

# HEDEN.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP HEDEN den 28 deser, 's Morgens ten 10 ure o.zl voor rekening des Boedels van wylen Mejuffrouw M. C. Ditch, in de Langeraat, over het Gesicht, worden verkocht, te weten:—Ledeekanten, Katala, Bedden, Badkam, Zilvere Theselpeljes en Vorkjes, een Gouden Bril, Roeken in soorten, een Tafel met steenen Blad, Schalen en Balansen, Bladtafel, Stoelen, een Horologie, Glaswak, Keukengereedschap, een Tafelkaste, Balken en Planken, een grote Kist, enz.

A. P. HERHOLDT, Executeur.

Kaapstad, 28 April 1851.

Publieke Verkooping te Worcester,

In den Insolventen Boedel van William McCarter.

OP ZATURDAG, DEN 3den MEI, 1851,

Zullen stellig worden verkocht,

**HUISMUEBELEN**, bestaande in Pianosofte, Kast, Ledeekanten en Beddengoed, Stoelen en Tafels, een verhoedschap, enz.

**SMIDSGEREEDSCHAP**, bestaande in Schreven, Aanbeelden, Blaaibalen, Hamers, Tangen, enz., en een hoochheidskast en oul Yzer.

**WAGENMAKERS EN TIMMERMANSGEREEDSCHAP**, bestaande in Schaafbank, Slijptafel, Kist Gereedschap, Schaven van alle soorten, Bytels, Hamers, Boren, in het kort alto tot het ambach behoorende.

Alsmede, een hoochheid Wagenaemakers Hout en eenige nieuwe Venster Kozenen en Luiken.

**LANDBOUWGEREEDSCHAP**, bestaande in Phoeben, Fagen, een Kar met Tuig voor 6 Paarden, en een hoochheid Garst.

**LEVENDE HAVE**, bestaande in 9 Ossen, 12 Koekien, 1 Kalf, 5 Paarden, en eenige Bokken.

Verkooping te beginnen ten 10 ure precies.

H. G. MYLNE, Prov. Curator.

De Heeren LINDBERG & LAGUERRENE, Afslagers.

Kantoor van den Resident Magistraat,  
Kaapstad, 1 April 1851.

**D**E Resident Magistraat van de Kaapstad roept by deze op den Huishouders van

District No. 2, Wyken Nos. 5 en 6  
" " 4 " 13  
" " 5 " 17 en 20  
" " 6 " 22, 23 en 24  
" " 7 " 25, 26, 27 en 23  
" " 8 " 29 en 30  
" " 9 " 36  
" " 10 " 38, 39 en 40

Om brentekom op het Stadhuis op MAANDAG den 20 April aanstaande, ten 10 ure a.m. ten einde Wykemers te klezen voor elke den bovengemeld wyken.

P. B. BORCHERDS, Resident Magistraat.

Aan Personen die voornemens zyn de  
Groote Exhibtie te bezoecken.

**M**ECHI, No. 4, Leadenhall-straat, nabij Greshamstrat, London, is reeds lang by de geheele wereld beroemd gesteet wegens SCHEERMESSEN; Stykiene, Messenhouder in het algemeen, Naalden, Kleeksijs, Werk-schillende instrumenten, zoowel als elke reeksrechte voor de Klei en Werkelt. In een overft van de noordzakelykheid welke handhabe, heeftende auwzienlyke ruimte verzekerd voor de behoefte vertooning van zyne talrike wares, te wetzyn zyne wellende expositie, No. 4 Leadenhall-straat, een vermoeding van voo ren bekomen dat berekend om in de houtige aanslag, welke by veracht te voo zien — Onder de gezichten van London is niets belangryker en meer buiten bewoerd dan deszelfs Winkel, en voor vereeniging van smaak en prett, is geen een soort oppvalend als die van Mech. Dierigen die het fabrikant was. Engeland op de aantrekkelijke wyze vertoond willen gien, vereen niet nalaten Mensen te bezoeken, was xv ten overloop van voorwerpen zullen vinden, geschikt voor de verschienien van ieders klas van koopers. Catalogus zullen gratis voorzien worden, of postwyf na enig adres in Londen verzaonden worden.

4. Leadenhall straat.

**FREDERIC ALGAR,**

**ADVERTEREND AGENT**

**A**DVERTENTIE in al de Londonsche Provinciale Nieuwsbladen. Speciale Agent voor Nieuwsbladen te China, Kaap de 13 Clements Lane, Lombard-straat, London.

**D**E Ondergeteekende berigt zyns Klanten en het Public, dat een van de door hem ontbondene Suikerbakkers van Holland is gearriveerd, en dat hy binnen dertien daagen verwacht. By hem zullen na alle soorten van verkoopbaar zyn. Alle orders worden ten spoedste volstaan, ook dezen alle soorten van Kaapsche Konfituren' gekapt en beord naerl gedeelt der wereld.

Wukskoeken versierd naar den nieuwsten smaak. J. P. VOLSTEEDT.

Burgstraat, No. 27.

