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Louis Henry Murrant
J. D. Worden
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Graham's Town Journal,

OR

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE EASTERN PROVINCE REGISTER

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, MAY 15th, 1835.

No. 177.

COMMISSARIAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received by Asst. Com. Gen. PALMER, at his Office, in Graham's Town, until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY the 19th inst. from such persons as may be willing to supply for the Troops and others, as may be required in Graham's Town, and at the East Barracks, from the 1st June, to 31st August next inclusive.

Meat, Beef or Mutton, } at per 100lbs, English
 Candles, } weight.
 Fire-wood, at per 2,000lbs, do.
 Also for Baking Bread from Flour or Meal, furnished by this Department, issueable direct to the Troops and others:—at per 1,000lbs. English weight, returning 136lbs. of Bread per 100lbs. of Flour or Meal.

Tenders will also be received for grinding Wheat during the same period, at per 2,000lbs. English weight.

Ample security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts; and the description of security is required to be stated on the Tenders, or by letter.

Any further information required, may be had on application at this Office.
 CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Com. Gen.
 Commissariat Office, Graham's Town, 8th May, 1835.

SALE OF OXEN. TO-MORROW.

ON SATURDAY the 16th inst. will be sold at Graham's Town, 600 Oxen. A credit of two months will be given on approved security.

D. CAMPBELL,
 Civil Commissioner for Albany and Somerset.
 Civil Commissioner's Office, Graham's Town, 8th May, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on MONDAY next the 18th instant, for the under mentioned articles, as the same may be required, for the use of the Burglar force.

- Men's Duffle Jackets.
- Striped Cotton Shirts.
- Good Mole-skin for Trowsers, (by the yard.)
- Boers' Hats, (mens' assorted.)
- Tanned Goat Skins.

Samples must be sent with the Tenders. All further particulars may be obtained on application at this office.

GEORGE JARVIS,
 Commissary to the Burglar Force.
 Civil Commissariat Office, Graham's Town, 12th May, 1835.

THE Undermentioned articles being required by the "Board of Relief for the Destitute," Tenders for the same, accompanied with samples, will be received till 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 18th inst.

- 100 yds Drab Duffie,
- 10 pieces Mole-skin.
- 15 doz Handkerchiefs,
- 150 pieces Voerichitz,
- 50 " Unbleached Calico,
- 1 " Flannel, middling quality.
- 10 doz. Striped Shirts,
- 20 pieces Printed Cotton, 28 yd.
- 5 Gross large and small Buttons,
- 10 boxes Soap,
- 2 " Tea, 63lbs.
- 5 doz. Shawls,
- 1 aun of good old Cape Wine.

JOHN HEAVYSIDE, Chairman.
 TO LET AT PORT ELIZABETH.
 A STORE, fronting the market place, with Butcher's shop and Bake-house, and a convenient yard with out-houses. The business has been carried on by Mr. JAMES HOWSE, who is about to remove to his own premises near the toll. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. M. DOZB, Port Elizabeth, or Mr. JAMES HOWSE, Graham's Town. All persons indebted to the said JAMES HOWSE, for Bread, Meat, and Shop Goods, are requested to settle their accounts by the 1st of July, 1835, or the same will be handed over to his Attorney.
 JAMES HOWSE.

RECEIVED per *Eliza Jans*, Consignments of Wines of different descriptions, viz:—Cape Madeira, Sherry and Hock, in half pipes and do. casks. Likewise Pepper, Coffee, Cassia, Katna Rice, Negro-head Tobacco; and sundry Woollen and Cotton manufactures.
 H. E. RUTHERFORD & BROTHER.

BLACK LEAD.
 TO be Sold, at a very low rate, a case of BLACK LEAD, of the very best quality, in 4b papers.
 W. ANDERSON, Son, & Co.

W. AYTON, Importer and Dealer in Foreign Wines and Spirits, has just received a quantity of Pale and Brown Sherry, Jones's Claret, superior Brown Stout, and Cape Wines.

INVESTMENTS FOR COURIER AND MARY.

THE Undersigned having opened a Branch Establishment at Graham's Town, have appointed Mr. JOHN PENROTT as their representative, and in addition to their present stock,—receive per *Coch*, check and figured gauze Handkerchiefs,—honey-comb, and new flush do.,—figured, and black gauze Scarfs,—Oriental,—Quilling,—Bob Laces,—Edging,—Lace, and infants' Caps,—Shawl Dresses,—Merino Cassinets,—mixt Cassinets,—figured Bombazett,—Amiens,—glazed Safanot Hing,—gentlemen's superfine Hats, &c.

