &c.,  
COMMUNICATOR.

## FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

(From the G. T. Journal Extra, Sept. 23.)

The military express from King William's Town brought intelligence from Head-quarters, to Saturday last. The chief point of interest communicated by this opportunity is, that Lt.-Col. Eyre is appointed to command this district, and that he purposes, as we understand, to fix his Head-quarters in the vicinity of Governor's Kop—unquestionably one of the most important and commanding positions on the frontier. Nothing could be more acceptable to the inhabitants than this appointment. Colonel Eyre has well earned for himself the character of a brave, zealous and skilful commander; and we are persuaded will have the confidence and, as we trust, the hearty co-operation of the inhabitants with whose safety he is now charged. He will have at his command a force of 400 infantry and 70 or 80 cavalry, and with these, from the commanding position he proposes to occupy, will we doubt not do good and effectual service. It is understood that Major Wilmot is to take command at Fort Pedié, on the opposite side of the Great Bush valley of the Fish River, and if so then we confidently anticipate, from the intelligence and zeal of the

officers acting in combination, the happiest results. The great high way to King William's Town, via Fort Pedié, passes along the Governor's Kop ridge, on the Southern side of which the notorious Kafir River and other tributaries of the Fish River take their rise. The following official communication on the subject has been made to Major Burnaby, the commandant of Graham's Town, whose hearty co-operation with Colonel Eyre may, we are persuaded, be depended on:—

Head-Quarters, King Wm's Town, September 20, 1851.

Sir.—Lt.-Col. Eyre, with a force of 400 infantry and 70 horses, has been directed to march into Lower Albany, posted himself at Driver's Hill, and the horse at Waya Plaza, which he will reach at Driver's Hill, and the horse at Waya Plaza, which he will reach at the 23rd.

To carry out the service entrusted to him, the Commander-in-Chief has placed him in command of the district, and you will be so good to attend to such directions as he may convey to you, and to afford him every assistance he may require.

I have, &c., D. Q. M. GEN.

D. Q. M. GEN.

Sir.—You will continue to send escort with the cattle, &c., to Fort Pedié as heretofore, as it is not His Excellency's intention that Colonel Eyre's force should be employed on that service.

A. J. CLOETE, Lt. Col., D. Q. M. Gen.

Major Burnaby, R.A., Commandant, Graham's Town.

ZUURBERG.

A letter from this quarter states:—

Sept. 11.—The farmers here have had three separate fights, and have killed in all 34 Kafirs. I regret to state that one farmer named Botha was killed, and two others wounded, one of whom is since dead. These contests took place on different farms, not distant from each other, in this neighbourhood, and I believe have been the cause of many of the marauders returning homeward, as very few Kafirs and spurs have been seen since the last fight. Most of the farmers in this part express their willingness to join the troops, when called upon by the Governor to go into Kafirland to retake the ill-gotten booty, and to chastise the enemy. I think it will be only necessary for His Excellency to fix the time and place of meeting, when he is prepared to enter Kafirland.

TUESDAY.—Information has come in of an attack yesterday afternoon by Hottentot banditti on the castle on Mr. Goldswain's farm of Burnt Kraal. These bandits, computed at about forty strong, are described as being all dressed in levy clothing. They made their appearance about 5 o'clock, and succeeded in getting off with some 50 or 60 oxen, after wounding severely two Europeans, who, with a party of 18 or 19 Dingoes, endeavored to defend the property. All these bandits were armed with guns and kept up a very heavy fire. Their haunt is supposed to be the noted Kingo, which will soon be cleared when Col. Eyre gets into work in this neighbourhood.

LOWER ALBANY.

A gallant affair took place on the night of the 18th inst., at the Hope Farm, the property of Mr. W. Wakeford, adjoining Cuylerdale in Lower Albany. About 20 young English Settlers have formed a laager there for the sake of pasture for their almost famished cattle, chiefly working oxen. On the night in question a band of Kafirs, supposed by the spoor to number about as many as the English, crept up very near their fires, and poured a volley into them, but fortunately without hitting any one. They (the English) immediately rushed to the castle kraal, judging that it would be the immediate object of attack, as the marauders quickly began to remove the fence, but were as speedily driven off by a volley, for which they were hardly prepared. On discovering the customers they had to deal with, they instantly decamped, leaving two of their number shot dead, and, as supposed by the blood-spoor, some others severely wounded. None of our men were hurt, nor was a single head of cattle taken.

