

ZUID-AFRIKAAN. KAAPSTAD, 31 JULY 1851.

Nooit zijn het leven en de eigendommen van de ingezetenen der grens-districten door zulk een duister nevel omgeven geweest als thans; maar, nog nooit waren zij zoo geheel aan hun noodlot overgelaten. Gedurende een tydvak van twee maanden is de oorlog reeds gevoerd—en echter toont ieder dag aan, dat in plaats van betreding of ontvoering te zijn, de vyand dagelijks stoutmoediger wordt en beter slaagt, zich thans onafgebroken met het rooven van al het vee uit het land tusschen Uitenhage en Graaff-Reinet, en elke woning verbrande welke hij passeert.

Het is waar, dat wy nu en dan hooren, dat eenige stuks Kaffers vee genomen zijn; maar wat zegt dit, wanneer honderde en duizende uit de kolonie worden weggevoerd? Het is waar, dat door talryke Generale Orders, walgelyk als dezelve zijn moeten voor menschen die hunne oogen open hebben en by hunne zinnen zijn, de lichtgeloovigen en zy die zich op een afstand bevinden, geleid worden te gelooven, dat er wonderen uitgerijpt worden door de groote patrouilles welke, op last van den Gouverneur, in Kafferland rondtrekken; maar, welke voorlezen heeft Sir HARRY SMITH werkelijk behaald? Geene hoogaannd. Behalve het staande houden zynere militaire posten is hy, tot op dit oogenblik, geen enkelen stap gevorderd ter afdoening van den oorlog, en de kans voor dezelve is thans minder dan dezelve was toen de patrouille van Kolonel MACKINNON voor de eerste maal aangevallen werd op den 24 December, voorleden jaar.

Indien dit waar is, gelyk het wezenlyk is, welken indruk moeten die talryke pogehieren op ons ontfoenen, die in de Nieuwsbladen verschenen in de gedaante van Generale Orders? In deze wordt de wereld dik gemaakt dat de vyand ernstig gekastyd is—dat hy overtuigd is dat Britsche troepen kunnen doen; en onder andere, even goedkoop waren—dat hy krachtigdyg verslagen en gedreven is uit zyne tot hertoe ongenaakbare sterkten in de Amatola. Maar is dit waar? Gelukkig inderdaad, zoudt het voor de Kolonisten zijn, indien er maar een zweem van waarheid in ware. Maar neen, terwyl Sir HARRY SMITH Generale Orders smeedt omtrent het welslagen zynere schliktigen in Kafferland; terwyl kleine partyen zwervers en eenig-maer vee gelaten zijn om zyne aandacht in de richting bezig te houden, is het groot ligchaam van den vyand, niet over de Kei, gelyk zyn grens-organen omtrent, maar diep in de Kolonie—die Kolonie welke het zyn eerste plyt was te beschermen—die Kolonie welke om zyne bescherming gesmeekt heeft—die Kolonie welke ingezetenen blootgesteld zyn geworden aan de teedere genade van den woesten barbar; en ter verlossing van welke, geen gedeelte der magt, in Kafferland voorhanden, tot hertoe afgezonderd is.

Lant het niet gezegd worden, dat hy met geene moegelykheid bekend kan zyn met den toestand van zaken binnen de grenzen, want, indien dit het geval ware, zoudt hy er onlangs niet op gepocht hebben dat zyne voorzorgigen verzoenlyk zyn, — voorzorgigen, men houde dit in betoog, tot welke verzoenlyk, al de maatregelen tot hertoe genomen, grootelyk bygedragen hebben. De wolveu in Kafferland gedreven, zyn als voorzorg, in de Kolonie aan het woelen, maar welke maatregelen van voorzorg zyn er aangewend om hunne verwoestingen voor te komen?—Welke, vragen wy!

Aan het ellendige gebrek aan voorzorg derhalve, meer dan aan iets anders, moet de tegenwoordige beklagenswaardige toestand van zaken, ja, de regeringloosheid en verwarring langs de geheele grenslyne, voornamelyk toegeschreven; en wy zien geene reden waarom de daadzaken niet bekend zou worden gemaakt in die oorden waar Zyne Excellentie en zyn Koloniale Secretaris het karakter der Kolonisten onlangs zoo bezwakt heeft; en alwaar het te hopen is dat hy verlang verantwoordeling zal moeten doen van de wyze waarop hy de belangryke taak hem opgedragen, ten uitvoer heeft gebracht.

Op lat niet denke dat de opgaven door ons gelaan verrogt zyn, plaatsen wy, in byvoeging tot de extracten uit de plaatselyke dagbladen, het volgende extract uit eene private mededeeling waarmede wy begunstigd zyn geworden, en het-welk voor zichzelf spreekt:—

Extract uit eenen brief gedateekend, Uitenhage, den 23 July 1851.

"Heden morgen kwam eene expresse aan van Commando-Kraal, meldende dat het vee en de paerden van den heer Pullen, 200 stuks vee, en een zeer groot getal paerden, door den vyand was weggevoerd, die in zulk eene groote maat verspreid, dat Kommandant Niekerk verplicht was te retireeren voorzijt zyn en zyne kleine magt overvelde—die op pstrouille uit was.

"Het blijkt dat de Kaffers en Rebellen dezelfde party atropen zyn die Somerset enige dagen geleden beledigd en Gen. Somerset geenoedzaakt hebben om met zyne geheele divisie ter hulpe derwaarts te stellen.

"Na dezen stoutmoedigen diefstal op Pullens plaats nam de vyand Quagga's vlakke passerende, nog 3 spynossen aan karrewegs behoorende. Kommandant Niekerk trok toen de Zandrivier op en ontmoette eene kleine party met vee in bezit—en ontomte het vee nu een kort gevecht, maar niet voordat hy een verlies leed van 2 of 3 doopen en verscheidene gewonden, een van welke daarna overleed. Niekerk rapporteert dat by 5 van den vyand heeft gedood. Het bevestiging zynere geworden, was by verpligt naar eene nabij gelegen hoogte te retireeren; van die hoogte, zegt hy, stonden hy en zyne manschappen als verstand van schrik; het gelyke land tusschen Somerset en Zandber stond in heftiglyke elom; en een ander ligchaam van den vyand kon by gemakelyk onderscheiden, op hem afkomende. Hy vond zich toen verpligt om naar het kamp terug te trekken om versterking; en op zynen weg zag hy overversch van eene fraaie woning, behoorende aan den heer Buchter, Lyssop, welke pas een paar uren geleden verbrand was. Hy besloot zyn kamp, maar rapporteert dat het gelyke land bedekt is met ontelbare spynen—en verzoekt ernstig om hulp. Eene byeenkomst is juist gebooren, en men verwacht dat van 25 tot 30 man te paard van avond; zynere hulp zullen worden afgezonden."

In byvoeging tot den toestand van zaken op de Oostelyke Grenzen, vordert die in de Noord-Oostelyke Sovereiniteit mede onze aandacht.—Aldars is de Britsche Resident mede in moegelykheid gewikkeld en wordt de oorlogstroomped door het gansche land gehoord.

Uit ons laatste nummer zal men bemerkt hebben dat de magt, tezamen gesteld uit de stryders van een half dozyn indlandsche stammen, in vereniging met de troepen en boeren die te veldgetrokken zyn onder Major WARDEN, tegen de Basutos van MOSHESH, in den eersten aanval verslagen en verpligt geweest is naar Platberg terug te wyken. Van hier, had men het voornemen binnen

kort weder optrekken, maar of dit met beter gevolg zou geschieden, was zeer twyfelachtig.

Of het met de belangen van de Sovereiniteit strookt zich in te laten met de kleine geschillen der indlandsche stammen; en of er enig goed ontstaan kan door de wilden het gebruik van vuurwapenen te leeren, zyn zaken omtrent welke er velen verschil van gevoelen kan bestaan als omtrent den zeer opgeschromt tyl waarop de zaken aldaar tot die crisis gevord zyn. De militaire magt in de Sovereiniteit bedraagt slechts 180 man van de Boeren, die han land bezitten op de voorwaarde om burgerdienst te doen, schynen het niet te begrypen hoe zy genoodzaakt kunnen worden om gepender hand deel te nemen in de twisten der indlanders, en tegen die party optrekken, welke de Britsche Resident in het onzelyk mogte beschouwen. Het is ons doel niet de gepastheid buaner weigering thans te overwegen, maar het is eene opvallende daadzaken, dat diezelfde moorddadige, roofzuchtige Boeren tegen welke, of hunne vrienden en betrekkingen t minsten, Sir HARRY SMITH de indlandsche stammen heeft gewaarschuld en Mylord GREY een plan van zamenspanning heeft voorgesteld, dat diezelfde Boeren, ofschoon door de belofte van een-derde in de te maken buit uitgelikt, stellig weigeren te veld te trekken tegen een Opperhoofd, tegen wien zy geen de minste reelen van klage hebben, en die hun vriend geweest is van het oogenblik dat zy zich in de Sovereiniteit gevestigd hebben."

Dit, zeggen wy, is eene opvallende daadzaken, en het is te hopen dat terwyl de staat der Kolonie thans de aandacht van het Britsche Gouvernement boeit, de zaken van de Sovereiniteit mede in behoorlyke overweging zullen worden genomen.—Indien niet, en indien de tegenwoordige despotieke regering veel langer duurt, vreezen wy dat vrede en rust uit het grondgebied wyken zullen, om nimmer te worden hersteld.

Daar er groote duisterheid heerscht omtrent de oorzaak der geschillen welke tot de tegenwoordige onlusten aanleiding heeft gegeven, zal het volgende extract uit een privaten brief mischien strekken om eenig licht over het onderwerp te verspreiden:—

Extract uit eene private mededeeling gedateekend 15 July 1851.