Also a further supply of Merinos,—Bombazetts, Mourning and other Gingham,—Prints, &c.
 ROBERT WISE HOLLIDAY & Co.
 Graham's Town, 12th May, 1835.

SALE OF WOOLLED SHEEP.

ON THURSDAY next the 21st inst., will be sold by Public Auction, in front of B. & J. D. NORDEN'S Office,—about 250 Woolled Sheep, positively to the highest bidder.
 J. D. NORDEN, Auctioneer.

THE following horses and cattle confined in the pound at Graham's Town, will be sold on MONDAY the 23rd May, unless previously released.

- 1 brown Horse.
- 1 do. Stallion,
- 1 do. Horse,
- 1 do. Mare,
- 1 do. Horse, white hind legs,
- 1 red Ox, white back and face,
- 1 yellow Ox, A F,
- 1 black and white Cow,
- 1 do. Ox,
- 1 red and white Ox, 2 slits in each ear,
- 1 black and white Ox,
- 1 do. Bull, short horns,
- 1 black Ox, white spots,
- 1 black and white Cow,
- 1 red and white Ox, B F,
- 1 blue schilder Ox,
- 1 red and white Ox,
- 1 yellow Cow,
- 1 red Ox,
- 1 red and white Cow.

A. KIDWELL, Pound-Master.
 Graham's Town; 14th May, 1835.

THE Undermentioned HORSES and CATTLE, confined in the Pound at Somerset, will be sold by Public Auction, on the 23d inst., unless previously released:—

- 1 brown Gelding, marked S. T. on necks.
- 1 cream do, marked S. T. on fore leg.
- 1 black and white Cow, left ear square and cut behind.
- 1 do. Ox, left ear square behind.
- 1 red and white Cow and Calf, right ear two slips and cut behind, left ear stomp and half moon behind.
- 1 red and white Cow, right ear square behind, left ear slip.
- 1 dark brown Gelding, star on forehead, white spots on back and rump.

THOS. DRY, Pound Master.
 Edited, Printed and Published by the Proprietor, L. H. MURRANT, High street, Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope.

SAXON AND MERINO SHEEP.

JUST arrived per bark "*Leda*," Capt. ROSS from Sydney, and landed at Port Elizabeth, about 200 RAMS, in the best possible health and condition, and are for Sale by the Undersigned on the most reasonable terms.
 Certificated and further particulars will be made known in the ensuing week.
 METELERKAMP & SON.

We learn from the *Cape Gazette* that a Repository has been opened in Cape Town for the reception of contributions of necessaries, either for food or clothing, intended for the relief of the destitute by the Kaffir Invasion. We need not remark upon the character of the exertions made by our Cape friends for our assistance at this trying season, and which must have made an impression upon the minds of all unacceptible of feeling, which will not be easily effaced. Still, in affording relief, we cannot too strongly recommend a rule of rigid discrimination. It will be well to bear in mind an important maxim, namely,—that the most importunate at such a crisis are not the most needy or deserving. Let industry be promoted,—let good conduct be distinguished,—and the means contributed by our friends at Cape Town and elsewhere will then be made subservient to the true interest of those concerned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 We must again crave the patience of our Correspondents, as communications are unavoidably omitted for want of space. We regret this the more as the second letter from "An Observer" contains remarks of great interest and value, and more especially so at this particular juncture. It will, however, appear in our next.

GRAHAM'S TOWN JOURNAL & Co., Eastern Province Register.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, MAY 20, 1835.

The greater part of the intelligence contained in the *doe* speeches which will be found in our subsequent columns, relative to the progress of the Kaffir war,—reached Town on Saturday the 9th inst, the day after the publication of our last Journal; and being of such high interest and importance, and on which so immediately hinges the future well being of this part of the colony, we test no time in preparing a brief summary of their content, which was published the same night for the information of the public,—giving it the most extensive circulation that time and opportunity would permit of. As, however, it was not possible to forward this publication to all our subscribers, we have again reprinted in this Journal every particular of importance that it contained. Beside this, the Official Notice, from which we were then enabled merely to take brief extracts, are now given comparatively as issued, and without losing any of their effect by abbreviation.