1500 Extra Vette Hamels.

**D**E Ondergeteekende zal op WOENSDAG den 30 April, ter plaatse van den Heer J. Mervin, "eenzaamh" publiek laten verkopen, bovengemeld getal Usen en Koekien die zeker present zullen zyn.

J. P. HARTOGH.

180 Extra Vette Slagt, Trekkosen en Koeiken.

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P. J. HARTOGH.

De heer D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

100 Extra Vette Hamels.

150 Extra Vette Hamels.

# DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN

KAAPSTAD, 28 APRIL 1851.

**Op 11. Vrydag morgen werden de ingezeten van deze stad op de aangemaakte wyze verrast door de aankomst van de Singapore, Stoomboot, aan boord hebbende 300 man, synde detachementen van het 45, 6, 91 en 73 Regiment, sedert eenigen tyd in de Kolonie gestationeerd en thans alle in Kafferland diens doende.**

Het schijnt dat by de eerste ontvangst der vyding van het werkelyk uitbreken van vyandelykheden, het Gouvernement te huis den wisten dat de kolonie moet worden versterkt, ter hand gekomen, en waaraan w y een groot gedeelte van ons tegenwoordig bestek hebben toegevoegd, als een kwestie behorende van het grootste gewigt voor de Kolonie.

Men is' uit dezelve ontwaren dat de voorbereiding omtrent de kwestie van de oorlogs-kosten — in de depeche van Graaf Grey aan Sir HARRY SMITH toegezonden en door Lord JOHN RUSSELL aan het Lagerhuis mededegeleid,— in eenen behoorlyken geest ontmoet en bestreden is geworden door de voorstanders der Kolonie, die, afgescheiden van de onregtvaardigheid om de Kolonisten, die geen stem hoegenaamd in het bestuur hadden— den last op te leggen om voor hunne eigene verdediging te zorgen— de kwestie uit het breed en zeer juiste oogpunt be redeneerd dat, namelijk, Britsch Kafferland, alwaar de onlusten hadden plaats gevonden, geen deel was der Kaapsche Kolonie, maar een afzonderlyke Britsche bezitting, onder een geheel verschillend bestuur— noch staatkundig noch cysbaar met de Kolonie verbonden.

Onze Lezen zullen zich herinneren, dat w y kort na het uitbreken van den oorlog, de kwestie uit dat oogpunt beschouwende, de grote onregtvaardigheid hebben betoogd welke er opgesloten lag in het denkbeeld om de Kolonie in dit opzigt met eenen enkelken penning te belasten— in wederlegging van de onbeschamde bewering der anti-koloniale kliek, dat de Kolonisten zelve als de enige en onmiddelyke oorzaken van den oorlog moeten worden beschouwd, en derhalve de kosten behouden te dragen.

Het verschafft ons genoegen te bemerken, dat die aanbeveling, even ongerymd als kwaadardig, gerne de minste uitwerking gehad heeft. Het geschip punt kan als afgedaan worden beschouwd, en men zal uit eenen nadere behandeling in het Parlement, in *The Morning Chronicle* van den 13de mededegeleid, ontwaren— dat Lord JOHN RUSSELL kennis gegeven had, dat het de pligt van het Gouvernement zyn zou by het Huis aanzoek te doen om een geldelyke vota, ten gevolge van de vyandelykheden welke thans plaats vinden. Er kan geen twyfel bestaan dat, hoe onaangenaam ook— de som welke men voornameins is te vragen— zal worden toegestemt— onmogelyk als het is, om de Kolonie in billykheit met een enkelken stuiver van de kosten te belasten— om niet te spreken van hare onbekwaamheid om in hare tegenwoordigen uitgeputten en insulten staen— stelsel van Kaffer-staatkunde opte houden en te bekosten welke zonder harre toestemming onder eene speciale lastgeving van Huis in werking is gebracht geworden— in hetzelfde alleen in stand gehouden en uitgevoerd kende zyn geworden door den sterken arm van een overwinnende magt.

W y erkennen de ontvangst der Brochure van Heer ADDERLEY, ten titel voerende "Oppaaf van de tegenwoordige Kaapsche zaak"— Plaats gebrel beleet ons thans iets meer te doen. W y zullen echter niet in gebreke blijven onze lezers enige Extracten uit dezelve in ons volgende nummer mede te delen. Zy bevat een juist overzigt der geheele kwestie, en het het belangrycke, of liever het vermaklycke van alles— eenne krachtige ten toon stelling van de kleine magteloze factie die het gewaard heeft— de regmatige eischen van de groote meerderheid der Kolonisten tegenstand te bieden, door middelen welke, om er het minst van te zeggen, doorgaans ontblot zyn geweest van liefde voor de waarheid en eene oproede gegeerte om de kolonie gelukkig te zien. Maar hierover nader.

Het 74ste Regiment Schotten zoude dadelijk naer de Kaap worden ingescheept in H. M. Stoom-schip Vulcan. Het 3de Regiment Buffs zoude het 74ste volgen.

De Singapore heeft specie voor de militaire kas aan boord tot een bedragen van £75,000.