"Voor omtrent twee jaren geleden meldde ik u dat ik vreesde dat oorlog ook in dit oord zou uitbreken. Dierrees is thans verwezenlyk. Een zamenvoeg van kleine gebeurtenissen, aanhitzingen, onkoopingen en valsche berichten, listig aangelegd en verspreid door eene factie, heb ben een oorlog met den vreedzamen Moshesh veroorzaakt. Op den 1 Juny riep Major Warden een Commando van Boeren en andere op om tegen Moshesh optrekken, en tegen den 4 derzelfde maand, benaamde hy eene byeenkomst der Opperhoofden! Op die byeenkomst kon Moshesh niet verschynen, daar hy Bloemfontein niet kon bereiken zonder door het land van zyne vyanden te trekken. Een zware misdaad inderdaad! Op den 7 Juny riep Major Warden inderdaad de Boeren op tegen Moshesh, hem medelende dat hy de byeenkomst en Warden's wraak niet kon verstaan, en dat hy niet kon omdat zy dien oorlog als onnooig en onrechtvaardig beschouwden. Verscheidene die geweerd hebben zyn reeds bebet met 20 elk. Somme verhoekt te hebben, over de Vaalrivier—en twee plaatsen zyn geenoedzaakt om zyn dezelve verlaten hebben om niet tegen Moshesh optrekken.

De Boeren bleef, richteer veldslag te weeten, en van de 45 man opgevoeren, kransen slechts 17 op Bloemfontein aan. De Kommandant van het Distrikt Caledon en eenige andere redden naar den kleinen militairen Gouverneur om hem sferden, maar te vergeefs. Het plan was reeds ryt op de andere bondgenooten, omtrent 200 man, waren reeds besteld. Te Bloemfontein en Winburg werden door diegenen, omtrent 100 Boeren byeen verzameld. Die Commando trok tegen den vreedzamen Moshesh op die oimner enig-nensch, ja zelfs zyne vyanden eenig leed gedaan heft; maar niettegenstaande Major Warden, hem voor een kleinen veldtocht heeft uitgekreten, die hy in 6 of 7 slag tot orde zoudt brengen met de Berolonga, Manties, Koranah, Griksas, Bastards, Boeren en Engelse troepen met behoeve de koppen getuiterd uit den eersten slag dien de Basutos veld-gedender wyze hebben geleerd. Hier is nog niet een het schiste geelyte van het v. ik van Moshesh in gevecht geweest. De Boeren zyn dan weder opgetoeren, en wat er van worden zal is God bekend.

De Boeren zyn in alle gevallen de slagttoeren en allen de lyders—want, indien zy de Basutos slaan, zullen die naderlyk wraak nemen, en vrede zal nimmer in het land hersteld worden en hetzelve Kafferland zelyk worden. Weizeren zy te goon, dan moet u zy moeten betalen en indien zy zyn en het onderpelt delven, dan zullen de gevolgen niet te be-rekenen zyn.

Tot nogtote willen de Basutos zich op de Boeren niet wreken, die met Major Warden tegen hen te veld gewoent zyn, daar zy weten, dat die menschen daartoe genooit zyn geworden. Wat te verwonderen is, is dat Mosh die stad aan Platberg, die aan de Bastards behoort, die niet Major Warden tegen hen gevochten hebben, heeft beschonnel en bewaard tegen de woede van zyne overwinnde Basutos die zich zouden hebben willen wreken. Een Engelse Zending woont nu in de stad en heeft zich onder bescherming van Mosh's geplaatst. Moshesh is maar een hillyn—maar bescha mt hy de christenen niet."

De droogte duurt nog voort. Duizenden en duizenden schapen zyn dood. Voeg hierby het gevaar waarin wy waarschijnlijk verkeeren zullen door een gevecht met de Kaffers naby Prunberg. Eene commando zal morgen uittrekken. Zy zullen zeker tegenstand bieden, en dan—oorlog tot dien dood."

Extract uit eenen brief dd. Van der Walts Poort, Nieuweveld, distrikt Beaufort, 18 July 1851:—

"De droogte duurt nog voort. Duizenden en duizenden schapen zyn dood. Voeg hierby het gevaar waarin wy waarschijnlijk verkeeren zullen door een gevecht met de Kaffers naby Prunberg. Eene commando zal morgen uittrekken. Zy zullen zeker tegenstand bieden, en dan—oorlog tot dien dood."

Het zamenvoersel van verkeerde voorstelling, in de gedaante van Depelcies, uit deze kolonie naar huis gezonden en voorkomende in de Blaauwe Boeken allier met de Hellestomp ontvagen, zal spoedig aan onze lezers worden voorgelegd.

Waarlyk, indien er ooit eenig twyfel bestaan heeft of het hart van Sir HARRY werkellyk met het volk was, zyn deze documenten de sprekende toon-bilden om het Publiek te overtuigen wat er met zulk gesonf gemeend werd.

Op eene Byeenkomst op 11. Maandag gehouden, werd een Committee van Heeren benoemd ter inruiming van gitten in behoeve van onze noodlydende mede-kolonisten op de grenzen.

De Kerkerand der Gemeenreede en Luthersche

* Het is mischien niet ongepast allier aan te merken, dat Mosh, het Basuto Opperhoofd is, dat by de schliktigen van Sir Harry in de Sovereiniteit, geweerd heeft eenige verzogeling van te nemen voor het land door de Boeren in zyn gebied gevoerd; over welke del te daad by, Sir Harry, op verdrakt was, dat hy het Opperhoofd zelve, dat zyn af-stammeling was te rijkten wat hy meest bewonderde, zyne af-stammeling als een van zyne zwommoedigen—al is een opperhoofd. Dit staat mede aangebrekend, dat Hater Maj stieit H. G. Commissaris zyne bewoending zels zoo ver gezonden heeft, dat hy in een zyne eenreentree vlogen het Opperhoofd ombeledde; met hem in tegenwoordigheid van duizenden indlanders, de Polka danste.

Kerken in deze stad, zullen, de eerste op Zondag den 10 en de tweede op Zondag den 17 Augustus, in hunne Gemeenten, doch afgescheiden van de werkzaamheden van dit Committee, in deselwe inzamelingen doen tot hetzelfde lotwaardige einde.

By eene Advertentie in een ander gedeelte van dit Blad te vinden, vraagt het Commissariaat van de Kaapstad, vier honderd en vyftig paarden, ten dienste der ruitery.

De Tanjore, op 11. Zaterdag in de Simonstai van Plymouth aangekomen, brengt eene lading besuehit en andere benoedigheden voor de troepen.

Het weer is gedurende de twee vorige dagen zeer onstuimig geweest. De brik Fanny, Kapitein Bristow, welke onlangs allier aangekomen is met eene lading steenkolen, sloeg op Dingsdag avond omtreest 3 uren, van derzelve ankers, en ligt nu op het stad digt by het Kasteel.

De berigten tot dus ver uit de Buiten Distrikten ontvagen, drukken alle eenparig het gevoelen van verontwaardiging uit welke de publicatie der nadere instructien heeft te weeg gebracht.

(Uit de "Commercial Advertiser," 26 July.)

In opzigt tot een gedeelte der aanspraak van den heer Hawes in het Lager Huis op den 31 Juny, bevat een private brief van den heer Fairbairn, van den 14, de volgende aanmerkingen:—

"Gy zult zien, dat de heer Hawes zyne getuigenis voor het Committee heeft aangehaald, en deszive verdrand heeft—hetzelve ik hebden zal aantoonen, met de last voor het Stoomvaartuig. Ik heb gezegd, met betrekking tot het bevestig, hetwelk de kolonie geerd zoude zyn te betelien tot verdriging van hare eigene grens, dat niemand op enige wyze verbanden konde zyn door hetzelve op zulk eene wyze mogt antwoorten—dat ik zelfs niet gissen konde hoe het verdrand zoudt worden, om zyne schiakte mogt op de grens antwoorten, 's avonds, wie te last voor het men wide by der hand zemen—dat eene magt, van eenige soort in gereedheid moest gehouden worden—op de grens, onder welke staatkunde ook—zullende het bedragen van tyd tot tyd afhangen van omstandigheden, enz. enz. De heer Hawes heeft by my aandringen op een antwoord, wat de kolonie zoudt geven, waarop ik studeelyk antwoorde, dat wanneer de kolonie georganiseerd was, wanneer dezelve een eigen gouvernement hat, zy in staat zoude zyn en gevegen, om in eene billyke schikking te treden met het Ryks Gouvernement. Tot dien tyd zoudt niets, dat individuele kolonisten mochten zeggen, van enige kracht zyn, maar men moet bedenken nu, dat de Grens eene Ryks zoudt als eene Koloniale Grens zyn, en dat zoudt zyn, om eene billyke evenredigheid te bepalen, welke ik niet twyfelde, dat de kolonie gereedlyk betalen zoudt, mits de staatkunde krachtigdyk, bezuinigend, enz. war, by voorbeeld een derde of vierde. Maar alle dussandige dingen moeten nader beslist worden, wanneer de kolonisten een politiek ligchaam werden."

Origineele Correspondentie. INLEIDENDE BRIEF.

Aan den Ed. Graaf Grey, Secretaris van de Kolonien, Downingstraat, 20 July 1851.

Clanwilliam, Westelyke Provincie, en, in het midden van eeryke menschen en Luya's onderdanen, Kaap de Guede Hoop.

My Lord!—Strydig met myne gewoonte, heb ik geen plan gevormd tot het schryven van myne toekomstige reeks van brieven aan uw Lordschap. Ik ben aan het reizen en schryf in der haast. Ik ben gewoon, wanneer ik eene reeks van brieven meen te schrijven, om vooraft schetsen van het geheel te tekenen, maar nu, dat de tyd dringt, en ik wensch te eindigen kortelyk in verzoeken de onderwerpen te tekenen, begin ik zonder verdere indeling, ik behoef u, dat ik uw Lordschap en andere goeuek zal mededeelen om u deklarende de volgende zes maanden ten minsten te doen overdenken, alvorens ik met u afgedaan heb.