The momentous import of these documents—the clear and comprehensive views which are taken of Kaffir affairs,—and the decided tone which is assumed,—and the retribution which is demanded for a series of the most flagrant and unprovoked outrages ever committed by a barbarous and civilized people, must afford every one who can feel for our situation—for the contantly which has been heaped on the inhabitants of this frontier for a series of years, and for the devastation which is now so extensively spread over one of the fairest, and a few months ago, one of the most flourishing parts of the colony,—the most sorrowful and heartfelt satisfaction.

It does not appear, as far as we can learn from these documents, that any cessation of hostilities has taken place with regard to the tribes under Macomo, Tyali, and the other chiefs westward of the Kei; and hence we infer that the fate of these people, who appear to have been the wretched instruments of Hertzog, is still to be decided; and the penalty yet to be affixed for the blood which has been wantonly spilled in this country; and for the ruin and distress which have been brought on the inhabitants of this frontier by their daring and unprovoked aggressions.

The engrossing interest, and the voluminous character of these documents, render it unnecessary to intrude this week any remarks of ours on the public attention; still we cannot refrain from adding, that although we are no advocates for the doctrine of "doing evil that good may come," yet when we reflect on the consequences resulting from this warfare, viz., that it has led to the emancipation of 6,000 of our fellow creatures from a state of more than Egyptian bondage, and that it has opened the eyes of the government to our actual situation, we may, perhaps, be justified in regarding this invasion of the colony,—as

disengagement for a season of all our plans, and the annihilation of all our long cherished hopes, as one of the most fortunate events which has ever transpired in the history of the colony, and as the precursor of a better order of things. A signal triumph has unquestionably been gained to the cause of truth, humanity, and freedom, and we hail it as the commencement of a new and more prosperous era.

Our readers will find—on reference to our advertising columns—that 200 Saxon and Merino Rams have arrived in Port Elizabeth from Sidney, in the "Leda," Capt. Ross—an importation which we view as equally interesting and important to the inhabitants of this colony. From the specimen of Sheep we have seen from this quarter, we cannot too strongly recommend them to the attention of our Sheep Farmers, for length of staple and fineness of fibre; and we confidently trust that notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs on this frontier at the present moment, the venture will fully realize the expectations of those concerned.

Our last week's paper gave a narrative of the movements of the army, and the proceedings of Government consequent thereon, up to the 24th ult. The following communication gives a brief recapitulation of events from that date to the 29th.

"The unwillingness of Hintza to relinquish his share of the stolen cattle, soon became apparent; and after a lapse of 9 days from the date on which the Kei was passed, His Excellency had no alternative but to recommence hostilities, or rather to declare war against him. On the morning of the 24th, the heremrad Coubu, who had been some days in the camp, was called into His Excellency's presence, and after the principal events, connected with the invasion of the colony, had been commented upon at considerable length and very impressively by His Excellency, he was despatched to acquaint Hintza, that peace had terminated, and that he would now be compelled to make full reparation for the injuries he had inflicted. His Excellency alluded more particularly to the countenance which Hintza had afforded to the aggressions of the border chiefs,—to the bad faith which he had exhibited, in partaking of their plunder,—to the ill-treatment experienced by the missionaries of Butterworth,—to the violence done to the traders in different parts of his immediate territory,—to the murder of Purcell, and the violation of the truce, by the more recent murder of Armstrong.

His Excellency declared the Fingoes to be under the protection of the King of England, and threatened a severe retaliation, should any violence be done to any individual of that nation.

The discharge of a field-piece announced the commencement of hostilities; and the war-song of the Fingoes declared their readiness to co-operate with their protectors in chastising their late oppressors. At 10 o'clock, the tents were struck, and 2 hours afterwards Colonel Smith, with a patrol of 300 cavalry, was in full pursuit of the enemy, towards the Karregha mountain, and before sun-set was in possession of 14,000 head of cattle in the most beautiful condition. Twenty Kafirs were killed and several wounded; the uncle of the chief Maquay was taken prisoner by Lieut. Balfour, with a small party of the Mounted Rifles. The judicious and dexterous manner in which this capture was effected, excited universal admiration. Early on the following morning the pursuit was resumed, and after crossing the Karregha here, a few more Kafirs were shot, and 1,200 head of cattle captured.