De geregeld Maal Stoomboot, Sir Robert Peel, was op den 25 Maart van Portsmouth vertrokken, drie dagen voor de Singapore.

De volgende zeer bemoeidige brief is van den Heer FAIRBAIRN ontvangen. Dezelve bevat een kort verslag van den toestand der Kaapsche Constitutie tot op deszelfs datum, 15 Maart, en bevestigt het oogpunt waaruit de Kaffer-oorlog zoowel in als buiten het Parlement beschouwd wordt— als uitsluitelyk te wijten aan Downingstraat en niet aan de Kolonie:

London, 15 Maart 1851.

Waarde Heer! — Ik moet u met dese post, daar de brievengangen tot de Singapore heden middag sluit, omtrent den tegenwoordigen staat van onszak vermoeden om de Nieuwsbladen en Kenningeren van moties ontmoedigende in het Lagerhuis. De "documenten" kunnen niet langer onthouden worden en zy beraten alle, welke gy mede: myn vertrek in October heb toegesonden.

Gy zult zien, dat de Engelsche diktatuur geheel op de hand der kolonisten is. Ix verwers u vooral naer de Times, de Morning Chronicle, de Daily News, de Spectator, de Morning Herald, de Standard, met één woord, de voorstaande nieuwssbladen van alle soorten van geest over andere onderwerpen. In het Parlement is deselfde toon en goedwilligheid en achtig omtrent de kolonie aan den dag gelegd geworden, wanneer ook van de Kaap gesproken

werd. Hetzelfde gevoelen beziet het gansche land. Wan- neer de Kaap een Engelsche Grasfisch-p in vorlegenhed of onder plaatellyk verkord bestier ware, soude het medege- voel van de gansche samenzeling niet sterker of het verlangen om te h-lpen, en het kwaad te herstellen, niet op regter hebben kunnen syn.

De insichten en bedorrelingen van het Kolonial Bureau, indien sy enige mogten gevormd hebben, z n hier even min bekend als van de Kaap, daar de Ministerieele wanroden, welke nog voortduuren, den beer Adderley van tyd tegelyk hebben teleursteld in zyne aankondigen om "doen- merten." Niemand weet van dag wie morgen in dienst zal syn. Maar het nieuws in dese week ontvangeren, de rampen in Caffer-land, moet de zaken tot besloten brengen in den loop van een paar weken, zullen bepaalde motien hebbenden, om het volk, hetwelk voor den oorlog, of de verdediging van de kolonie betalen moet, iets te doen weten omtrent de oorzaken der uitbarsting, en ook omtrent den voorloeden en tegenwoordigen staat van het plaatellyk Gouvernement. Een punt, zult gy zien, is beslist, en dat zal in het einde elke ander punt bepalisen, namlyk, dat de oorlog een oorlog van Downingstraat en een koloniale oorlog is. In den aanvang bestond er enige enkele oorlogen, maar het myn pligt beschouwd, dat de officiële depeches van andere officiële papieren, reeds gepubliceerd, aangezond, zynde, heeft een sinds aangewezen.

De heer Hume verlangde dat de kwestie van oee te

ernstige natuer waren om nu in deserter behandeling te doen; maar, yw-wensche, voordat hen gescreven stond, om narig te vragen, waarmont te zijn dat het bestuurder behoorde te zyn, over een of twee punten. De voorstel mocht het land grreib onverwachtingen veroefnen— waar niet heel of synede vrienden de leden voor Meniere en Staffordshire— want zy hadde doorgaans eenne ontrouwe omtrent de koloniale schakels." Ich heb myn pligt beschouwd, dat er in vorm, geen politieke fiscal of judicial verband bestond tusschen de Kaap en Britsch Caffer-land, of officiële depeches van andere officiële papieren, reeds gepubliceerd, aangezond, zynde, heeft een sinds aangewezen.

De heer Vernon Smith zeide dat de kwestie van oee te

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De heer John Russell zeide, dat Sir Harry Smith de kolonie

reeds had eniger tyd voordat de latste depeche nev-

huis gescreven zyn, om den vermechten uitval in Kaffer-land te ontkomen; zy, en de gevolgde niet dat het antwoord van Sir Harry Smith, op den latste depeche van

Lord Grey ontbragen was. Zoo dat antwoord au gekomen was, vermoende hy dat er geen verder bewaar konde bestaan van de gelede briefwisseling niet aan het huis zouwden

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THE  
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 28, 1851.

On the morning of Friday last the inhabitants of this city were agreeably surprised by the arrival of the steamer *Singapore*, having on board 300 men, being detachments of the 45th, 6th, 91st and 73rd regiments, stationed in the colony during some time, and at present serving in Caffraria.

It appears that immediately after the receipt of intelligence of the actual outbreak of hostilities, the home government adopted the wise course of at once despatching reinforcements to the colony—the number just arrived being the first batch, to be speedily followed by a larger and more efficient force, computed at between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

The *Bosphorus* had made the return passage to England in 38 days—having arrived at Plymouth on the 12th March, with intelligence from the Cape to the 2nd February.