My Lord,—wanneer een braaf, vry en loyaal volk om herstel zoekt by deszelfs Gouvernement wegens eenige greuk, dan behoort men daarop oppret en met vaderlyke toegeneenheid acht te geven. Alle dubbelzinnigheden behoort verbanen te worden. De tegenwoordigheids overnemen, als meer verlicht beschouwd, gen door zachte maatregelen, zoo als wy lezen in de geschiedschryvers Livius, Tacitus, Herodotus en hunne tydge-nooten en zelfs lang voor hunnen tyd, Overvloedige byzwenen en zelf dien tyd eenig mensch, die met de geschiedsleis bekend is, om die te geneenheid van een volk te winnen, dan hetzelve afkerig te maken van wetlig gezag door kortzigtig overvloedigheid, en in de hoofdzakelykheid van door tirannieke of eigenzinnige maatregelen.

Wanneer enig Gouvernement het eerste aanvragt om de trouw met een volk te verbreken, dan weet ik bykans niet in welke bewoordingen ik hetzelve zal berispen, zoo als de publieke stem van het bezwaere land wordt, zoo als H. om dit roudt uitdrukken, gelyk het gebuider van eene bereyde zee, en moegelyk inderdaad is het alreeds geweest om den loop van velyk verontwaardiging te stui en, wanneer dezelve eenmaal volkomen is opgewekt door ernstige en lang verwarloosde grieven. Zulk een oproep is dat, veroorzaakt door verbroddeling en wanbestuur, is gevaarlyker en erger, dan al de constitutionele beweging, welke in vyf velen kunnen plaats vinden.

KLEINE FACTIEUSE PARTIJEN doen zich somtyden voor met de eene of andere raadgeering, elk rechtswaardig om de overhand of de overwinning te behalen, maar allen by toeval strydule voor de waarheid. Maar het grootste gevaar dat men te duchten heeft, is van de onkundige of half opvoede dagbladen van den dag, die wegens de vryheid van de drukpers, welke hylige magt is geestelyk schelden handlangers worden van de nukken en dwaanspelen van overstandige dwaas, kopplie en tirannieke regereiders.—De paddestoon van een nacht, die verdwenen zyn vordat de zon op den volgenden dag den middag aankondigt,—siedelucht-verzuchts—die miswysen en naar den rand des afgronds voeren, en voor altoos verdwynen wanneer derzelve sehadellyk werk volkomen verrijt is. Dit is, my Lord, geene vergrooting al berenschem. Het is een daadzaken en afge-meen. IK TANT TROESPRAAK UIT. Zulkelyk veld van de drukpers behoort vermyd te worden door het wijdende gedeelte van eenige maatschappij als de prst in het verlyt van de zamenvreiging, en wanneer zulkelyk zelfstandigheden in het honden moet komen, behoort men niet te waken tegen vooroordeel en te bedenken, dat er niets in de wereld beter is dan gezond verstand, en dat een vrylyk mensch het edelste werk van God is. Door zich aan een eenzijdig raad te houden, pleegt men nimmer zelfmoord,—snydt men zich niet d. n. hals af, noch wordt men bezocht door de vloed van kopplie overschuldigheden.

Wat, dat het sy gebroken is, verouwe ik, dat uw Lordschaps voorzigtigheid, de noodzakelykheid zal aan de hand geven, om de ysbreken te vermyden, en in de hoop, dat wanneer de brie of uiterlyk myn aanstade, in u Enge land ter hand komt, gy ver van uwen post in het Koloniaal

Bureau zult verwyderd zyn, en een andere Secretaris u zal hebben verdragen, heb ik de eer te zyn, enz. A. J. JOS. TANURED, D. D.

ORANJE RIVIER SOUVEREINITEIT. Winburg, 18 Juny 1851.

Myn Heer!—Het blijkt dat de statuten op onze grens, vooral de Basutos, in een zeer woelgelyk staat verkeeren, in zov ver, dat de Britsche Resident al het noodig heeft geoordeeld, om de troepen naar Thaba Nchu te doen marcheren, en eene burpemaat van 100 man met elk Distrikt van de Sovereiniteit opteroepen, behalve van Vaalrivier; en uit eene kennisgeving van hem, van den 6 Distrikt, ontwaren wy, dat de ingezetenen van Bloem Fontein eene byeenkomst hebben gebooden, in welke besloten is, om zich daadelyk in twee kolopen van artillerie en infanterie te formeeren, te zamen de steden op dorpen te verdedigen, en de inwoners van die steden, ter bescherming van de stad. Behalve deze magt heeft men wellyk enige artilleristen gelaten voor de batterij. De ingezetenen verdienen veel lof voor hunne loyalyteit en toegeneenheid. Wy zyn van Winburg, zyn verlanget om een verlydlyk of bescherming, gelyk ook op Commando, inzake de Heer Durand zyn Klav, in toezigt over ons, die ook vermaant, dat er geene noodzakelykheid bestaat, om eene voorzorg te gebruiken. Daar het aldus met ons gesteld is, hebben wy een adres aan onzen Veldcommandant gezonden, hem verzoekende, om ons onzen Veldkomet te laten, en enige manschappen, om ons in geval van nood te helpen. Dit werd ook van de hand gewezen, zoo als men verordent, stelt, door den Magistraat. Aldus wordt eene party mannen, vrouwen, en kinderen, waaronder onzen waardigen Leeraar, en zyn gezin, onlangs uit Holland aangekomen, in een onbehoorlyk gevecht en ter genade van de inwoners van de vreed-geitige dorpen in Kafferland—moord en verwoesting met zich hebben gevoerd.

Ik ben enz. EEN INGEZEETEN.

GRENS-AANGELEGENHEDEN. (Uit de "Grahams Town Journal," 19 July.) WINTERBERG.

De heer J. J. Smith (gewoonlyk bekend als Fransche Smith) schryft ons onder dagteekening van den 10 dezer:—

Na verneld te hebben, dat hy van Post Retief, naar de plaats van den heer Sweetman was verhuisd, merkt hy aan:—

"Hier roepte zich by ons myn zoon met zyn gezin, vreeschape en paerden. Wy monsterden acht blanken en drie Hottentotten. Intusschen waren groote ligchamen van Kaffers met hunne vrouwen dagelyk op myne plaats, wegvoerende al de paanen en mlyes, welke zy konden vinden en de aardpappelen uitgevande. De magt te Post Retief was niet sterk genoeg om patrouilles te verleggen, zynde de Kaffers toen tusschen de 200 en 300 sterk. Warden nacht van den 17 Juny werden wy door een groot ligchaam Kaffers in drie afdeelingen aangevallen; eene op het huis schietende, eene op hen molen, en de derde op de kralen—welke zy als scherp schietten aan alle kanten inbraken, het zamen werk achter de kralen afbrekende. Vervolgens nam wy al het vee, als 163 stuks vee, 22 paarden en omtrent 500 schapen. Negen stuks vee werden in de kralen doodgeschoten en ook een Kaffer. Volgens het spoor is het zeker dat vele moeten gewond zyn geworden. Kort na den aanval kwam eene patrouille van de Post, maar te laat om van nut te zyn, daar de Kaffers toen op den heuvel van de plaats waren. De plaats is nu met mlyes en vee—twee ruit. Van alles nu broeufd zynde, daar al de goet weg is, waren wy verpligt naar onze oude kwartieren te Post Retief terug te keeren. Op den 28 staken de Kaffers myn molen in brand, welke my 2100 heeft gekost. Ter zelfer tyd verbranden zy het eenige overgebleven huis van myn plaats, zoodat wy niet alleen beroofd, maar geruineerd zyn. Een land die jaar gelegd, geen oogen om de ploegen, geene produkten om te verkoopen en de noodige kleeren voor dit jaar geargety intekopen, niets om van te leven, behalve zulke rantsoenen als het Gouvernement ons toekent. Wat het einde zal zyn, is God bekend. Ik ben nu over de 72 jaren oud; zynkeelyk: myne gezondheid is nu niet goet, en ik heb nu op Post Retief 22 jongen kleinkindren, de oudera waaraan ik een woning hebben, daar alles door den vyand verbrand en verwoest is."

Het volgende van een correspondent, die ons zyn naam heeft gegeven, als een blyk van de nauwekeurigheid zynere opgaf, verzeicht ernstig onderzoek:—

"KAARDOEK.—Op Vrydag den 27 11, werd een wagen met ammunisie opgeladen voor Whiteites, 500 lb. kruid, 500 lb. lood, en 4000 vuursteenen. De wagen aldus beladen, bleef den geheelen Vrydag nacht in de stad staan onder eene verhoedende zyn. Een land die jaar gelegd, geen oogen om de ploegen, geene produkten om te verkoopen en de noodige kleeren voor dit jaar geargety intekopen, niets om van te leven, behalve zulke rantsoenen als het Gouvernement ons toekent. Wat het einde zal zyn, is God bekend. Ik ben nu over de 72 jaren oud; zynkeelyk: myne gezondheid is nu niet goet, en ik heb nu op Post Retief 22 jongen kleinkindren, de oudera waaraan ik een woning hebben, daar alles door den vyand verbrand en verwoest is."

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(Uit de "Grahams Town Journal," 22 July)

Teding is gisteren van King Williams Town ontvagen tot op Zaterdag 11. Op den avond van dien 8, keerde Kol. Eyre terug met zyne patrouille, den vyand 221 stuks vee, 14 paarden ontomnen hebbende. Hy had mede enige Kaffers-routen gevangen genomen, die het vorig nieuw omtrent de onrust der Galka Kaffers door de jingste vereniging van de troepen op de Amatola berestigde. Men heeft stellig dat zy zich in kleine partyen over de Kei begeven, en men zeert mede, dat Sandill zelf eene nieuwe ontomking heeft gehad. Een correspondent ons op den 18 dezer schryvende, zegt:—

Sandill werd in zyn seilhoofd omeingeld; en was verpligt eenen afstand op handen en voeten te scrupen voordat by buiten het bereik der troepen kwam. Hy vloogte toen te paard getuigerd door slechts drie volgingen. Op zyne vlyd werd by ontmoet door een gedeelte van Somerset's troepen, maar terug keeren en vlygten in de rigting van Burroft, alwaar by de wyk nam i een kloof, waarin Kap. Bambrick gebood is. De meesten der Galka Kaffers zyn nu over de Kei en duizenden in h t land van Umahla.