TUESDAY.—Information has come in of an attack yesterday afternoon by Hottentot banditti on the castle on Mr. Goldswain's farm of Burnt Kraal. These bandits, computed at about forty strong, are described as being all dressed in levy clothing. They made their appearance about 5 o'clock, and succeeded in getting off with some 50 or 60 oxen, after wounding severely two Europeans, who, with a party of 18 or 19 Dingoes, endeavored to defend the property. All these bandits were armed with guns and kept up a very heavy fire. Their haunt is supposed to be the noted Kingo, which will soon be cleared when Col. Eyre gets into work in this neighbourhood.

ON FRIDAY, the 17th October next, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. JAN VAN HESLINGEN, near Cape Town, the above number of Fat Slaughtering Oxen and Cows, purchased for cash in the Districts of Clanwilliam, by Mr. JAN VAN HESLINGEN, by whom they are brought up. They are warranted very fat, and will be certainly present on the day of Sale.

Oct. 1, 1851.

WANTED.

IN a Dispensary in this City, an Apprentice, or one who has already been engaged for some time in this branch, is required. Terms—Board and Lodging and salary. Apprentices to apply by letter to S. at the office of this paper.

TO LET.—An agreeably situate Cottage in St. John-street, having good Garden Ground and abundance of Water, and planted with divers sorts of Fruit Trees.—Early application to be made to the owner.

September 25, 1851.

A. H. HOFMEYR.

Garden Uitvlugt.

Public Sale at Great Drakenstein.

MRS. the Widow of the late P. J. DE VILLIERS, has instructed the undersigned to sell, on THURSDAY, the 16th October next, at 11 o'clock, at her residence at Great Drakenstein, her superfluous Goods, consisting of a Cart, 2 Dray-horses and Saddle Horses, 3 pair of hind Harness, 1 Saddle, Bridles, 9 Pigs, a Vice, Building and Carpenters Tools, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, empty Cases, 3 Seives, a Bushel, 37 Guns, some Chests, divers articles of Household Furniture, &c., comprising Tables, Chairs, Beds, Stretchers, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, a Baking Trough, &c.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Admns.

Vendue Office, Paarl, Sept. 25, 1851.

J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

Come and See!!

150 fat slaughter and draught Oxen and Cows, 35 draught and saddle Horses, amongst which some pairs to match.

ON FRIDAY, the 17th October next, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. JAN VAN HESLINGEN, near Cape Town, the above number of Fat Slaughtering Oxen and Cows, purchased for cash in the Districts of Clanwilliam, by Mr. JAN VAN HESLINGEN, by whom they are brought up. They are warranted very fat, and will be certainly present on the day of Sale.

Oct. 1, 1851.

J. J. TURPIN.

M. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

600 fat Sheep.

THE above number of Sheep, superior to any offered this year, will be sold at the place of Mr. A. L. DE VILLIERS, Esq., Paarl, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant.

Mr. G. H. HUGO, "Dal Josaphat," the above number of Horses and Mules, amongst which good saddle, draught and Coach Horses to match.

ISAAC MALHERBE.

Paarl, September 16, 1851.

M.

## Wm. Greig & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED per "Bosphorus," and late arrivals, SUMMER and STAPLE GOODS, consisting of—

Batias,  
Shirtings,  
Duck,  
Lutes,  
De Laces,  
Muslins  
Straw and Fancy Bonnets

Also,  
A general assortment of NEW FANCY GOODS, and are expecting additions to their Stock by Devonshire, Isabella Leith, and other vessels.

Sept 26, 1851.

### Earthenware.

W.M. GREIG & Co., have for Sale an extensive variety of EARTHENWARE, lately received, consisting of—Stone China, Dinner, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets, White and Blue Plates, Dishes, Bowls, &c. &c.

September 26, 1851.

### House & Steam Coals.

NOW LANDING and for Sale at the Stores of Thomson, Watson, & Co.

### BAR IRON.

NOW LANDING and for Sale at the Stores of Thomson, Watson, & Co.