At that time means had already been adopted for the despatch of reinforcements, as will appear from the Parliamentary debates on the 10th, received per the above opportunity, and to which we have devoted a considerable portion of our present space, involving as it does a question of vital interest to the colony.

The reader will perceive that the reservation about the question of the expenses of the war, in the despatch forwarded by Earl GREY to Sir HARRY SMITH, and communicated to the House of Commons by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, has been met and combated in a proper spirit by the friends of the colony, who, independent of the injustice to saddle the colonists, who had no voice whatever in the management of their affairs, with the burden of providing for their own defence,—had discussed the question on the broad and just principle that British Kaffraria, where the disturbances had taken place, formed no part of the Cape Colony, but was a separate British possession, under a totally different right—neither politically nor fiscally connected with the colony.

Our reader will recollect that shortly after the breaking out of the war, taking this view of the question, we demonstrated the gross injustice embodied in the idea of saddling the colony with a single fraction in this respect—in refutation of the unblushing assertion of the anti-colonial clique, that the colonists themselves were to be considered as the only and the immediate causes of the war, and should therefore pay the expenses.

We are gratified to perceive that that recommendation, alike absurd and malicious, has had no effect whatever. The question may be looked upon as settled; and from a subsequent debate in Parliament, communicated in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 15th, it will be seen that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had given notice that it would be the duty of the Government to apply to the House for a money vote, in consequence of the hostilities now carried on. There can be no doubt that, however disagreeable it may be, the amount to be asked for will be allowed, impossible as it is to burden the colony with a single fraction of the expenses, not to speak of its inability, in its present exhausted and bankrupt state, to maintain and defray a system of Kafir policy, which has been carried into effect without its consent by special instructions from home, and which can only be kept up and enforced by the strong arm of an overwhelming force.

We acknowledge the receipt of Mr. ADDERLEY's pamphlet, entitled: "Statement of the present Cape case." Want of space precludes the possibility of doing more just now. We shall not neglect, however, to give our readers some extracts from it in our next. It comprises an accurate review of the whole question, and, what is of greater importance, or rather the most amusing of all, a forcible exposition of the small, impotent faction, which has ventured to oppose the just demands of the great majority of the colonists by means which, to say the least of it, have invariably been destitute of love of truth and a sincere desire to see the colony happy. But more of this anon.

The 74th Highlanders would be embarked for the Cape immediately in H. M. steamer *Vulcan*. The 3d Buffs would follow the 74th.

The *Singapore* has specie on board for the military chest, amounting to £75,000.

The regular mail steamer Sir Robert Peel, left Portsmouth on the 15th March, three days before the *Singapore*.

The following very encouraging letter has been received from Mr. Fairbairn. It contains a brief account of the Cape constitution question up to the date thereof, 15th of March, and confirms the view taken of the Kafir war both in and out of Parliament—as exclusively attributable to Downing-street and not to the colony.

London, 15th March, 1851.

My dear Sir,—I must for this post, the mail by the subject, refer you for the present of our case to the newspapers, and to the notices of the principal papers of all shades of opinion on other subjects. In Parliament, the same tone of kindness and respect towards the colony has been apparent whenever the Cape was mentioned. The same feeling pervades the whole country. If the Cape were an English county in distress, or under local mismanagement, the sympathies of the whole community could not have been stronger, or the desire to relieve and redress its wrongs more sincere.

The views and intentions of the Colonial Office, if they have formed any, are as little known here as at the Cape, the ministerial disorders, which still continue, having from time to time baffled Mr. Adderley in his applications for papers.

Nobody knows for a day, who may be in office the day following. But the intelligence received thus week in Kaffraria must bring matters to a close and in the course of a week or so, specific motions will compel them to do.

Did he place the colonists in a position to protect themselves? Did he not do in that house think that they could call on the colonists to contribute one single shilling for the expenses of this war [hear, hear], and why then were they to be thus trifled with? The fact was that Earl Grey would sink any administration with which he was connected [cheers].

The colonists manifested resistance to what they wanted, a Government to be conducted by themselves.

Three days before the opening of Parliament—her Majesty's Ministers had allowed six months to go over—but three days before the assembling of Parliament, an order in

sole government of it,—that there was in form no political, fiscal, or judicial connexion between the Cape and British Kaffraria,—being demonstrated from despatches and other official papers already published, put an end to all doubt. The expenses of the war, therefore, of Kaffrarian policy, and of the Sovereignty, which is in the same position with respect to the colony, fall upon the Imperial Treasury; and this brings the whole subject of South African policy before Parliament, in a shape that cannot fail to command attention; nor will any imperfect explanation be accepted from Government, whosoever may be in office. Such inquiry into the recent policies pursued towards the Cape is loudly demanded. This is right. There should be inquiry. But this inquiry, which may extend over years, must not be suffered to postpone for a single hour the establishment of Representative Institutions,—the necessity for which is admitted on all hands. On this hand no further inquiry is needed. It has been fully discussed. The inhabitants have expressed their opinion upon it in a manner not to be questioned; and the existence of a local Parliament will not only facilitate inquiry into all other matters, but the Parliament will itself be the best commission of inquiry that can be devised, and its proceedings will cost the Imperial Treasury nothing. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for colonists to withhold their assent.