Keit voor het vertrek der expresse van King Williams Town, was aldus rapport ontvagen dat Kol. Napier, die Eyre terug met zyne patrouille, den vyand 221 stuks vee, 14 paarden ontomnen hebbende. Hy had mede enige Kaffers-routen gevangen genomen, die het vorig nieuw omtrent de onrust der Galka Kaffers door de jingste vereniging van de troepen op de Amatola berestigde. Men heeft stellig dat zy zich in kleine partyen over de Kei begeven, en men zeert mede, dat Sandill zelf eene nieuwe ontomking heeft gehad. Een correspondent ons op den 18 dezer schryvende, zegt:—

hoereprouiten van de Konap en heeft zich van daar in de kolonie geworpen—het geheele land verwoestende zoo ver als Somerset.

Sedert het schryven van bovenstaande, hebben wy berigten uit de afdeeling van General Somerset tot Zondag 11. De zelve bevestigen slechts de berigten nopens den beklagenswaardigen toestand der land van de overvloedige noodzakelykheid der wachters voor General Somerset bestant om met zyne sterke magt oord te verlaten. Major Somerset is met zyne sterke magt oord naar het Vaalrivier rand gezonden, daar de wolk middel dat land verdedigd zal worden, en wy vertrouwen dat zoodanige hulp Riebeck verleid zal worden als belleten zal, dat dit belangryk punt verlaten wordt, gelyk men thans voornemen is.

(Uit de "Frontier Times," 22 July.)

Het volgende extract uit een brief van Riebeck, dd. 19 dezer, toont den gevaarlyken toestand van zaken aan, in de nabylig van Grahams-stad:—

"Wy bevinden ons thans in groot gevaar en verwachten binnen een paar dagen te worden aangevallen. De kralen onder de wachters van den heer Cameron, op weg naar de stad is afgenomen van de escorte Hottentotten, door de Kaffers die hen onderroep sloech de sterkte van de plaats en onderdierf, dat wy slechts wels in gotal was. De Kaffers ontomnen hen hunne ammunisie en zonden, dat zy voornemen waren om binnen kort met eene magt van 300 anotevaten en al te vee te nemen. Gisteren nacht zyn twee der wachters van Van Boreen verdragen en h b w geroep achterdocht, dat zy gegaan zyn om den vyand moegelyk nark te geven, zoodat wy ons in eene aklyke toestand bevinden.

Het verschaft ons genoeg te bemerken, dat Zyne Excellentie niet voornemen is het vee door Kolonel Mitchell gezonden, te verkoopen. Het heeft koloniale moed en zal geloude worden, tot dat hutzelve wordt openesicht.

Private berigten uit de Sovereiniteit bevestigen de gepublieerde berigten omtrent de nederlag van de troepen onder Major Warden. Luitenant Singer van de Artillerie werd bykans gevangen genomen en kapitaal Russell werd gewond.

Volgens eene Frontier Distrikts Ouder gedagteekend, Haddon Kamp, 13 July, gelast General Somerset de oprigting van kampen te Haddon en van Vaalrivier. Alle militaire en burger patrouilles worden gelyk indlanders te arresteeren die delende gemoeten worden op verlaten plaatsen, die doodgeschoten moeten worden indien zy weetsen of dieven.

General Somerset zegt, dat door de gemaakte schliktigen de Boeren in staat zullen zyn naar hunne woestende terre te keeren—en ly verouwe, dat de Boeren te lange uiterste partijen zullen aanvouden, om de troepen te onder steunen.

CIRCULAIRE AAN DE CIVILE COMMISSARISSEN. Hoofkwartier, King Williams Town, 14 July 1851.

De Opperbevelhebber der inwoners van de omdende veld magtelykelyk pligten gelagd op de Commandanten van de kolonie te lange de frontier, die door hunne vrywillige byvoeging bezigt geweest zyn om den voortzang van stoepende Kaffers en oproerige Hottentotten te stuiten, is gevegen als alle zoodanige Commandanten en Veldkometten in zyn distrikt als werkellyk in zoodanige dienst bezigt zyn, zooder eenige betoning, de volgende betoging te zyn:—

£20 per jaar aan Commandanten. £20 per jaar aan Veldkometten.

Op het toezenden van eene lyst van hunne namen met uwe aanbeveling en certificaat, dat zy geweest zyn en werkellyk bezigt zyn in de volbrenging hunner pligten ter bescherming van hunne distrikten. H. L. MAYDWELL, Militaire Sec.

DE SOUVEREINITEIT. (Uit de "Bloemfontein Gazette," 14 July.)

De onlusten, welke reizen tyd geloden over de indlandsche stammen van de Sovereiniteit geheescht hebben—de xplidite, dienegevolge door het Gouvernement met weinig ernstig te zyn, dat de indlandsche stammen, die thans in de weder aanvullende maatregelen te nemen, met het doel straf uittevoeren op de hinderlyke opperhoofden, in verband met de groote rooeryen op het vee van eenige boeren gewag, die op de indlandsche grenslyne worden, om niet te geloven van een geval van koelbloedige moord, op enige zyn buitengingende, zyn de vreedzame opschudding door het gansche land ter gevele gebad.

De thans heerscheende onlusten zonden op niet uitoelopen zyn, wanneer er niet een oorlog met de magtige stammen in de Kolonie en Britsch Caffraan in den gang ware geweest, en wel op een schaal, welke meere militaire hulphroepen vereischt, dan aldus hetzelve verlegend worden.—Dat de hand van onzen dapperen Opperbevelhebber, die zyn de bezigt bezigt zyn, zooder dat zyne aandacht wordt afgetrokken, door de aangelegenheden van de Sovereiniteit, zyn eene welbekende daadzaken by de indlandsche stammen, zyn eene by ons. Dat de boeren van dit land daerboven buitengingende, die hertoe gedurende dit jaar geargety, om hunne buitengingende, zyn de vreedzame opschudding door het inoogt zyn van hunne zynde, om te zyn, dan zyn er te regt gewaardeerd, om te zyn, dan zyn er te regt gewaardeerd, om te zyn, dan zyn er te regt gewaardeerd, om te zyn, dan zyn er te regt gewaardeerd, om te zyn, dan zyn

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 31, 1851.

NEVER yet have the lives and property of the inhabitants of the Eastern districts been overhung by such a cloud as at present, but never yet were they so entirely abandoned to their fate. For a space of seven months has the war been carried on, and yet every day shows that so far from being either checked or dispirited, the enemy becomes more daring and successful, and is now effectually sweeping the country between Uitenhage and Graaff-Reinet of all cattle and laying every homestead he passes in ashes.

It is true that we occasionally hear of some few head of Kafir cattle having been captured; but what says this when hundreds and thousands are carried off from the colony? It is true that by numerous General Orders, nauseating as they must be to men who have their eyes open and their senses collected, the credulous and those at a distance are led into the belief that wonders are being performed by the large patrols which, by the Governor's orders, occasionally stalk through Kaffraria; but what amount of good has Sir HARRY SMITH actually achieved? Nothing whatever. Beyond the maintenance of his military posts he has not, up to this moment, advanced a single step towards the conclusion of the war, and the likelihood of a termination is now further removed than it was when Col. MACKINNON'S patrol was for the first time assailed on the 24th December of the past year.

It is true, as it really is, what impression are we to receive from those manifold manifestations of bombast which find their way into the newspapers in the shape of General Orders? In these the world is made to believe that the enemy has been severely handled,—that he has been convinced what British troops can do, and—amongst a lot of other equally cheap stuff—that he has been effectually routed and driven from his hitherto impregnable strongholds in the Amatola. But is this true? Happy, indeed, would it be for the colonists if but a trifle were true. Nay, whilst Sir HARRY SMITH is to write General Orders about the imaginary success of his arrangements in Kaffraria, whilst small parties of stragglers and a few lean cattle are left to occupy his attention in one direction, the main body of the army is not beyond the Kei, as his frontier organs tell us, but in the colony,—that colony which should have been his first duty to protect,—that colony which has implored his protection,—that colony whose inhabitants have been exposed to the tender mercies of the ruthless savage, and to the issue of which no portion of the forces in Kaffraria has hitherto been detached.

Let it not be said that he cannot be possibly aware of the state of things within the border, for if so he would not lately have boasted that his prognostications had come to pass,—prognostications to the realization of which, it should be borne in mind, all the measures hitherto adopted have miserably contrived. The "wolves," driven from Kaffraria, are, as prognosticated, devastating the colony, but what precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent that devastation—what, we ask?

To the wretched want of precaution then, more than anything else, is the present lamentable state of things to be attributed; yes, the present anarchy and confusion prevailing along the whole extent of the border; and we can see no reason why the fact should not be proclaimed in those quarters where his Excellency and his Secretary have of late so much traced the character of the inhabitants of this colony, and where it is to be hoped, he will at no distant day, have to give an account of the manner in which he has exercised the high trust reposed in him.

Let it should be thought that there is any exaggeration in the statement we have given, we will join the following, apart from the accounts copied from the Frontier papers, with which we have been kindly favored, and which will speak for itself:—

Extract from a letter dated Uitenhage 23rd July 1851:— "This morning an express arrived from Commando Kraal stating that all Mr. Pule's cattle and horses, 200 head of cattle, and an immense number of horses, had been swept off by the enemy, who appeared in so large a force that Commando Niekirk was obliged to retreat before they overpowered him and his small force who were out patrolling.

It thus appears that the Kafirs and their allies are the same party of marauders that three or four months ago, and were ordered General Somerset with his whole division to move to its relief.