### ALLSOPP'S

East India Pale Ale.

NOW LANDING and for Sale at the Stores of Thomson, Watson, & Co.

### Wool.

THE Undersigned continue to purchase Wool; or make, as usual, liberal advances on Consignments to their London Firm.

THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

### WOOL BAGS.

STOUT WOOL BAGS, 6 feet and 4½ feet long, for Sale at the Stores of MCDONALD, BUSK & Co.

### WOOL.

THE Undersigned advance on Wool, shipped to their London House, without Interest. They also purchase WOOL.

MCDONALD, BUSK & Co.

### Wool Bags.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, 32, St. George Street, W.C., WOOL BAGS of superior quality,

ALSO,  
GRAIN and FLOUR BAGS.

HOME, EAGAR, & Co.

### Per "Maidstone."

G. M. STEWART.

HAS received per the above Vessel, the following Goods, all bought in London and Manchester, and which will dispose of at low rates, viz:

New style Cap Flowers and Bonnet Drapery,  
do. Orange Blossoms, very neat;  
Ladies' Dams and half Dress Caps,  
do. Morning Caps,  
4-4 Rough Handkerchiefs,  
French Gauze, Lute and Satin Ribbons, plain and for Caps and Bonnets, including the latest styles;  
Black Gros de Naples,  
Ladies' Cambic Handkerchiefs, Trimmed, Lisehose, Lawn, superior;  
Black Net and other Ladies' Gloves,  
White and Drab Men's Belts, do.  
Stout White and Brown Punjams,  
Cheap and fine Caribie Gingham,  
Royal Blue, Drab, Black, and California Moleskins, all prices, and Fancy Substitute, low,  
Consignment, "Dorchester and Bought Ready" Cords,  
Wagon Canvass,  
Merino and Barez and Shawls and Scarfs,  
Cheap Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.

Also per "Louise Friederike,"

First quality Suzani Candy,

Musical Boxes in Rosewood Cases,

Superior Eau de Cologne,

G. M. STEWART.  
Store, Barg-street, nearly opposite Messrs. MCDONALD & Co's.

### SHARES,

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH,  
10 Cape of Good Hope Bank, at £27 10s.  
10 Colonial Bank, £12  
100 Union Bank, £5 18s.  
25 Frontier Commercial and Agricultural Bank, £25.

### For Sale,

45 in Pearl Bank.  
10 Equitable Assurance Company, £10  
10 South African Bank, £4 10s  
15 Gas Company, £2 2s  
J. C. LILBERBAUER,  
Share and General Broker.

Sep. 29, 1851.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

THE Directors of the above Association, in consequence of Executors of the late Mrs. A. C. STEWART, Widower of the late J. H. NICHOLSON, Esq., M.L.D., hereby request those interested in her Testimony documents dated 19th September, 1839 and 29th November, 1848, to meet at the Office of the Association at 11 o'clock A.M., on the 15th October next, for the purpose of taking cognizance of certain suits instituted for the partial annulment of said dispositions, and thereon to determine.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Cape Town, No. 5, Church-square, Sept. 30, 1851.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates,

THE Directors of the above Association, in capacity as Assumed Executors of the will of the late PATRICK OF TRANQUEBAR, and surviving Widow WILHELMINA OF THE CAPE, hereby inform those interested in his Estate, that the Liquidation account thereof, will lay for inspection at the office of the Association, from To-Morrow, and during a space of one month, and that should no objection be made thereto, it will be acted upon by the Directors as tacitly approved by the interested.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Cape Town, Church-square No. 5,  
Sept. 30, 1851.

### REMOVAL,

THE Undersigned hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from corner of Bree and Bloem-streets, to No. 14, Wale-street, where he has on hand Bullock and Horse Wagons and other Articles.

M. J. DE KOCK.

### Without Reserve.

DUTCH GOODS, by the "RHYN."  
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the 2nd October, will be sold by Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN, on the Parade, Chere, Name, Bologna Sausages, sausages dried Meat, smoked Bacon, Gin, in Minie's Glass, and Gin, in Kelders of 15 Flasks, Rhine Wine, various kinds of expensive French Wines, Liqueurs, Mineral Water, Pearl Beads, Currents, Plums, Sour Creat, Glassware, short and long Pipes, Smoking Tobacco, in Canisters, Spykerblom, Baluan Hoekvium, Barchem Oil, Garde Seeds, assorted, various Merchandise, &c. &c. &c.