The Bosphorus had made the return passage to England in 38 days—having arrived at Plymouth on the 12th March, with intelligence from the Cape to the 2nd February.

At that time means had already been adopted for the despatch of reinforcements, as will appear from the Parliamentary debates on the 10th, received per the above opportunity, and to which we have devoted a considerable portion of our present space, involving as it does a question of vital interest to the colony.

The reader will perceive that the reservation about the question of the expenses of the war, in the despatch forwarded by Earl GREY to Sir HARRY SMITH, and communicated to the House of Commons by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, has been met and combated in a proper spirit by the friends of the colony, who, independent of the injustice to saddle the colonists, who had no voice whatever in the management of their affairs, with the burden of providing for their own defence,—had discussed the question on the broad and just principle that British Kaffraria, where the disturbances had taken place, formed no part of the Cape Colony, but was a separate British possession, under a totally different right—neither politically nor fiscally connected with the colony.

These gentlemen replied that they had been sent to frame a Government, and as soon as they had done so the inhabitants would send the proper persons to arrange these measures. Harry Smith was obstinate—he of course had his orders. After some time spent in wrangling the four members felt it their duty to leave the council and throw themselves on their constituents; and their constituents approved their conduct. It was then determined, at one of the largest meetings ever held at the Cape, to appoint two persons to come home and represent the feelings of the colonists upon the subject. One of them had been in England for the last three months—the other could not come owing to ill-health. Yet nothing had been done by the Government. The Colonial office would do nothing until it received some orders from the Cape. Under these circumstances, the house would understand that it was not too much to say that the people of Kaffraria were seeking relief from an over-weight of taxation. Probably the whole surplus of the revenue would be swallowed up by these expenses, and he did think it was trifling with the house to have such a letter read, which assumed conditions which were never performed. It was trifling and absurd to pretend to throw a doubt as to where this debt must rest; they had not a shadow of a claim to call upon the colonists, and Karl Grey knew that as well as any man in the house but as long as they had such a noble earl to direct them, it was impossible that the country could swim [hear, hear, and laughter]. He spoke of a country swimming when it paid its debts. He did not like the idea of paying a bill of two millions for another Kafir war. He might be sensible, but still he could not bear to see the misery of the country wasted which might be so much better employed. Would it not have been better if they applied the two millions to education, while they were throwing away millions in consequence of the mismanagement of those who were in office. The sooner the whole of the papers referred to were laid before the house the better, for the time was come when some decisive step should be taken; and if such a letter of Earl Grey's as was alluded to should be placed upon the table, it was impossible that the country could swim [hear, hear, and laughter]. That letter was inconsistent with what Earl Grey knew to be the case. It was an insult to the people after they had taken away their Government and created a kind of military despotism to rule over them.

Mr. Labouchere said it was not his intention to follow the honorable gentleman through all the details into which he had entered, as other opportunities would arise when it would be more suitable for the house to enter into a consideration of them. But his honorable friend had mentioned one point on which he was able at once to say that he had shown very little accuracy in the statements he had made. His honorable friend had talked as if the Government had taken away representative institutions from the Cape of Good Hope [hear, hear, and cry of "no, no"]. At all events, the honorable gentleman had stated, as one instance of the spirit in which the Government had dealt with these representative institutions, that only three days before the opening of last session the Government had, for the first time, thought of issuing an order in council upon the subject. Now what was the fact? He would remind his honorable friend that he knew as well as any other man, months before that order in council was issued, the Government had referred the question to the Committee of Privy Council, who had equally considered the whole matter connected with this important subject, and the result was that weight which he (Mr. Labouchere) could wish to have, if he dealt in such sweeping assertions as these. He would not now enter into the causes which prevented the wishes of the Government from being carried into effect—causes which had arisen at the Cape itself; but this he would say, that when the time came for entering into the discussion, it would be found that a foundation had been laid—aye, and more, too, by the Government—which would ensure the production of the fourth. He thought it right to add that he should probably fit it due to ask for a vote of the house, in consequence of the hostilities that were now going on.

Mr. Labouchere begged to ask the honorable gentleman the question as to how the expenditure of these representative institutions to the Cape of Good Hope [hear, hear]?

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council was prepared for giving this free government, and the right honourable gentlemen the President of the Board of Trade brought it down to the house and read it. Upon that occasion he (Mr. Hume) had probably expressed too much satisfaction, for he believed that he saw an end to the anomalous state of things then in existence. Any man who knew anything about the Cape must know, with an extended frontier of one thousand miles, that it was impossible for a person going out there from the Treasury or Horse Guards to be capable of conducting affairs equally with those residing on the spot [hear, hear]. The noble lord, on the occasion to which he referred, made as able and eloquent a speech to the colony as he ever heard on the policy which ought to be adopted towards the colonies. He pointed out what the colonies were entitled to, and what in justice to the country was necessary for the safety and welfare of the colony. He did so with the approbation of his house.