The enemy after this daring robbery from Pule's farm in passing through Flats took away 3 more spans of oxen belonging to the same party, and the cattle after a short struggle, but not until he suffered 2 or 3 killed and several wounded, one of whom subsequently died.—Niekirk reports having killed 5 of the enemy; for the protection of his wounded, he was forced to retire to an adjacent height; from this height he says he and his men were all terror-stricken, the whole country between Zumburg and Somerset was one confusion, and another body of the enemy, he was obliged to retreat to the Camp for reinforcements, and on the way he passed the remains of a fine homestead belonging to Mr. Steyn, a few hours ago; he arrived at the Camp, but reports the whole surrounding country to be covered with immense quantities of sheep and large quantities of grain.

A meeting had just been held, and it was expected that 250 mounted men will be despatched to fight to their assistance.

In addition to the state of matters on the Eastern frontier, that in the Northern Sovereignty also claims our attention. There also we find the British Resident involved in difficulties and the basin of war sounding throughout the whole of that country.

From our last number it will have been perceived that the force, composed of the warriors of half a dozen native tribes, in addition to regular troops and Boers, who took the field under Major WALKER against the Basutos of MOSHESH, was defeated in the first encounter, and had to retire to proceed on an early day, but whether better success will attend them is much to be doubted.

Whether it is for the interest of the Sovereignty to interfere in the petty quarrels of the native tribes, and whether any good result can be expected from training the savages to the use of firearms, are matters respecting which there can be no little difference of opinion as about the improper time at which matters there have been pushed to such a crisis. The military force in the Sovereignty amounts to only 180 men, and the Boers who occupy their lands on the tenure of burgher

service, do not appear to comprehend how they can be compelled to interfere by force of arms in the quarrels of the natives, and to take the field against any party the British Resident may consider in the wrong. It is not our object at present to consider the propriety of their refusal, but it is a glaring fact that those same murderous, rapacious Boers, against whom, or their friends and relatives, Sir HARRY SMITH has warned the native Lord GRAY,—that those same Boers, although allured by a promise of one-third of the booty to be captured, positively refused to take the field against a chief, against whom they have not the slightest complaint, and who has been their friend from the moment of their settlement in the Sovereignty.

This, we say, is a glaring fact, and it is to be hoped, now that the present state of the colony engages the attention of the British Government, the affairs of the Sovereignty will also meet with due consideration. If not, and if the present despotic rule shall continue there much longer, we fear that peace and tranquillity will depart from that territory also, never perhaps to be restored.

As there is considerable mystery as to the cause of the quarrels which may have led to the present disturbances in the Sovereignty, the following extract from a private letter may perhaps serve to throw some light upon the matter:—

Extract from a private letter dated 15th July 1851:—

"About two years ago I told you that I feared war would also break out here. That supposition has been verified. A combination of trifling events, instigations, bribes and false reports, cunningly invented and disseminated by a faction, have led to a war with the peace-loving Moshesh.

"On the 1st of June Major Warden summoned a commando of Boers and others to take the field against Moshesh, and on the 4th of the same month he appointed a meeting of the chiefs. At that meeting Moshesh could not attend, he could not reach Bloemfontein without passing through the country of his enemies. A serious crisis indeed! On the 7th June Major Warden again called on the Boers against Moshesh, who, he informed them, had not attended the meeting. But the Boers would not go, because they considered that war both need and unjust. Several who had refused have been already fined £25 each. Some sold their farms, and others 'trek,' without having sold them, across the Vaal River, and two farms have been confiscated because they had been left not to take the field against Moshesh.

"The Boers, however, being refused, and of the 450 men summoned, only 17 arrived at Bloemfontein. The Commandant of the Calvin District and some others rode to the petty Governor to dissuade him, but failed. The plan had been matured, and the other 481, in number, 100 Boers were collected by troops, &c. That commando marched against the peace-loving Moshesh who had never harmed any man, not even his enemies; but notwithstanding Major Warden denounced him as a petty Feldzeiger, he would put down by a single blow with the Borolonga, Matlous, Gwanama, Grijpas, Bastards, Boers, and British by the Basutos. Not even one of the Moshesh people have been engaged in this fight. This day the Boers have again called on, and God only knows what is to become of it, for if the chief at the Basutos, these will subsequently retaliate, and thus peace will never be restored in the country, which will become equal to Kaffraria, if they refuse to turn out, they are lost, and if they go, and are worsted, the consequences will be incalculable.

"Thus far the Basutos will not retaliate upon the Boers who have taken the field with Major Warden against them. What is surprising, is, that the Boers, who are bound to the Basutos who have fought with Major Warden against him, has been protected by Moshesh and his army from the injury of his enemies, who may have been disposed to revenge themselves. An English Missionary is still living in that town, and has placed himself under the protection of the Christians to assist them.

"The state we now live in, is indeed a very difficult one. Many villages avail themselves of the occasion, and much plunder is effected. The drought continues to prevail and the Boers are urged to form themselves in 'lagers,' and to do so, because they are not at war. The state of affairs is indeed strange. The Boers still ride into the country of Moshesh, and each one corn and maize with the Basutos. What do you say to this?"

Extract from a letter dated Van der Walt Post, Nieuwewald, district Beaufort, 18th July, 1851:—

"The drought still continues. Thousands upon thousands of sheep are dead, and to which the danger in which we are likely to be placed from a fight with the Kafirs in the probably commencing to-morrow with the Kafirs in the neighborhood of the Pramborg. A commando is to go against them to-morrow. They are sure to resist and then war to the knife."

The contexture of misrepresentation, sent home from hence in the shape of despatches, and appearing in the Blue Book received per Hellespont, will shortly be laid before our readers.

Verily, if ever any doubt existed whether Sir HARRY'S heart was really with the people, those documents furnish adequate proof to convince the public what was meant by such bombast.

At a meeting held on Monday last, a Committee of gentlemen was appointed for the collection of contributions in aid of our suffering fellow colonists on the frontier.

The Consistories of the Dutch Reformed and Lutheran Churches in this City—the first on Sunday the 10th, and the latter on Sunday, the 17th August—will also make collections in their Churches towards the same laudable purpose, but distinct from the proceedings of the above Committee.

By an Advertisement, appearing in another part of this paper, the Commissariat department in this City requires four hundred and fifty Horses to mount Cavalry.

The Tanjore, which arrived in Simon's Bay on Saturday last from Plymouth, has brought a cargo of biscuit and other supplies for the troops.

The weather during the past two days has been very severe. On Tuesday evening, about 9 o'clock, the brig Fanny, Captain Bristow, which lately arrived here laden with coal, parted from her anchors, and now lies on shore close to the Castle.

All the accounts hitherto received from the Country districts, are unanimous in their expression of the indignation which the publication of the Additional Instructions has occasioned.

It is not out of place, perhaps, to remark, that Moshesh is the Basuto chief who, at the time Sir Harry Smith made his arrangements in the Sovereignty, refused to accept any compensation for the lands occupied by the Boers in his territories; and at which act of generosity Sir Harry Smith was so lauded that he told the chief that he was unable to express what he admired most, his feelings as a man, or his admiration for a chief. It is also recorded that Mr. Major's High Commissioner even as far extended his admiration that, in one of his eccentric fits he embraced the chief, and in the presence of the natives, danced the poka with him.

With reference to a portion of Mr. Hawes's speech in the House of Commons, on 13th June, a private letter from Mr. Fairbairn of the 14th has the following remarks:—

"You will see that Mr. Hawes quoted my evidence before the Committee, and bungled it,—which I shall not repeat to-day, but too late for the steamer. I said that with respect to the amount which the Colony would be willing to pay for the defence of their own Frontier, no one could be in any way bound by what I might answer to such a question,—that I could not even conjecture how much would be required to maintain an efficient force on the frontier, until I knew what that policy was to be:—that a force of some kind must be held in readiness on the Frontier under any policy,—the amount to be determined from time to time according to circumstances, &c. &c. Mr. Hawes still urged me far and away as to what the Colony would give, to which I at last replied that when the Colony was organized, when it had a government of its own, it would be able and willing to come to a fair adjustment with the Imperial Government. Till then, nothing that individual colonists might say would be of any force; but it must be considered that the Frontier was an Imperial as well as a Colonial Boundary, and that it would be a great mistake to fix a proportion which had no doubt the Colony would be willing to pay, provided the policy was effective, economic, &c. &c.—say a third, or fourth. But all such things were for future arrangement when the colonies became a political body."—(Commercial Advertiser.)

Original Correspondence. To the Right Hon'ble Earl Grey, Secretary to the Colonies, Downing-street, Lond. n.

July 20, 1850. Clarendon, Western Province, in the midst of honest and able subjects, Cape of Good Hope.

PRELIMINARY LETTER. Who dares think one thing, and another tell My soul detects him, as the gates of Hell.

Here boundless wrongs, the helpless just invade, And injured suppliants seek in vain for aid.

HOMER'S ILLIAD, Book IX. HOMER'S ODYSSEY, Book XVII.

My Lord,—Contrary to my custom, I have made no plan for writing my future series of letters to your Lordship. I am travelling and writing in a hurry. It is only wish to rush into various subjects rather about you; and commence without further preamble. But no matter how hurried or pressed I may be, I promise to give your Lordship and others sufficient to think over for the next six months at least, before I am gone.

My Lord, when a brave and loyal people seek redress from their Government under any circumstances, they ought to be attended to with sincere and paternal concern. All duplicity should be excused to the moon. The application should not be treated with neglect or disgust.

Such a people with DISREGARD AND INDIFFERENCE, is a want of confidence in their Government, and produces loss of affection.

Treat them with contempt, and you run the risk of being unable to retain such a people under control.

Manifold has long since been sufficiently enlightened to know that all governments are only held place and position from the people by mutual consent; any free and representative government as considered more enlightened than the other prior of the community, should never be the first to break faith with the people. When the people break faith with their respective Government, the wisdom of their bodies (parliament, if you may call them so) is generally called forth to bring the people back to their duty by lenient measures; as we read from the History of Venice, Tacitus, Helotus and their contemporaries, and even King before their day. Abundant proofs show that such a policy, any man of history can bring forward to show how better it is to be lenient to a people, than to make them averse to their Government by DOUGHT INDIFFERENCE and FUNDISH.