Also,

A general assortment of NEW FANCY GOODS, and are expecting additions to their Stock by Devonshire, Isabella Leith, and other vessels.

Sept 26, 1851.

Punjame,  
Sheetings,  
Duck,  
Lutes,  
De Laces,  
Muslins  
Straw and Fancy Bonnets

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A general assortment of



LETTER FROM SIR ANDRIES STOCKENSTROM TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER:

To the Editor of the S. C. Commercial Advertiser:

London, 13th August, 1851.

Sir.—Setting aside what merely concerns myself individually, there is in the annexed copy of a letter which I addressed to Lord John Russell, on the 26th ult., enough that touches the public interest to justify my request that you be pleased to publish the same together with this.

The fact is that the crisis is come for the people of the Cape of Good Hope, to decide whether they shall live as free, loyal, and happy subjects of the Sovereign of this mighty Empire, or whether they shall continue to be mere wax puppets to be moulded according to the caprice and fancy of a secretary and under-secretary in Downing-street, and a Governor and over-secretary in Grange-street, breathing by suzerainty, thinking by permission, and speaking in trembling!

No one can know better than you do how glad I should have been if I could have remained in retirement unconnected with public matters—well, also, do you know how much I respect some of those official men with whom fate has thrown me into a political conflict; but there are epochs in the history of communities when complacency is affectation, and submission except to the laws, cowardice. Such is the present state of the Cape, and no one also can know better than you do, how likely I am, in the position into which I have been drawn by the urgent voice of my country, to be cowed from the discharge of a public duty by the insolent frown of power, the vile slander of office, or the hirling libels of its creatures, with which not only I, but the great majority of the Cape population, have been attempted to be overwhelmed.

I shall not trouble you with a repetition of what I have said to you, to say conjointly with my colleague, nor of that which I felt it my own duty to express, to the Premier; but the following observations fall within my peculiar province in this my last effort in behalf of the Cape of Good Hope.

I ask then, shall it be a crime to assert that South Africa has been brought into a most awful predicament; and shall no one dare to prove that despotism, aggravated by ignorance and conceit, are at the root of the evil, without the danger of being run down and slandered by the Governor "and his party"? The noble effort of this functionary to d'prise me and my family of my pension in my old age, I loath as it deserves. As long as the stupid bluster was confined to "the party," I treated it of course as I have a way done every thing that came from the same quarter; but it has now been told that there is not a drop of innocent blood mixed up with that pension, and that not a farthing of it was voted by an unauthorized council under false pretences. I draw the wages from those whom I have honestly acknowledged by those who pay me. Give them, if you please, the power to cancel the grant; but the governor and his patron I defy to touch a farthing of it except as robbery. The amount is below what I am entitled to by rule. I carry the conviction of having got it deservedly, (not by self and self,) there, where no tyrant nor libeller can efface it, and the violent confiscation of the whole, or starvation itself, shall not prevent my declaring who and what are ruining the Colony and its borders.

Lord Grey's attack as to my misuse of the confidence reposed in me, I place on a level with the Governor's hint about my pension. His Lordship has in his office the testimonies of every officer under whom I have served, as to my character and conduct. I believe I possess the esteem of every man of worth who knows me, and the approbation of the great body of my countrymen. He may, therefore, easily conjecture how much his dignified abuse and that of his subalterns disturbs me. You can tell him and the world whether it was "confined" to me to give the Governor his Sovereignty, Boomploats and other similar allowances,—to vote £500 extra per annum for the Secretary, and so much more for his son placed over the heads of so many of his superiors in years and services,—to squeeze some thirty pounds out of a widowed postmistress at Uitenhage in order to make up the salary of an additional Surveyor-General for another of the Secretary's sons,—to place on the pension list one of the most competent functionaries in the colony because the Commissioner to which forty years of the most honorable service entitled him was needed for one who had hardly entered the service—to double the expenditure of Clerks in the Colonial Office for men of pretended "superior acquirements," as if all the affairs of Europe had been thrown into that department to add to the already dangerously overwhelming patronage of the government, some dozen of the most delightful sinecures called Road Magistracies,—to vote for the construction of an impossible Liverpool for the improvement of private property,—and perhaps to admit upon the estimates the cost of the publication of some thousand copies of a volume of securritaries for the misguidance of the Parliament and nation. Ask my constituents whether these and many similar jobs were "confined" to me so as to have the Constitution complete in 1860?