"The Kafirs are living contented and happy under the British rule," and yet almost the first information Parliament met with on the subject was, that the war had again broken out with the Kafirs. We might suppose that some information should be given, first, as to the cause of the outbreak. The second point on which he wished to confer with the house was, that the war had been declared by the Colonial Office.

"The third point was as to what condition they had been in with regard to the conferring of the colony of representative institutions, because as the house member for Montrose had been received in a

position as to which he thought the house ought to be in possession upon one or two points. The outbreak had come upon the country quite unexpectedly, though not upon him or his honourable friends the member for Montrose and the member for Staffordshire, for they had all along predicted another outbreak. The very last despatch which had been received from Sir Harry Smith was closed in these words: "The Kafirs are living contented and happy under the British rule," and yet almost the first information Parliament met with on the subject was, that the war had again broken out with the Kafirs. We might suppose that some information should be given, first, as to the cause of the outbreak. The second point on which he wished to confer with the house was, that the war had been declared by the Colonial Office.

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It is stated in letters received yesterday from Fort Pedié, that the distant sound of cannon had been heard—leading to the supposition that the patrol had got out, which said to consist of 30 men, had been fallen in with the enemy.

The accounts from Butterworth (Krell's country) are up to the 11th instant, and are of a more pacific character than those of the last week from that quarter. Mr. Cawley had reached Butterworth in safety, and had seen Krell, and delivered the Governor's message to him. The chief appeal to have cooled down materially on the subject of war, and endeavoured to excuse him. If for the pillage of the trading station of Messrs. Crouch, on the ground that the work of spoliation had been done by Hottentots, who ought to have been looked after and kept under control by their own government. There is much alibi truth in this—as far as we are told, that had these people been more carefully watched; and had more decisive measures been adopted in respect of them, the difficulties in which the government and country are now involved might have been entirely avoided. The weak Imbecile policy that has been observed in dealing with this class of persons lies at the root of the present commotions. It has incited them to acts of deep criminality, and destroyed the peace of the whole country. Krell was very desirous of ascertaining what the Governor's views respecting him were, and on being reminded that though the Hottentots were British subjects, yet that the criminal acts in question had been committed in his country,—he said, that was true, but still, that were he to punish the aggression, it might be made a plea hereafter against him, they not being his people. He promised, that if any of his own subjects had stolen property, compensation should be made for it; and he also stated, that he is resolved that Mapasa, one of his chiefs, shall pay for the outrage committed, and property carried off, at a station called "The Spring," situated equidistant between the Kel and Butterworth, where an attack had been made upon the trader at night, his premises entered, his wife and himself dragged from their bed and stripped naked, and the property pillaged. Notwithstanding this, the town now used gives indication of a much better state of mind on the part of this wily and uncertain chieftain, than at the date of the previous account; but still, it should ever be borne in mind, that he is not to be depended on for a moment. He is evidently watching the course of events, and with chameleon-like facility, will change the complexion of his policy in accordance with passing occurrences, and like all savages, will only be wrought upon by caprice, by revenge, by fear, or by self-interest.

The following extract of a letter from Fort Pedié, dated 16th inst., has come to hand since writing the foregoing remarks:—

"We had a patrol from King William's Town in this direction that is to say, the Kafirland side of the Keiskamma, yesterday. The firing was very heavy, commenced at 1 o'clock, and not ceasing until about 5 o'clock p.m. A party of the 1st proceeded as far as Buck Kraal, also Ikuats, Palmer and Ray, with ten of the C.M.R., to the heights above Lame Drift, where they could plainly see the operations of the troops in the distance. A number of Fingoes, and Europeans went out, but did not engage in the attack, which was exclusively to the Kafirland side of the Keiskamma.

#### CRADOCK.

Extract of a letter from this place, dated 14th instant:—

"Young Warner has brought intelligence, that the division (90 strong) under one man respected Civil Commissioner, was moving toward the White Kai. Mr. Gilliland will probably engage the enemy to day. Captain Tylden co-operates with him. Mr. Sheppard left Whitsunday on Saturday evening with 300 men, Kaps and Fingoes. The whole force will be about 1200 strong."

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Monday Morning.  
(From the Frontier Times, 22 April.)

It will be seen from the subjoined General Order that the result of another patrol under Col. Mackinnon, said to have been 3000 men strong, has furnished another subject of congratulation at Head-quarters. The casualties on our side are unfortunately rather severe:—

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, King William's Town,  
April 19, 1851.

The Commander-in-Chief desires most cordially to congratulate Col. Mackinnon, Lt. Col. Eyre, Lt. Col. Napier, the officers and troops composing the patrol, which marched on the 15th inst., and this day returned to Head-quarters, upon the success which has attended their extended operations in Stock's and Seyolo's country. A sharp conflict ensued with the two columns upon the 16th inst., their having made a night march upon the Keiskamma. Upwards of 150 Kafirs were killed, a greater number wounded, 250 head of cattle, and 15 horses taken, villages and cornfields devastated, the Kafirs driven in every direction, and so beaten after their rout that though the troops bivouacked in the heart of Stock's country, not a shot was fired, nor did they return to approach the column upon the march to Fort White.