When any Government is the first to break faith with a people, I know not in what terms to reproach them, because the public voice of the country aggrieved becomes, as Homer would describe it, like "THE ROAR OF THE LOUD SOUNDING current of popular indignation, when once intensely excited and carried on by long and unrelenting persecutions, is far worse and more dangerous than all the constitutional enactments that could take place during five centuries. LITTLE RACIOUS PARTIES sometimes arise with one advantage and the chance for success, the case may be. But the greatest danger to be apprehended is the ignorant or half educated portion of the people, who are ignorant or half educated, and whose passions are easily excited. It is a matter of fact and history. I CHALLENGE CONTRADICTION. Such whims of the press should always be avoided by the well-to-do society, and whenever such whimsy subsists may happen to fall into their hands, they should always retain mildness, and remember that there is nothing more desirable to common sense, and that any honest man is the noblest work of God. By adhering to this humble counsel, men never commit suicide; they never cut their throats; and they never are they ever visited with the malediction of a doped indifference.

Now that the ice is broken, your Lordship's patience will, I dare say, suggest the necessity of avoiding the ice in the future, and in the hope that by the time this letter, or the last but my next, reaches you in England, that you may be far removed from your post in the Colonial office and some other Secretary in the place you now occupy.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's obedient servant, AUG. JOS. TANGRED, D.D.

ORANGE RIVER SOVEREIGNTY. Winburg, 18th June 1851.

Sir,—It appears the Tribes on our boundary, especially the Basutos, are in a very unquiet state, and to that degree that the British Resident has considered it necessary to order the troops to Thaba Nechu, and to call out a Burgher Force of 100 men from each district of the Sovereignty, excepting that of Vaal River;—and by a notice of his, under date 6th inst., we were the inhabitants of Bloem Fontein held in two Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, consisting together of 80 men, leaving their own officers, for the protection of the town. In addition to this force, no doubt some artillery men have been left to man the battery. Much credit is due to the inhabitants for their loyalty and devotion. We, of Winburg, are anxious to follow a similar example, but we are too weak, only numbering at present about 100 men, and we are bearing arms,—there are also a few blacks not to be despised on. Making such a sorry muster, and many being of opinion, in the event of war, that the towns and villages inhabited by the first attacked for the sake of plunder; we, the inhabitants of Winburg have been surprised to find that Mr. Dindahl, our Magistrate, has taken no interest, gave no opinion, and devised no plan for our safety or protection. He also proceeds on Commando, leaving Mr. Buren, his Clerk, in charge here, who also considers there is no need of us to take any precautionary measures. Such being our position, we must address to our Fieldcommander, to assist us in case of need. This was also overruled, it is supposed, by the Magistrate. Thus are petty, of men, women and children, including our worthy Minister and family, not so long from Holland, left in an unprotected position, and at the mercy of the heathen, who have already written the villages in Kaffraria,—carried slaughter and devastation in their train.

I remain, Sir, AN INHABITANT.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS. (From the Graham's Town Journal, July 19.) WINTERBERG.

Mr. J. Smith (usually known as French Smith) thus writes on a letter dated 10th inst. After stating that he had removed from Post Relief to the run of Mr. Sweetman, he observes:

"Here we were joined by my son from the country with his family, cattle, sheep and horses. We mustered eight white men and three Hottentots. In the mean time large bodies of Kafirs with their women were daily on my farm, carrying away all the pumpkins and Indian corn they could find, and digging for potatoes. The force at Post Relief was not strong enough to furnish patrols, the Kafirs being then attacked by a numerous body of Kafirs in three divisions; the kraals,—which after sharp firing on all sides they broke into pulling down the stone work behind the kraal. They then took the whole of the stock, namely, 163 head of cattle, 22 horses, and about 500 sheep. Nine head of cattle were certain that most have been wounded. Shortly after the attack a patrol came from the Post, but too late to be of use, as the Kafirs were then up the hill. The same night they burnt all my stocks on my farm, consisting of eight stacks of wheat and two of barley. Being now destitute, the whole of our property at Post Relief, on the 25th ult., the Kafirs burnt the attack a patrol came from the Post, but too late to be of use, as the Kafirs were then up the hill. The same night they burnt all my stocks on my farm, consisting of eight stacks of wheat and two of barley. Being now destitute, the whole of our property at Post Relief, on the 25th ult., the Kafirs burnt the attack a patrol came from the Post, but too late to be of use, as the Kafirs were then up the hill. The same night they burnt all my stocks on my farm, consisting of eight stacks of wheat and two of barley. Being now destitute, the whole of our property at Post Relief, on the 25th ult., the Kafirs burnt the attack a patrol came from the Post, but too late to be of use, as the Kafirs were then up the hill. The same night they burnt all my stocks on my farm, consisting of eight stacks of wheat and two of barley. 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THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

Have for Sale at their Stores, CAPER TEA, Rio Coffee, White Pains Rice, Mauritius Sugar, American Flour, ST. UBES SALT, Saitpeter, Dry Ginger, Turmeric, Black Pepper, Castor Oil, Arrowroot, Curry Powder, Chutney, Sago, Macao, Nutmegs, CHINSURAH SEGARS, Van Zaa Dyk ditto, Havana ditto, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Edam Cheese, Sweetmilk ditto, Leaf and Pine ditto, YORK HAMS, Westphalia ditto, Sugar Candy, Crushed Sugar, Leaf ditto, Mustard, PICKLES, BOTTLED FRUITS, Olive Oil, Eoiled Oil, Paints, Starch, Blue, Green, Yellow, Turpentine, Gunpowder, SHERRY, in quarter Casks and in Hds., CLARET, (Coe), BRANDIES, of Martell's & Hennessy's, WHISKY, (Scotch and Irish), GIN in Red Cases, Do. Cans, CHERRY Cordial, ALE & PORTER, bottled and in Hds.

Staple and Fancy Manufactures, IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED EX STEAMER "HELLESPOINT," A VARIETY of Seasonable GOODS, Staple and Fancy, viz: Women's plain and fancy Straw Bonnets, Girls' do. do. do. Boys' Straw Hats and Men's Leghorn do., Mosseline de Laine, Balzorene, Barbege and other Dresses, and Dress stuffs, new styles, Checked Calicoes, Fancy and Black Gros de Naples, Printed Cashmere, Barbege and Paisley Shawls in New and Fashionable Styles.

A Superb Assortment of Summer Ribbons, Ditto of Men's, Ladies' and Girls' Gloves, Ditto of Black, White and Fancy Trimmings and Dress Ornamentals, Ditto of Real and Imitation Laces, Falls, Blends, Plain and Figured Nets &c., Lace and Muslin Sleeves, Chemisettes and Habit Shirts, English Printed Corsets, Fancy Ties, new patterns, Blue, Brown and Green Gossamer Gause, Parasols &c., Black, Blue, and Rife Broad Cloths, Superior Black and Mixed Doekings and Cassimeres Stout Striped, and Regatta Shirts, &c., &c. Together with a large and unusually elegant Assortment of

Millinery,

selected or prepared expressly for this Market. JAMIESON & Co.,

NEW GOODS. Van der Byl & Co.

ARE now landing from the Devonshire, a general assortment of Staple & Fancy Goods, which are for sale at low rates.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

Ex "Devonshire" and other late Arrivals.

RECEIVED by the Undersigned, Opium, Copivara Balsam, Iodine, Bromine, Nitrate and Muriate of Barite, Wormseed, Refined Nitre in Powder, Burgundy Pitch, Cottonoid, Looock's Wafers for the Cough, in large boxes, at reduced rate, a fresh supply of Langton Brothers' Pile Cod Liver Oil, in pints and quarts, Spread Red Plaster, Oiled Silk, White and Rosewood Puff Boxes, separate Puffs, Wood and Glass Breast Shields and Shells, Stoppered and Plain Feeding Bottles, Eye Baths, India Rubber Rings, Goldbeater's Skin, Coccol's Plaster, Opophaese, superior Hair Brushes, and Mahogany Domestic Medicine Chests, OF SURGICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL IMPLEMENTS: Gatta Percha in Thin Sheets, small and large sizes Injection Syringes, in Glass, Pewter, and Bone; Common, Elastic, and Caustic Bougies, Bolus Knives, all sizes; Chip, Tanned, Wood, and Paper Pill Boxes; Blue Demy, Cork Pressers Upright and Cup Gally Pots, Shop Scissors, Wedgewood Mortars and Pestles, Glass Rods and Tubes of 1/4 to 1 inch diameter, Glass Measures, Moulded Medicine Vials of one Drachm, two and four Ounces, and Lavender size. C. SCHMIETTERLOEW, Chemist and Druggist, 73, Strand-street.

New Jewellery, &c.

RECEIVED per Christiana Carnall, a large assortment of the best London made Jewellery, of the latest fashionable patterns, including a few elegant Gold Bracelets, Neck and Wrist Ornaments, Brilliant, Diamond and Pearl Half Hoop Rings, &c. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, a variety of articles suitable for presents, Table, Bracket and Office Clocks, a few Clocks adapted for inside of Churches. Rodgers Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, and some Cambridge Reading Lamps. FREDK. WALDEK, No. 6, Heerenracht.

Swelldendam Agricultural Society. SHEW AND HORSE FAIR.

THE next Fairs for Horses, &c., &c., will be held AT RIVERSDALE ON SATURDAY, 30th AUGUST, and at SWELLENDAAM ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY the 4th and 5th SEPTEMBER. The Show Meeting will be held AT SWELLENDAAM ON WEDNESDAY 3d SEPT. NEXT. The Rules and lists of prizes will be sent to all Field Cornets, before the 31st August. F. W. REITZ, Swelldendam, 16th June, 1851.

N.B. On the first Saturday in July a general meeting of the Society will be held at Swelldendam to take into consideration the Rules of the Society as revised by the Committee.

Commissariat Office, Cape Town, 28th July, 1851.