This Constitution you are to have when the war is at an end, because such is Lord Grey's will! But when is the war to be at an end? Yesterday's mail shows everything worse and worse. Behold the Albert District and Klans Smit's River. What have we now to say of the treatment dealt out to Zacharias Pretorius? This man holds a document under the Governor's hand from which he could not but conclude that part of Tamboekie land was allotted to the Boers. I deny that this document was a forgery. The Governor knew of its existence in the middle of July 1850. Pretorius was punished for acting upon this document, about which however not a word was said until the 26th March 1851, when the Governor was pressed by Lord Grey to say that it must be a forgery. This "forgery" had its share in producing the war, yet for eight months it never was searched after, nor its existence questioned or doubted. Still Pretorius is sacrificed! What trial was there? I was in hopes to have had the whole of this matter sifted to the bottom by means of the "Kafir Committee" of the House of Commons and above all, to have forced into daylight the documents so secretly and nefariously concocted at the Cape, when it was pretended that investigation would injure the public service. But the parties concerned must have too keenly felt the disgrace attaching to the transaction. Soon after my letter to the Chairman of the Committee dated the 7th of last month, which I hope has been published at the Cape, I was requested to attend. I found Sir Joshua Walmsley prepared with a string of questions which certainly would have left no stone unturned. But I had hardly got into the thick of the Tamboekie affair, when Mr. Under Secretary not pleased to be reminded of documents which were in Downing-street, whilst they ought to have been in the Blue Books, nor relishing the notorious fact that the colonists had no share in causing the war, and that the war was the result of the measures of Government exclusively, cleared the room, and when the public were readmitted they found that Sir J. Walmsley's questions were quashed, and that the general one "do you desire to give any further information?" was substituted. The absurdity of summing a witness, and then expecting him to become Accuser-General, against men who may be some eight thousand miles distant, is glaring enough, and indicates at least a very strong official desire to get at the truth. I simply answered as I had said before, that the inquiry ought to be pursued on the spot where all parties might be heard, and where every man who could be charged to his face and might defend himself; that if this course were to be pursued, I should deem it unjust that parties should have their conduct questioned behind their backs, but that, if the inquiry were to terminate here, I was bound to state that there was a great deal more to say, and that the inquiry was altogether incomplete.

As the proof of my examination has not yet, according to established rule, been sent to me for correction I cannot give you the above verbatim, but the whole proceeding confirms our position, that the Cape must look to itself, and help itself, which I hope it will do wisely. Only by legal and constitutional efforts can it possibly succeed.

The last news has brought such a gloom over me, that I am unfit to follow this matter up as I intended. How glorious must be the triumph of those who thought their own private ends best answered, and the Colony most easily ruled by splitting it up into numerous conflicting factions!

I remain, yours, very obediently,

A. STOCKENSTROM.

[Copy.]  
The Right Hon'ble Lord J. RUSSELL.

London, July 26, 1851.

My Lord—I do not apologise for obtruding myself on your Lordship, as I hope for the last time. You are at the head of Her Majesty's Government, and I am an aggrieved British subject. It has been to me one of the most painful positions of my life to find myself in conflict with a nobleman whose principles and actions I have always so sincerely admired; and whilst I regret to think you the victim of the most gross deception, I cannot bring myself to believe you capable of wanton injustice.

My complaint is, that I find myself misrepresented and calumniated in documents laid before Parliament by the Colonial Office in Downing-street.

In as far as I was assaulted in my late capacity as a member of the Legislative Council of the Cape, or in my present capacity as a delegate from the same colony, either by your Lordship in the House of Commons or by Lord Grey in the House of Lords, or by the documents above alluded to, I have laid before your Lordship my sentiments in joint communications with my colleague, Mr. Fairbairn, dated this day, and the 16th of last month, and I believe we have done sufficient justice to those documents for the present. But there are passages which refer to myself more individually, and on these I have a few words to say.

