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GRENS-AANGELEGENHEDEN.

(Uit de Frontier Times, 17 February.) KING WILLIAMS STAD, 15 Feb. 1852.—De Kaffers... (Uit de Frontier Times, 17 February.) KING WILLIAMS STAD, 15 Feb. 1852.—De Kaffers...

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LUIT. COXON, VAN HET AS REGT, DOOR BOSCH-JESMAN'S AAN ZANDRIVIER GEWOND.

(Uit de Natal Witness, 23 January.) De volgende zijn uittreksels uit brieven van het... (Uit de Natal Witness, 23 January.) De volgende zijn uittreksels uit brieven van het...

...Het doet mij leed te zien, droefte overgelyk te vermelden... Het doet mij leed te zien, droefte overgelyk te vermelden... Het doet mij leed te zien, droefte overgelyk te vermelden...

GOVERNEMENTS KENNISGEVING.

King Williams Town, 15 Feb. 1852. In byvoeging tot de som van £290 reeds aan Grahams... King Williams Town, 15 Feb. 1852. In byvoeging tot de som van £290 reeds aan Grahams...

WETGEVENDE RAAD, 11 Feb. 1852.

Extract uit de aanspraak van den Procureur Generaal. De Procureur Generaal, Mynheer, ik heb nu... Extract uit de aanspraak van den Procureur Generaal. De Procureur Generaal, Mynheer, ik heb nu...

HET KAAPSCHE CORPS.

Bochesmansrivier.—(Natal Witness, 30 Jan.) Aan den Editor van de Natal Witness.—Mynheer, als een... Bochesmansrivier.—(Natal Witness, 30 Jan.) Aan den Editor van de Natal Witness.—Mynheer, als een...

(Uit het Grahams Town Extra.)

Hoofdkwartier, King Williams Stad, 13 Feb. 1852. Zyne Excellentie de Opperbevelhebber gelast de publicatie van het volgende Memorandum tot algemeen narijt:—

MEMORANDUM. Hoofdkwartier, King Williams Stad, 13 Feb. 1852. De Opperbevelhebber verlaagt te kennen te brengen, de... MEMORANDUM. Hoofdkwartier, King Williams Stad, 13 Feb. 1852. De Opperbevelhebber verlaagt te kennen te brengen, de...

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FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(From the G. T. Journal Extra, Feb. 10.) Head-Quarters, King William's Town, February 13, 1852.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following memorandum for general information.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commander-in-Chief directs to inform the manner in which the Cape Corps and the other troops, under the command of the late Major-General Sir G. B. Durnford, were engaged in the late operations against the Kafirs...

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief has directed that the proceeds of the sale of the Rebel Gaika cattle, amounting to 106 head, which was placed in the hands of the friendly Kafirs, for the purpose of security, but which His Excellency ordered to be given up to the Commissioner, be placed to the credit of the Relief Fund at Graham's Town...

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The Governor has complied with a request conveyed through the Gaika Commissioner by the Rebel Chiefs, praying for a suspension of hostilities during three days, to enable them to meet and consult together. Hostilities are suspended accordingly in British Kaffraria, during the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. His Excellency, however, is far from sanguine as to the result, and should his anticipations prove correct, hostilities will be resumed on the 15th inst. with every activity.

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to talk, but merely to ask them if they were prepared to come to the Governor's terms or leave the country, they must have time to meet and talk over it before they could reply, and how could they meet with troops all round them, that if we stop fighting for three days they would send their word. Mr. Brownlee who it seems was empowered to suspend hostilities, gave them three days, telling them he did not believe the Governor would sanction it. On repeating it to the Governor the following morning, it is said that His Excellency was averse to it.

There were only 2 Hottentots present at the meeting at Burus Hill. One a Cape Corps man and the other a Kaffir. It appears the Kafirs would not let the Hottentots attend the meeting, but those two had crept forward, one of them. It is reported, however, outside the camp (the Kafirs were all on their hands) with his hands resting on his gun, and viewed the proceedings with the most scornful contempt. The Hottentots say they went in there, that are "children of the mountain," and that they will rather flee to the mountains and live with the Bushmen than surrender.

Umhala sent in 250 head of cattle during the past week, which were sold by auction, realizing very moderate prices. Pato goes on collecting Gaika cattle. Swani, by way of showing his loyalty, sent in a few head the other day and a few horses.