REQUIRED FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY HORSES, fit for mounting Cavalry. A Board of Officers will attend at the Main Barracks, DAILY, from Eleven o'Clock, to inspect, and if necessary to cause to be tried, such Horses as may be offered, and those approved will be forthwith received and paid for. No Horse will be purchased younger than four, nor older than seven Years, unless rising four, of sufficient height and power. The Standard Height is 14 hands 2 inches; but exception will be made in favor of a horse under the Standard, if sufficiently powerful and otherwise eligible.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH. THE MEMBERS of the DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH in Cape Town, are hereby informed, that the Consistory have resolved to make a COLLECTION on SUNDAY, the 10th AUGUST next, in both Churches in this Town, for the benefit of the SUFFERERS by the present WAR. In the name of the Consistory, J. C. OUBERBEK, Secretary. Cape Town, 24th July 1851.

Evangelic Lutheran Church. THE Churchwardens of the Evangelic Lutheran Church hereby give notice, that a Collection will be made at their Church door on SUNDAY MORNING, the 17th AUGUST NEXT, on behalf of our— in consequence of the existing war—suffering Fellow-colonists on the Frontier. By order of the Consistory, TUBIAS MOSTERT, Deacon Sec. Cape Town, 28th July 1851.

Sale of House and Premises. THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Proprietor, to sell by public Auction, to the Highest Bidder, THIS DAY, THE 31st JULY 1851, At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, That well known and very eligible HOUSE and PREMISES situated at the corner of Bree and Wale-streets, well adapted on account of its central situation, for any description of business. This property is always well tenanted and produces a good rental. The Diagrams and Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

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BONUS will be given. BLORE & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

House and Premises.

IMMEDIATELY after the Sale of the above Property, Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN will sell on the Spot, certain HOUSE and PREMISES situated in Bree-street, immediately opposite the New Dutch Reformed Church, replete with every convenience. The situation being a good one for business, it offers a favorable opportunity for the investment of Capital. July 31, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE OF Moveable and Immoveable Property.

In the Joint Estate of the late Mrs. M. A. SMUTS, and surviving Spouse JOHANNES TRAMP, Sen., Esq., WILL be sold Without Reserve, on the 11th, 12th and 13th August next,—

1.—That large and substantially built HOUSE in Boom-street, extending to Roeland-street and Neumeester-street, with the STORE adjoining, having a large Yard and Garden, with spacious Back Buildings, being on account of its extent, well adapted for any business, such as the Wine Trade, a Brewery, Bakery, Cooperage, to dry Skins, or for a Steam Mill. There is a private Waterleading and a Well of good Water.

2.—A substantially built STORE, also in Boom-street,—the lower floor used for many years for the Wine Trade and the Upper Story occupied for the last 10 years by the present tenant as a Carpenter's Shop. A Saw Pit is constructed in the lower Store.

3.—SEVEN HIRE HOUSES in Neumeester-steeg. 4.—NINE Do. in Loop-street and Discovers-gang, adjoining the Property of Messrs. McDONALD, BROS. & Co. Owing to the central situation of this Property, it offers a favorable opportunity for the construction of a Church (Chapel), School or Mercantile Store.

The above Properties are well let, and yield a good interest. 5.—A BUILDING PLOT, at Somerset-road, opposite the Property of Mr. J. A. BARTMAN, well adapted for the construction of Houses or Stores. The Purchase Amount of the above Property can be retained at interest under approved security.

The Moveable Effects comprise 28 STUKVATS, equal to new, Leagues, Half ansas, Wine Stoves Uensils, &c. FURNITURE, viz, Mahogany Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Sideboard, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Stretchers, Bedding, Mirrors, Pictures, Silver and Platedware, a large Brussels Carpet, a large China Dinner and Dessert Service, Glass Earthenware, Copper Ham Boiler, Comfit do., Tart Pans, Spangas Cake and other Moulds, Kitchen Utensils, and some Lumber. Teakwood Door and Window Frames, with new Blinds, Sashes complete, and new Room Doors with Frames. Also handsome Mahogany Fittings of an Apothecary's Shop, with Bottles, Jars, &c. complete.

The Sale of the Landed Property will commence on the first day, at 11 o'Clock precisely, and Liberal Competition Money and Bonus will be given. By order of the Testamentary Executor, J. A. BARTMAN. Cape Town, July 15, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE OF Landed Property IN CAPE TOWN.

THE Undersigned, duly authorised by Mr. JAMES KUTTER, WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, Peremptorily to the Highest Bidder ON MONDAY, The 4th August next, at 10 o'clock precisely, WITH LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY and HONUS A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in ROELAND STREET, Cape Town, near to Plain Street.

Comprising THREE GOOD SIZED ROOMS, boarded, a Front and Back Hall, the latter suitable for a Dining Room, Kitchen, Yard, &c. &c. The above is eligibly situated, and is recommended to the notice of those in want of such description of Property; as also to Capitalists, as it always lets to respectable Tenants, and brings in a good Rental. The Conditions of Sale are favourable, and may be seen at the Office of the "Equitable Assurance and Trust Company." E. THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

ARRIVED at the farm "Vergelegen," about five years since, a brown Ox, ten months. The owner can have the same on payment of expenses, if not claimed within six weeks from this date, the Ox will be sold to defray charges. J. J. KOTZE. Coleberg, July 17, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE AT Groot Berg Rivier, OF THE LANDS, BUILDINGS, LIVE STOCK, &c. &c. OF M. MELCK, SENIOR, REQUIRE.

By the Directors of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in capacity as his General Agents. ON the 8th and 9th OCTOBER NEXT, will be publicly sold on the Spot, in different Lots, (the extent of each to be hereafter notified, and most of which are provided with Dwelling and other Out Buildings,) that magnificent and valuable freehold Estate of M. MELCK, SENIOR, generally known by the name of GROOT BERG RIVIER, situated at about 90 miles distance from Cape Town, consisting of the adjoining separate Farms Groot Berg Rivier, or Kersensfontein, Doornfontein, Dwars Kersensbosch, Veldrift, or De Plaats, and The half of Weglopans Heuwel, which, together, comprise upwards of 33,000 Morgen or 66,000 Acres. This Property extends on the North East side along Groot Berg Rivier as far as the Beach of St. Helena Bay, upwards of two-thirds consisting of Arable Land. The remainder, especially the Farms Groot Berg Rivier, Doornfontein, and the Plant or Kistery, afford excellent pasture for every species of Cattle, in Summer as well as in Winter. At a distance from between 80 to 100 paces from the River, there is a splendid well-built double story MANSON, containing two Dining Halls, and besides the Parlours, a number of Sitting, and Bedrooms and other spacious Apartments, Kitchen, and Pantry. There are also a number of Out-offices on the Farm, viz: A large Wine Store A Corn Magazine, in which upwards of 3000 muids of Corn may be stored A Coach House A Stable for 60 Horses One ditto for 40 Horses Three other Stables of less size, and Four separated Kraals for Horned Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Swine. Near to the Dwelling there is an excellent Kitchen Garden and Orchard, planted with the choicest Fruit Trees, both being irrigated during the Summer Season by means of a pump placed in the River. On the Property there are also several Springs, viz: On the Land of Kersensfontein, Ditto Doornfontein, Veldrift, or De Plaats, and Dwars Kersensbosch. The River is navigable for Craft of 15 to 25 tons burthen, which usually perform the voyage to Table Bay in from 10 to 12 hours, according as the wind and weather are more or less favorable. The River also contains a variety of delicious Fish, and its entrance is at a distance of two hours' ride on horseback from the Dwelling. This Farm is decidedly the very best to be found in the Colony for Breeding and Grazing Horses, Cattle and Sheep, and is celebrated as such not only at the Cape, but over a great part of India. On the same occasion will also be sold the whole of the LIVE STOCK, on the place consisting of—

SPLENDID HORSES, MARES, and STALLIONS,

A number of the last mentioned expressly imported from England at an enormous expense, for improving the breed. Likewise, First rate HORNED CATTLE: as BULLS, OXEN, HEIFERS, COWS, CALVES, MERRINO and CAPE SHEEP, of the best breed, &c. &c. &c. J. DE WET, Sec. Cape Town, No. 5, Church-square, June 17, 1851. N.B. The Auctioneer will allow a credit of six months to purchasers of £10 and upwards, under security if required by G. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

With Bonus and Competition Money. ON MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT, the Directors of the S. A. Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates will cause to be sold to the highest Bidder, for account of Mrs. MARIA JOHANNES VAN REEVEN, Widow of the late Mr. JOHANN GEORGE MELCK, Lots, The well known fertile Garden "RUSTENBURG," pleasantly situated in Roeland Street, in this City, and abundantly provided with Water. The same is provided with a strong built and comfortable House, containing a number of spacious Rooms; also, some Out-offices, such as Coach House and Stabling, a fine Poultry Yard, &c. Also, A HIRE HOUSE, situated in Roeland Street, No. 21, at present occupied by Mr. DANIEL STEPHAN. The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely. J. DE WET, Sec. Cape Town, Church-square, No. 5, July 16, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN the course of the month of AUGUST NEXT, the Directors of the S. A. Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, will sell by public Auction the treble-storied HOUSE, situated at the Corner of Long and Longmarket-streets, formerly the Property of Mr. DANIEL WAHL. The House is very substantial and strong built, and is, in both account of the many rooms it contains and its favorable situation, well adapted for a Lodging House, or for any trade. The same is meanwhile for Private Sale, on very favorable conditions. J. DE WET Sec. Cape Town, No. 5, Church-square, July 16, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned duly qualified by Messrs. JOHNS VAN DER POEL & Co., will sell POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, On Monday, 11th August, 1851, With Liberal Competition Money and Bonus, Certain DWELLING HOUSE with the adjoining HIRE HOUSES, situated in the Western part of Cape Town, in the vicinity of the NEW DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH. The House and Store are well built and yield a good rental. J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer. Cottage at Rondebosch.