I am not going to dwell on Sir H. Smith's idea of my having "assumed an air of hostility personally towards" himself, as expressed in page 101 of Blue Book, of 19th May, 1851. I simply deny the charge, (on the "cloak" as it were) and loss my health, together with part of my property. Jealousy and malice, being too strong for the control of a brave and respectable but worn out Commander, forced me to retire, but being again called forward by his successor, upon the renewed desire of my fellow-colonists, I retook the field, though almost exhausted by fatigue and illness.

Some acts of perfidy, bloodshed and folly connected with the service with which I was identified and with the safety of the Colony, compelled me to make representations to the Colonial Minister who treated them with contempt, and left the evils complained of to generate the present calamities.

However, I had not long enjoyed the peace to which I had once more retreated when the Order for the introduction of Representative Government reached the Colony.

When I heard that I was in nomination to be elected as a Member of Council for the purpose of the completion of the Constitution,—not being what is commonly called a popular man,—having no confidence in the Government—fearing that it would not adhere to the principle of popular representation which it affected to adopt, and being in a very indifferent state of health, I at once declined—but being pressed by some lovers of liberty and country to make this one last effort in behalf of the land of my birth, I allowed the election to proceed, and when I found myself one of the five at the head of the Poll, I accepted the seal offered me, and travelled several hundred miles in a very weak state of body, with the greatest possible inconvenience to my private affairs and to my property situated within forty miles of the Kafir frontier.

Now, my Lord, does the Governor of the Cape pretend to say that he ever for one moment believed that I was fit to be elected to the old Council in which it was difficult, if not impossible, to get any respectable man in the colony to sit except for the sole purpose of obtaining the Constitution? The press had been loud in declaring and the public positively understood, that the Council thus reconstructed was to complete the Constitution and do nothing more. The Government thus knowing this to be the general understanding, never said one word to the contrary. Throughout the whole of my journey to Cape Town, before I could possibly know the opinion of my colleagues, I openly declared my determination to resign as soon as I should see an attempt to draw the Council into any other matter. The charge of "faction" therefore, is as maliciously false as that of "electoral trickery."

Did the governor, I ask, believe that I should go seven hundred miles to make one of a quorum to pass among other precious items the expenses of his Orange River Sovereignty transactions, and his Boomploats exploits, the very thoughts of which makes my blood chill? Was I to volunteer to sit as a nonentity—and sea carried, for instance, against the voice of the whole colony, an addition of 33% per cent. to the salary of the Secretary to Government, upon the mere order of the Colonial Minister? The governor or secretary may call this also "personal hostility." They shall not trample on the truth. I have nothing to do with either except in their official capacities, and as it is now pretended that I was bound to discuss the estimates, I have no hesitation in saying that the soul sickens at the device of this secretary's superior deserts to those of his predecessors and successors, whilst the calm observer reflects upon the condition to which the colony has been reduced during the last seven or eight years, and asks with consternation "what has this functionary done at the Cape beyond feathering his nest and that of his youthful sons—at the expense of older claimants, beyond creating a deceptive appearance of financial prosperity by anticipating all the resources of the country, thus "killing the goose" bequeathing to the future Parliament the necessity of obnoxious taxation, and causing a virtual bankruptcy,—beyond rendering the system of road making which was in its infancy hailed as a great blessing, one of the most insufferable of burthens and jobs,—or beyond fostering the Dutch Reformed Church in the manner described in the "remarkable pamphlet," so complacently quoted by Lord Grey?"

With these impressions, was I to discuss the item in question, and upon calling for the proofs of the great services which this secretary had performed to entitle him to be thus especially favored to be told "Lord Grey has ordered it—and you and the tax-payers have nothing to do with the master?" This the governor perfectly well knew I should not do, and when he tried to force me into it, he knew I should resign. My right to do so trust your lordship does not mean to dispute, and with your principles of the liberty of the subject I do not fear that you will long continue to countenance the tyranny which consigns to persecution and defamation by the sin and tongue of power, the man who avails himself of that right from a sense of duty.