The 12 plots of ground above I had to be sold on the right bank of the river, were exposed on Wednesday last, and realized on an average about £22 each.

We regret to state that on the application of the Board of Defence His Excellency has refused to honor the Board of the Burgers of the proposed commando, as well as firearms, &c. to those who may require them. We shall present say no more on this subject, as the Board do not intend to publish the correspondence until it shall be closed.

We shall now only add that as we hear from all quarters that the people are generally very well satisfied with the Governor in expelling the enemy from Waterkloof, &c. it is fervently hoped that no unnecessary impediment will be permitted to defeat this very general desire, and that some reasonable steps will yet be taken to obtain the services of a Bulwer force.

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Council was thus condemned it was more entitled to public confidence than it is this day. And let me further say, that this Council has condemned itself. Why do I say this? Because when now a prison bill, and now a public work is brought before us, we decline to entertain it; we say that we are merely legislative; that we must soon depart; that "vital sparks" will be our "fatal" matter, that important measures should be left for the coming Parliament.

shall we then play the part of the dog in the manger? Shall we stop legislation in this Council, and also stop the coming legislature? Are we prepared to tell the colony that it shall remain without any proper legislature whatever? Did you say, "I am ready to take all sorts of business as they come," you might be wrong, but would not be inconsistent. But to say, "I will postpone all business not extremely urgent for the Parliament," and then to postpone the Parliament itself is very inconsistent.

There are, there must be, indeed, grave and weighty reasons for this course, reasons far more grave and weighty than any I have yet heard. Called on to proceed by the Imperial Parliament, by the Home Government, by the fact that this Council is now here mainly for the purpose of passing the ordinance, by the fact that two months ago you agreed so to proceed, it would be a fearful responsibility to take upon you now, at the eleventh hour, to stay the progress of events.

But it is said, that during that two months much has happened to excite us to pause. The panic, it is said, has changed the aspect of affairs, and has induced some members who, two months ago, were anxious to go on to take their opinions, and favour a postponement. I differ altogether. This panic is a pure absurdity, so far as any grounds for it are concerned.—The Cack-hunt was not a more vain and visionary terror. But, say some, it has made it evident that the farmers are few and fearful, and that the coloured classes are supposed to possess great physical force, and the state of feeling thus created makes it hazardous just now to discuss the 42nd franchise, and make changes in the franchise, and so on.

By now, at this advanced stage of the session, putting it off indefinitely, will be supposed to dodge a little in our turn, bringing ourselves down to the level of the level of the popular leaders, or we shall be supposed to meddle some fearful assault upon the 42nd franchise, and the hopes of the coloured classes, and only to wait for a safer time to accomplish our designs.

Postpone this day the second reading, especially in the minds of the coloured classes; and more harm, will be done, than if you now come forward boldly to finish the affair. If you create in the minds of the coloured classes an impression that you mean to deprive them of their rights, then, knowing as they will that they cannot gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles, they will be in a more dangerous state during the interval which you propose to leave than if you at once proceeded with the bill, with all the reasons for going on, instead of reasons for going back.

Be it said, that you may, by postponing the consideration of these ordinances, hasten the passing of them as they stand. The popular leaders, the gentlemen on the other side, have committed errors. Owing to those errors it is that they have not now a Parliament, and that they are obliged to assume a kind of moderation. But though they formerly disapproved that, they yet take advantage of your mistakes. And believe it, if you could read the minds of some who hear me, or if this were the Palace of Truth, where every one told out his secret thoughts, you would probably find that their position, the constitution would be hailed with no small pleasure; for then the gentlemen in question could go again to Earl Grey and tell him how they had submitted to his decision.

How they had moderated their demands—how they had waited for the doing of that which he had directed to be done—how they had waited for the doing of that which he had directed to be done—how they had waited for the doing of that which he had directed to be done.