On the following day a supply of cattle was thrown into Fort Cox, and the troops had orders to return through the Amatolas, to induce the enemy to descend from their impenetrable fastnesses and to assail them at the many favorable passes which present themselves, but not the slightest opposition was offered, and the troops returned in high spirits to Head-quarters this day. Col. Mackinnon's marches and operations have been judiciously and actively carried on, and most ably has he been supported by Lt.-Colonel Eyre, the second in command. Every wounded man has been brought off, as well as those who have been killed. Among the latter the Commander-in-Chief deeply regrets the loss of Adjutant Fletcher, 73rd Regt., who accompanied a detachment of Armstrong's Horse, under that enterprising officer Lt. Robertson, C.M.R., who pursued the enemy most gallantly, though rashly, and had some of his men cut off, and Lt. Morris, of Armstrong's Horse, severely wounded. Officers in command are desired to pay especial attention to their supports. Enterprise is desirable in Kafir warfare, but military prudence demands support.

Col. Mackinnon reports the detachment of C.M.R. to have well done their duty, and to have gallantly contributed to redeem the honor of a corps which was ever conspicuous, in the field, but recently furnished by desertion.

This continued harassing of the enemy is the only warfare to be adopted against a foe who will never concentrate or encounter his opponents in fair and open fight. A. J. CLOETE, Lt.-Col., D. Q. M. General.

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

The following is an extract from the Report of Lieut Colonel Eyre, whose column seems to have borne the brunt of the affair:—

Having halted and refreshed the men at the junction of the Keiskamma and the Iquibigha, I proceeded to join Colonel Mackinnon's camp on the Iquibigha, at the Missionary Station. On route we were sharply and vigorously attacked on all sides, but particularly on our rear and flanks, the ground being especially favorable to the enemy. I was several times obliged to halt the column, and repulse the enemy at the charging pace. On the last occasion, when he made his most vigorous

attack, defending some kraals that lay near the road, the light company of the 73rd, headed by Lieut. Gowler, and supported by the Grenadiers, gallantly dashed upon the enemy in the bush, and drove him rapidly across the valley, and then set fire to his kraals in his face, and in spite of his continuous and spirited resistance.

After this, the ardour of the enemy abated, but he continued to molest our rear until we almost reached the camp. I regret to say that the casualties have been greater than usual, and amongst them I have to lament the death of Adjutant, Ensign Fletcher—an officer whose conduct in the field I have had occasion before to bring to the notice of the Colonel commanding. He had been led by his ardour to follow the beaten enemy too far in advance in company with Captain Robertson and a portion of Armstrong's horse, when a fresh party of Kafirs suddenly attacked them. Three were killed in this affair, and the rest narrowly escaped with their lives, leaving eleven horses, either killed, wounded, or missing, in the hands of the enemy. His loss to me as an adjutant I shall feel much. Our total loss was five killed and one missing, and eleven wounded, most of them severely, of whom, one officer was killed and one was wounded. Of horses 4 were killed, one was wounded, and eleven were missing.

The general result of the patrol, in a most difficult country, abounding in kloofs, and thickly covered with bush, will, I trust, be satisfactory to the Colonel commanding.

We captured 145 head, including ten horses. These we successfully conveyed through the bush, in spite of the continual and vigorous efforts of the enemy to recapture them, and we burnt in his presence, and while exposed to his fire, which was better directed than usual, every kraal that lay on our route.

#### FORT HARE.

From this point we have communications up to yesterday's date. From a letter before us we gather the following:—

Captain Fisler went out with a small patrol from Eland's Post and killed a few of the enemy. They (the enemy) were very strong. It is a curious thing that not a single Hottentot was there. It is reported Sandilli is disarming all the Rebels and also that some 400 Rebels came near Elands Post for the purpose of giving themselves up. The particulars we will hear to-morrow."

In addition to the foregoing we hear that on the attack on Eland's Post fifteen Kafirs were killed, all with guns, which were captured. It is further stated that a body of about 500 Kafirs have swept the country about Balfour and Philpotton, both of which have been fired and destroyed by them.

#### VICTORY OVER THE TAMBOOKIES.

By the mail from Fort Hare, received this morning, we learn the gratifying intelligence that the colonial forces under Capt. Tylden, R.E., have just gained a signal victory over the Tambookies. We cannot find that any official account of this has reached Graham's Town, but there is no doubt of the fact. Captain Tylden had 1200 men in, said 800 burghers and 400 native auxiliaries—whilst the enemy were about 4000 strong. They came down upon the British force in three divisions, two of them only making an attack, the third division being kept in reserve. Captain Tylden, however, as we hear, managed skilfully to entice them to attack him on level ground, and then furiously fell upon them and routed them, killing at least 120, capturing 100 horses, and putting all three divisions to flight. Only two men were wounded on the British side, it is said severely.