The Cape Secretary takes upon himself to speak of my "devices," and the Governor and the Governor have adopted a tone with reference to what they call my "party" which compels me to ask what this party consists of. Let Lord Grey take the names of those who have honored me with their support, and enquire into their characters, and he will find that neither in point of moral worth, true loyalty, nor intelligence, need they shrink from a comparison with the said functionaries and their "party."

I have thus tried to repel the most wanton attack that could fall to the lot of a man, who tried honestly and independently to acquit himself of a public charge into which he was reluctantly drawn, and I leave to your Lordship's good feelings to reflect on my own share in the aspersions. I retire once more, as I hope finally, from a public position, with the perfect consciousness of having done right. The bitter rancour of my assailants shows what they would do, if they could, and it is to no small source of pride, that with the full knowledge of every act of my life, and in possession of every document with which I have ever been connected, falsehood and calumny have been the only weapons which their envy and malice could bring into play, and to which they have given full scope without establishing one single fact which could make an honest man blush. The case of an individual signifies no more than the drop in the ocean. It is the unhappy colony that we have to consider. There it is,—internally torn to tatters by party feuds and animosities kept alive and fostered by a system of libelling, supported by power out of the pockets of the labelled,—and externally devoured by hordes of infuriated barbarians. The responsible agents will exhaust their ingenuity to throw the blame on their opponents, or some pretended irresistible cause, but the candid world will decide whether such a state of things can be the result of anything else than misrule.

I have the honor to be,  
My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM.

THE CAPE VICTORY.  
(From the Morning Chronicle, July 17.)

The Thracians, says HERODOTUS, used, when it thundered, to menace heaven with their missiles and arrows. Pious folks in Madagascar, to this day, think it politic to mollify their idols with an occasional flogging. Something akin to either cult is the mode in which our dependencies have learned to propitiate the presiding genius of the Colonial Office. Dear as he may be to prayers, and proof against petitions, he has as they have found out, his accessible side.

A judicious stoppage of supplies—an organized interruption of public business—a mission of delegates to London—or, last not least, an understanding with the Parliamentary Opposition at home—these are the rites which his study sup-

I have now only for the sake of the cause in which I am engaged, and the slandered community which I represent, to prove to your Lordship, that I do not stand before you either as a mere adventurer, damogogue, place hunter or agitator.

After thirty years hard and honest public service, I retired (as your Lordship may find in p. 262 of the Parliamentary Blue Book, of the 23d June last,) "in possession of the cordial approbation and esteem of the Government under which" I had acted. I forthwith sought retirement and eschewed all intermeddling with public affairs with the utmost solicitude, although I felt the most anxious interest in what was passing around me. I was tolerably successful in my search after obscurity, until the explosion of the Kafir War of 1846, and the defeat of our forces threw the frontier into consternation and panic, and induced the Governor Sir P. Maitland upon the urgent demand of the inhabitants, English as well as Dutch, to request of me to take the command of the Burger force. I obeyed the call and referred your Lordship to all parties at the Cape, as to the manner in which I did it. I shall only add, that in the midst of the scramble and peculation of a little wholesome castigation. The Cape delegates, tired of treachery, take counsel's opinion against his lordship's measures. The Earl of Derby comes their champion in the Upper House; and consequently, on Thursday night—quick transformation!—we find the Colonial Secretary assuring his opponent, with redundant energy, that he, Lord Grey, "has the most full, and complete, and entire confidence that, in a very short time, the Constitution may be brought into effect." Nay, he concurs with Lord Derby in doubting whether the Council would have any real weight or authority, or whether its determinations would give satisfaction to the colonists." And he engages that draft ordinances shall be at once framed and sent out from England! Is there any public man, except Earl Grey, who, when prepared in his own mind to make these concessions, would wait till they were wrung from him under the pressure of an impending vote of censure? It will really not be his lordship's fault, if after two such triumphs as those which he has now afforded to the Cape, every colony does not set to work to organize a league, *en permanence*, on the model of the Anti-Congress Association, by way of supplement to the Local Constitution.