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—one, commanded by Corporal Jane was to surround and take cattle grazing at a distance; another party, under Corporal Chapman, was placed to prevent their escaping; while Lieutenant Coxon, Mr. De Smith, and Mr. Williamson, went in another direction to surround them. It appears they saw Lieutenant Coxon's horse, and immediately they started, but during the night shifted the kraals (compounded of sticks) in another place, so that Lieutenant Coxon got right in the midst of them before being aware. Several shots having been fired at him, he got off his horse, and was in the act of putting a cap on his head, which he missed, when he received a wound, the ball passing through both his thighs, but fortunately without touching the bone. At this moment his horse bounded off amongst the enemy. Mr. Williamson seeing the danger, immediately gave his own horse, and covered his retreat by firing at the enemy, walking backwards, while the arrows whizzed past their ears. When out of danger, his legs were bandaged, he being very faint with loss of blood. An orderly was despatched to the camp to bring the escort out. The C.M.R. were at the same time recalled without firing anything. When the escort came out they were immediately to fire and attack the murderers, but Lieutenant Coxon would not allow this, and they were obliged reluctantly to return to camp, bearing their officer on a stretcher, made by strapping a few florelas together. On the escort coming up to Lieutenant Coxon, he said, "I wish I had brought you out with me this morning, but I thank God I did not bring you out last night, as I intended, you would all have been murdered. That night a party, consisting of one sergeant and thirty rifles, under command of Lieutenant Miller, took five spans of oxen out to bring the whole back here. They came in next day, and it is supposed will not go back until they all get together. Lieutenant Coxon is rapidly recovering."

The Commissioners are expected here daily. They are to meet Pretorius and all the Boers, on the Sand River. It is said, also, that Mouton sent them a very insolent answer, so that things will not be so happily adjusted with the black chiefs as was thought. I do not think they intend taking any steps towards punishing those plunderers who violated the peace, or recovering the cattle, as we have heard no more about it lately. It is hoped, for the honor of the corps, they will not let their off do anything. Natal Witness, Feb. 25.

BUSHMAN'S RIVER.—THE CAPE CORPS.

Six—A soldier of the Cape Mounted Rifles, who was on the night of the 17th inst. on the night of the 17th inst. You can insert the story in your paper if you wish, as I can vouch for the correctness of it.

A short half past six o'clock on the night of the 17th inst., Corporal Simpson was on duty, and ordered some of the men to put their lights out. As they did this, he went on to the guard to see that they were put out. The men remaining away longer than they were, he (Corporal Simpson) went in front. At once he got in front of the hut occupied by one of the natives (named Gihman), who saw three of the men before him with their carbines in their hands, and called for assistance, but he was unable to do so, as he was alone. At once he made his escape, and fled to the top of the hill, where he hid himself. He then struck him (Simpson) with the butt end of his carbine, breaking his stick in two, which brought the corporal down on one knee, but he managed to get up, and with two of the men with him, he fled to the top of the hill, where he hid himself. He then struck him (Simpson) with the butt end of his carbine, breaking his stick in two, which brought the corporal down on one knee, but he managed to get up, and with two of the men with him, he fled to the top of the hill, where he hid himself.

Four of the Hottentot deserters (Cape Mounted Rifles) from the Bushman's River Post, have been taken, and the rest are believed to be in custody by this time. Natal Times, Feb. 13.

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE

"Tot Nut van het Algemeen," FOR EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE OF BOTH SEXES. Established in 1850.

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THE Course of instruction in this Establishment comprises the following Studies, viz.: English, Dutch, and French Literature; History, (Universal and Sacred); Geography, (Ancient and Modern) with the use of the Globes; the Rudiments of Astronomy; Mental and Practical Arithmetic; Mathematics; Drawing; Singing; Piano Forte; and Latin and Fancy Needlework.

The terms for instruction are such as to secure the responsibility of the Institute, will admit, while as an Establishment for the training of youth for the various branches of a Commercial or Professional Life, it yields to none of more modern foundation.

A meeting of the Directors is held on the first Tuesday of every Month, when the current position of the Institute passes under review. The hours of attendance are from 9 to 3 o'clock. Under all circumstances a month's notice is required prior to the removal of a Pupil.

The House is a salubrious and retired part of the Town, the Class-rooms are spacious and well-ventilated. Those for the young Ladies being in a distant wing of the Building there can be no intercom in the Boys and Girls meet only at the opening of the School by Prayer; and when receiving instruction in Vocal Music.

For the accommodation of those who reside at a short distance from the Town, an Apartment is provided at the hour of "Fifteen," for their use. An Infant School, has been attached to this Institution, in which Children between the ages of 3 and 6 are admitted—at a very low charge. T. MOSTERT, Secretary.

J. J. H. SMIT, Editor, No. 12, Walestraat. J. W. LOTZ, Drukker, No. 92, Walestraat.