The cattle were immediately sent to the vicinity of Butterworth, where Colonel Somerset remained with the 2d division, after the removal of the head-quarters.

During these operations the head-quarters had moved to the Izolo, a small stream about 20 miles to the N.W. of Butterworth.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, Col. Smith again went in pursuit of the enemy, with about 600 mounted men of the Cape Corps and Burgher force, and 2 companies of the 72d Highlanders, 3 do. of the 1st Provisional Battalion, and about 300 Fingoes. After crossing the Tsomo, at a point nearly N.W. from the Camp, which had moved to the Izolo, and distant from it about 10 miles; Col. Smith moved with the cavalry in the direction of the Gongozobu, a small rivulet on which Hintza has a kraal, and at which he was said to be then residing. The troops moved forward with great rapidity, in the expectation of taking Hintza by surprise; but on their arrival they found the kraal deserted, though it bore evident marks of having been very recently abandoned. The troops then moved in the direction of a high mountain range which divides the Tsomo from the Kei, on which large herds of cattle had been previously observed.

The infantry under the command of Capt. Murray, of the 72d Highlanders, were directed on crossing the Tsomo, to follow its course, in order to intercept the enemy should he attempt to shelter himself from the cavalry in its precipitous and rocky banks.

The cavalry came up with the enemy at the head of a deep ravine which descends into the Kei, called the Accolombo. Two prisoners were taken, and 1,800 head of cattle fell into their hands. The cavalry, after moving for about 2 hours after dark with the captured cattle, towards that part of the Somo

on which the infantry had bivouacked, halted for the night, and proceeded to Head-Quarters on the following morning. Col. Smith had reached the infantry bivouack on the Tsomo, by 7 o'clock the same morning, and putting the troops immediately into motion, reached the Kei at a point, where his prisoners informed him, a considerable number of cattle was collected about 2 hours before sunset. The heat of the weather was excessive, but the troops, nevertheless, crossed the high mountain which separates the Tsomo from the Kei, descended the rocky course of the Accolombo, and ascended the steep bed of the river for several miles, halting only for about 20 minutes, though the distance marched was at least 25 miles. About 3,000 head of cattle, of which about 1,200 are colonial, fell into our hands; some horses were also captured, two of which died from fatigue immediately after coming into our possession.

The troops bivouacked on the Kei, and on the following morning commenced their march towards the Camp, which still remained on the Tsolo, and arrived there on the following day, (the 29th) at 4 o'clock.

The steady determination displayed by the troops throughout this most trying expedition, can be fully appreciated only by those who have traversed the region of stone and precipice which separates the Tsomo from the Kei; and the importance of the service performed by Col. Smith and the troops under his command will be fully comprehended only by an attentive consideration of the effect produced by thus vigorously pursuing an enemy who deemed his mountain inaccessible to British soldiers, almost before the shot which announced hostilities had ceased to reverberate amongst them.

The ungrateful Hintza, who had refused an audience to our messenger,—who had declined to appear personally at the Head-quarters of the British army, or to send there an accredited agent, entered the camp as a humble supplicant for peace, within a few hours after Col. Smith had returned to it to dispose of the captured cattle.

Hintza was received with a courtesy which he little merited by His Excellency, and it being understood that he came prepared to transact business, His Excellency immediately entered into an explanation of the grounds of his dissatisfaction, and of the nature of the required reparation. The conditions upon which His Excellency would consent to a cessation of hostilities were then stated, and Hintza was required to declare within 48 hours whether he accepted or rejected them. The following morning he formally accepted them, when the discharge of three pieces of artillery announced the termination of hostilities with the Kafir tribes to the eastward of the Kei.

Capt. Warden has not returned from Clarkebury; he has captured 4,000 head of cattle, but it does not appear that any Kafirs were killed. There is, indeed, very little prospect of the list of killed and wounded being very materially increased—this ill-advised people being everywhere sensible of the utility of resistance; and it is not the character of British troops, notwithstanding the example of the enemy, to put them to death when not actually in arms against us.

The troops moved from the Izoli yesterday morning, (the 2d) and nearly retracing their steps towards the colony, reached the Dubunkazi, a small stream which runs into the Kei, at the distance of about 12 miles from the drift at which they crossed the Kei on entering Hintza's territories.

The annexed carries forward the account to the 4th inst.

Extract from Camp near the Dohabazi, (or excellent news) near Butterworth, 4th May, 1835.