Of course, his lordship took care, *more suo*, to yield the long-contested boon with as ungracious an air as could possibly be assumed. He went considerably out of his way to prove that he had really yielded nothing at all, and that the colonists would find that they had taken nothing by their motion. But what they have gained is this—he has agreed to give them nearly everything that they wanted, without, instead of with, the intervention of Parliament; and he might, had he used the opportunity which was open to him months ago, have made a favour of this course, and have thereby paved the way to reconciliation. But not to make even a concession wear, as far as possible, the aspect of a refusal, would have been to forfeit all his antecedents. Like the coy damsel who, "vowing she would ne'er consent," said her lordship, in the same breath in which he told the House on Tuesday that he would never abandon the scheme of committing to the Cape Council the duty of framing the Constitution, confessed that the Government were going to frame it themselves. But he will do his best to neutralize this act of grace by forcing the Colonial authorities at the Cape to go through the absurd form of affecting to deliberate on a Constitution which they will receive ready-made from Downing-street. To obtain the credit of having adhered to his original scheme, this body will, in fact, exercise functions the exact reverse of those which that scheme would have committed to it; for, instead of the Council framing a Constitution for the Government to sanction, the latter will frame one for the Council to sanction.

The strange stories told by Earl Grey in reference to the dual-court proceedings, are supposed to have proceeded from this gallant knight, and to have been used as a means of extorting at once conciliation and compliance.

plants have learnt to administer. Armed with these appliances, they approach him with confidence—certain that he will listen to reason ere long, and that he will relent after many stripes.

The result of Tuesday night's debate will serve excellently

well to increase the popularity of the new system. Two or three months ago the friends of the Cape were using every amicable effort to persuade the Colonial Secretary to allow the troubles of the settlement, by sending out a Constitution from England. They met with the most absolute refusal. He was not, forsooth, to be diverted from his well-laid plans by the contumacy of the colonists. As he had determined originally that the Constitution should be drawn up in the settlement, he would abide by his resolve, let the Governor protest as he pleased. It was true that considerable steps had been taken to furnish such a course; but he thought the Kafir campaign ought to be finished before any steps whatever were taken in the matter. "With a war raging," he wrote to Sir Harry on May 13th, "it was impossible that representative institutions could be brought into operation for the first time, with advantage, or even with safety." But mark the efficacy of a little wholesome castigation. The Cape delegates, tired of treachery, take counsel's opinion against his lordship's measures. The Earl of Derby comes their champion in the Upper House; and consequently, on Thursday night—quick transformation!—we find the Colonial Secretary assuring his opponent, with redundant energy, that he, Lord Grey, "has the most full, and complete, and entire confidence that, in a very short time, the Constitution may be brought into effect." Nay, he concurs with Lord Derby in doubting whether the Council would have any real weight or authority, or whether its determinations would give satisfaction to the colonists." And he engages that draft ordinances shall be at once framed and sent out from England! Is there any public man, except Earl Grey, who, when prepared in his own mind to make these concessions, would wait till they were wrung from him under the pressure of an impending vote of censure? It will really not be his lordship's fault, if after two such triumphs as those which he has now afforded to the Cape, every colony does not set to work to organize a league, *en permanence*, on the model of the Anti-Congress Association, by way of supplement to the Local Constitution.

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nephew of the deceased, but it is understood that his property has been bequeathed to the honourable gentleman's brother, Sir Robert Stanford." How the "honourable gentleman's brother" became

"Sir Robert" is thus narrated by the London correspondent of the Madras *Atheneum*, in a letter dated June 24:

"Sir R. Stanford, who boldly applied the convicts at the Cape with provisions when the colonists refused to allow them to land, has just returned from the Cape, and succeeded in bringing part of his dues from the Government. Do you know his story? When he first came home he was deputed to attend the Privy Council, by appointment with Earl Grey. He arrived before His Lordship. The Member of the Privy Council, seeing a stranger as they generally are, took no notice of him. At length Lord Grey made his appearance. 'Abi Captain Stanford—delighted to see you,' said Lord John, Captain Stanford—'My Lord Duke, Captain Stanford—the gentleman to whom we owe much.' Lord John and the Duke shook hands with the patriotic captain. He was then introduced to Prince Albert with Earl Grey. He arrived before His Lordship. The Member of the Privy Council, seeing a stranger as they generally are, took no notice of him. At length Lord Grey made his appearance. 'Abi Captain Stanford—delighted to see you,' said Lord John, Captain Stanford—'My Lord Duke, Captain Stanford—the gentleman to whom we owe much.'

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