**THE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,** upper end of BUTTINGRACHT, near the new DUTCH REFORMED and MARTIN'S LUTHERAN CHURCHES, will be positively put up to public Auction, on the spot, MONDAY the 25th Instant at 10 o'clock in the morning. For the plan and further particulars apply at the office of the Cape Town Municipality.

P. J. DENYSSEN, Secretary.

Town House, April 15, 1851.

#### PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE.

In the insolvent Estate of ABRAHAM HAYNE SALOM, of Cape Town.

**TO-MORROW,** (Tuesday), the 29th Inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold at the Commission Sale Room of Mr. R. Jones, the whole of the Stock-in-Tade of the above Insolvent, consisting of Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Blous, Artificial Flowers, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Habit Shirts, Children's Dresses, Mantles, Shawls, Chintz, Muslins, Plaids, Stockings, &c. &c., &c., W. G. A. MOLLER, Sole Trustee, Cape Town, April 28, 1851.

To Persons intending to visit the Great Exhibition.

**M**ECHI, of 4, Leadenhall-street, near Gracechurch street, London, has long been renowned throughout the civilized world for RAZORS, Strops, Cut-throat, Needles, Dressing cases, Work-boxes, Tea-sets, and Papier Maché in all its various applications, as well as every requisite for the toilet and worktable. Deep sensible and necessary which the ensuing Great exhibition affords, worth to sustain his reputation, he has secured a very considerable space for the aéquale display of his numerous productions, in his well known emporium, 4, Leadenhall-street, will receive an accession of stock calculated to meet the extraordinary demand which he anticipated.

Among the sights of London, none are more interesting and extraordinary than its shops, and for a comparison of taste and elegance, there is not one more conspicuous than Mech's. Those who wish to see the manufactures of England in the most attractive manner must not omit to visit Mech's, where they will find an abundance of objets adapted to the requirements of every class of purchasers. Catalogues will be furnished gratis, or sent to any address in England, post free.

4, Leadenhall-street.

**FREDERIC ALGAR,**  
ADVERTISING AGENT.

**A**DVERTISEMENTS inserted in all the London Provincial and Colonial Newspapers Special Agent for Newspapers at China, Cape of Good Hope, East and West Indies &c. 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard-street, London.

**S. A. TURF CLUB NOTICE.**

THE prices for Admission to the Race Stand, will be 2s. 6d. for the daily Tickets and 5s. for the Meetings.

**MISSED** or driven away, since 16th April 1851, at D'Urban, 58 Merino Wethers, short staple, nearly all marked with a half moon at the back of the ear.—A reward will be given to any one returning the same.

GIDEON JOHS. BOSMAN,

#### L. H. TWENTYMAN,

IS RECEIVING,

Per 'Fortitude,' 'Jenny Lind,' 'Malabar,'

AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS,

**EXTENSIVE INVESTMENTS OF**

WINTER GOODS, comprising:—

FLANNELS, 4-4 and 8-4, Lancashire, Welsh, and Saxon

ditto, Painted Flannels, Pilot Cloths and Beaver,

Knemeres, Doekins, Tweeds, and other FANCY

WINTER TROWSERINGS.

VOUCHER, new styles and various assortments, Black

and White ditto, Fancy Cambrie Prints, 9-8 HOYLE'S

PRINTS, STOUT WHITE and BROWN BAFTAS,

White and Grey Pajamas (various qualities), Shirts,

White and Grey Sheetings, Plain and Twilled, Blue and Red Chambers, Cotton Pick, Blue Sampsons.

MOLESKINS.—Dull Blue, Black, Miller's Drab,

and PRINTED MOLESKINS, of all qualities, Cotton

Drills, CORDS and VELVETS, Blue Nankans.

DRESSES.—Mouslin de Laine, Camisoles, Printed Cambrie

and other Dresses, Braided Alpacas Nobles, plain and figured Orleans and Alpacas, Black Coburg, French Merinos.

READY-MADE COTTHING, in great variety, as Grey and

Blue Whitney Over Coats, Fashionable Blue and Pilot

Clothes, Hip Jackets (various). Shooting Coats, and a

large assortment of low quality Slips.

HOSIERY.—Men's Lambs' Wool and Angora Hoses and

ditto, Women's Cotton, Angora Lambs' Wool, Spain, and Silk Hose, Children's Grey and White Cotton, Emerald, Chenille, Hungarian, Tartan, and other Woollen

Wire, Ribbed and Grey Sheetings, Plain and Twilled, Blue and Red Chambers, Cotton Pick, Blue Sampsons.

BOOTS.—Dull Blue, Black, Miller's Drab,

and PRINTED BOOTS, of all qualities, Cotton

Drills, CORDS and VELVETS, Blue Nankans.

SHOES.—Mouslin de Laine, Camisoles, Printed Cambrie

and other Dresses, Braided Alpacas Nobles, plain and figured Orleans and Alpacas, Black Coburg, French Merinos.

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