ON FRIDAY, the 15th August next, Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, will sell to the Highest Bidder, DA. HIDDING'S convenient Cottage at Rondebosch, opposite the Estate Ecklenburg.—Particulars may be ascertained of the Auctioneer.

LIBERAL BONUSES.

L. F. ANHUYSER, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 26, Burg-street.

IN returning thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public for the liberal support he has received from them for a number of years, he begs to intimate, that in consequence of ill health, he has transferred his business to his Son J. F. ANHUYSER, by whom it will be conducted in the same manner and with the usual promptitude as heretofore, on the same premises, and for whom he solicits a continuation of their kind patronage. Cape Town, July 28, 1851.

Mr FAIRBAIRN'S PORTRAIT.

JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE AT ROBERTSON'S Adley-street and at COLLARD'S Longmarket Street, a striking Lithographic Portrait of Mr. FAIRBAIRN, representing him as addressing a Meeting of Colonists, in the Town Hall, Cape Town. Price for Proofs, 3s.—Prints, 2s. 6d.

Worcester Agricultural Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Agricultural Show and Fair will take place here on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th OCTOBER NEXT. Particulars to be given in future Advertisement. Worcester, July 22, 1851. J. D. HUGO, Hon. Sec.

Springfield Estate.

Near the Church, Wynberg, formerly the Property of Col. ROGERS. THE above Estate will be sold in Lots, as will be hereafter specified, by Public Auction, on the 15th SEPTEMBER next, if not previously disposed of. In the meantime it is offered for private sale on very favorable terms. For further particulars, apply to H. E. RUTHERFORD & BROTHER. Worcester, July 22, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE In the Paarl Village, WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE Undersigned intending to effect an alteration in his business, has resolved to sell by public Auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 18th and 19th AUGUST NEXT, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tea, Pearl Barley, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves and Turmeric, Butter, Edam Cheese, Starch, Soap, Blaes, Sevensants, Sweet Oil, Coconut Oil, Wax, Spades, Clasp, Pruning and other Knives, Saws, Adzes, Nails, Window Glass, Iron Pots and Saucepans, blades, Dishes and Plates, Cups and Saucers, Glass and Earthenware, Umbrellas, Clumps, Beaver and Felt Hats, Goloshes, Saddles and Bridles, Guns, one of which by Menon, double barrel Percussion, Accordeons, barrel Organs, Music Boxes, a Pianoforte, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Spitoons, 2 eight-day Clocks, Writing Desks, Marchandises, viz: Gros de Naples, fine and other Laces, Vorchits, Plain Dresses, Merino Shawls, Cassimeres, Cloths, Doeskin, Duffel, Dutch Blankets, &c. &c., and lastly, a thoroughbred Horse, a Buggy and Harness, and many other goods, too numerous to describe. J. J. TREURNICH, Paarl, July 28, 1851. Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUT, Adms.

80 Excellent fat slaughter Oxen and Cows, 30 do. trained draught Oxen, which, in the past year, have been on "togs" from the upper country.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th August, the Undersigned will cause the above number of draught and slaughter Oxen and Cows to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. JAC. M. BRUNO, "Eensamheid." They are assured to be in good condition, and equal to the best offered this year. J. A. J. ROOS, J. H. D. LOUW, Paarl, July 30, 1851. Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Adms.

1600 fat Sheep.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th August, the Undersigned will cause the above number of Sheep to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. JAC. M. BRUNO, "Eensamheid." They are sure to be present, and will not be privately disposed of. A. A. VAN NIEROP, D. A. DE VILLIERS, Adms. Paarl, July 30, 1851.

1300 fat Sheep and Goats.

THE Undersigned will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August next, at the Place of Mr. A. DE WAAL, "Joostenberg," the above number of Sheep and Goats, assured to be in excellent condition, and being brought up by Mr. J. P. MINNAAR. G. L. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer. Paarl, July 22, 1851.

100 extra fat slaughter Oxen and Cows, 2200 ditto Sheep and Goats, 20 draught and saddle Horses.

THE above number of Oxen and Horses, will be sold about the middle, and the Sheep about the end of August next,—day and place to be hereafter notified. The whole were purchased for cash by Mr. D. S. BRINK beyond the Orange River, and are carefully brought up by him. Stellenbosch, July 29, 1851. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK.

CAPITAL, £ 100,000. DIRECTORS:— P. M. BRINK, Esq., Chairman, Wm. SMITH, Esq., J. A. BAM, Esq., J. A. LA SUEUR, Esq., J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Esq., P. A. BRAND, Esq., P. A. BRAND, Esq., JOHNS TROMP, Esq., J. M. WENTZEL, Esq.

The Bank allows Interest on fixed Deposits, at the following rates:— For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per annum. For 6 months below 12 months 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum. For 3 months below 6 months 3 per Cent. per annum. The Directors attend daily for the Discount of Bills APPLICATIONS for Discounts to be sent in the previous day. G RAWSTORNE, Cashier.

High Sheriff's Office.

Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Case the following Sale will take place, viz. DIVISION OF MALMESBURY. JOHANN FREDRIK WICHT, vs. DANIEL LOUW, A. On Saturday the 16th August 1851, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the Defendant's Residence, situated behind Pique-berges, of 12 Horses, and sundry Household Furniture. D. J. CLOETE, High Sheriff

AGENCY.

SEVERAL applications having been made to the Undersigned to undertake the purchase of Merchandise, he has resolved to do so, and hereby offers his services to Country Shopkeepers, Dealers, and Traders. He offers himself that he will be enabled at all times to provide those employing him with good and cheap Articles, as he deals with the principal Mercantile Houses, and moreover attends all sales. Treatment good and terms of Commission fair. Letters to be sent postpaid. J. D. FREISLICH, No. 11, Wale-street, opposite the "Zuid Afrikaans" office.

P.S.—Mrs. F. has always on Sale a variety of MILLINERY, HERRINGBERRY, HOSIERY, &c., &c., of the latest fashions, best qualities, and on the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the Undersigned's farm called Doornfontein, at Paarlensberg, since the 25th April 1851, a brown Mare, with blue, and a mark on one of the forelegs above the knee, occasioned by knee-banding; also, four Males, about 3 years old, one of which is trained to harness; two are bay colored and one fawn. Any one giving information leading to the recovery of said Mare and Males, who returned the same to the above place, will be handsomely rewarded. M. M. BASSON, Senr.

Salt Fish for Sale,

AT T. MUNNIK and F. RICHTER, No. 26, Hottentot-square, May be had every description of SALTED FISH, on moderate terms. W. BOYES.

GOLOSHES.

RECEIVED Ladies' and Gentlemen's PATENT RUBBER GOLOSHES, direct from the Patentee with all the latest improvements. These Goloshes are of great advantage and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession. They are well adapted for wear on board ship in wet weather. No. 3, Groen-street. J. R. JOUBERT.

FOR private Sale at the Undersigned's, eight DRUGGIST HORSES, amongst which two excellent Cart and Saddle Horses; also a three-leaguer Wagon

Klipmats, July 22, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY. July 27. Velox, brig, 142 tons. J. Ware, from St. Helena July 11, to this port. Cargo coals. Passengers, Mrs. Ware and child. Brings a mail from the German Coast, which was founded off the Mauritius, bound to Ad-haide, the crew were picked up and arrived in a Dutch bark on the 11th July. Ross & Co., Agents.

27. Families, bark, 740 tons. J. Carvell, from Mauritius May 19, to London. Cargo sundries. Put in from street of weather. DeKoon, C. Co., Agents.

27. Opahr, American ship, 458 tons. J. R. Wood, from Boston May 16, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mrs. Wood and 3 children, Miss Tibbitt, Mr. Gurid. Bertrands & Co., Agents.

28. Onward, schooner, 90 tons. R. Fowler, from Mauritius July 1, to this port. Cargo sugar. Brings a few letters. Price & Co., Agents.

28. Tulin, brig, 276 tons. C. Dalton, from Swanes April 1, Rio June 28, to this port. Cargo nutmeg fruit—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. O'Shea. Brings a few letters. Thomson, Watson & Co., Agents.

29. Prince of Wales, ketch, 51 tons. E. Sinclair, from Ichaboe July 20, to this port. Cargo guano. A. & K. De Pass, Agent.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

July 27. Frederick Huth, bark, J. Toby, to East London ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY. July 26. Tanjora, brig, 425 tons. J. Pearce, from Plymouth May 12, to Simon's Bay. Cargo government provisions SAILED OUT OF SIMON'S BAY. July 25. Rival, bark, J. Cardiner, to Algoa Bay. 28. Zeepaard, Dutch, J. Gellies, to Batavia.

MARKT PRYZEN

Tot den 30 July, 1851.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price per lb., Price per muid, Price per 100. Includes items like Alos per lb., Appelen per lb., Aardappelen per muid, Boven per muid, Boter per pond, Melken ditto, Meel, fyn, per 100 lb., Oekernooten pr. lb., Olieplantanden p. lb., Peren per pond, Periken ditto, Rog per muid, Rozen per lb., Tabak ditto, Havervoren per 100 Oushes per pond, Hoenders per stuk, Houtskolen per zak, Honig per pond, Kalkoenen per stuk, Kaf per 16 sakkens, Koorn per muid, Lieren per muid, Melken ditto, Meel, fyn, per 100 lb., Oekernooten pr. lb., Olieplantanden p. lb., Peren per pond, Periken ditto, Rog per muid, Rozen per lb., Tabak ditto, Havervoren per 100 Oushes per pond, Hoenders per stuk, Houtskolen per zak, Honig per pond, Kalkoenen per stuk, Kaf per 16 sakkens, Koorn per muid, Lieren per muid, Melken ditto, Meel, fyn, per 100 lb., Oekernooten pr. lb., Olieplantanden p. lb., Peren per pond, Periken ditto, Rog per muid, Rozen per lb., Tabak ditto, Havervoren per 100 Oushes per pond, Hoenders per stuk, Houtskolen per zak, Honig per pond, Kalkoenen 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