"Yesterday, the 3d inst., we left our camp on the Izolo River, which runs into the Tsomo; on our way to this camp Buku arrived with 35 head of cattle, and said that he had no more colonial cattle in his possession, or amongst his people. Immediately after two messengers came from Col. Somerset's camp, with the information that the Fingoes were being murdered by the Kafirs in all directions. The Governor immediately made prisoners of Hintza, his son Kili, and Buku; and told them that they should not be released until satisfaction was given for the murder of the Fingoes, by producing the murderers, and also the murderers of poor Armstrong. They were both very much agitated, especially when they were told that for every Fingo that should be murdered two of the Kafirs (of Hintza's suite) should be shot, and that they themselves should not escape.

"In the evening, when they wanted to deliver up the cattle to the Colonel, the Governor said he should not accept them; and warned them that if they tried to deceive him, he would shoot every one of them, the chiefs themselves not excepted.

"This is the fourth day, and only 35 head of cattle have been brought in, only one more day is given for the 25,000, so that we have every prospect of a most vigorous campaign, among all the tribes between the Bashee and Key Rivers.

"Vudanna, the Tumbhookie chief, in conjunction with Capt. Warden, has taken 4,000 head of cattle from Hintza; Colonel Smith, in the four days that the war lasted, took 15,000 head. We hear that Fuku is on the Bashee, ready to fall upon Hintza."

Journal of the movements of the 2d division under Lieut. Col. SOMERSET.—Continued from our last.

Wednesday, 23d April.—John Armstrong, an inhabitant of Graham's Town, went off with a party to escort the post. He was the only one mounted, and he was seen by our division about 8 miles from Butterworth, by himself, the party having passed a little before. The same day a report arrived, that an Englishman had been seen lying dead a little off the road. A party was sent out, and the corpse was found to be that of Armsong. He was brought to the camp and buried. On examination of the body, it ap-

peared as though he had contended with the enemy until he was exhausted and stricken, and then several passages thrust into the body, the clothes not being cut. The morning we received orders to march at day light to-morrow morning. Several messages have passed between the Governor and the v'ly chief Hintza. It is said that the Governor has detained the last messenger that was sent from him, as a hostage for the safe return of the messenger sent to Clarkebury. The day has been fine and calm; the thermometer a little before day light, 40°. A hour frost on tops of mountains. The order to march is countermanded, and we now expect to remain some time to rest and refresh our sore-tired steeds.

Thursday, 23d.—A party from the 1st division, under Capt. Warden, sent off to bring in the missionaries from Clarkebury; they were accompanied by numbers of the Fingoes taken, with children, producing a very fine effect. The tribe has manifested a very great desire to be taken under the protection of the British, and are daily coming into the camp from all parts of the neighbourhood. This afternoon received orders to hold ourselves in readiness to move to-morrow morning at 7 A.M. on the Gona, the 2d division to take the lead, and all the wagons to follow in the rear of the troops. The Gona is the stream which passes through the valley in which we are situated at present, and falls into the sea at our S.E. It appears to rise from two principal sources, one to the northward of us, and the other to the westward. The latter meanders till the rest of the Athlisa river, so that in its course it flows to all parts of the compass; it receives several springs about the head of the valley (where the mission is situated) which rise from the banks of the neighbouring mountains, and it has several party lines just below the house, in one part of the valley, one of which is completely hidden by a grove of fine yellow-wood trees, which grow out of its banks. It is upon a spot met by the northern spring, and they both together meander to the royal kraal of Hintza, which is, of course, deserted at this time. The day has been fine, thermometer at noon, as high as 79°, at night 49°. A detachment of the Cape Corps, with 130 of the Bu cher force under Capt. Forbes, ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

Friday, 24th.—The division prepared to march, wagons in- spanned, tents struck, &c. Troops marched out under arms waiting orders, when an express arrived from head-quarters, that we were to off-an- dille for an hour and a half. Subsequently we were ordered into encampment, with the exception of 60 dismounted men, who, under Capt. Forbes, were to march to head-quarters. The object of this delay was to recruit the horses, and again to render the division effective as a mounted force. Every duty except necessary patrols was to be avoided. A new encampment was formed on a tongue of land near the northern sprout of the river. After we had gone into camp general orders were promulgated, stating that hostilities had not yet commenced against Hintza's tribe,—that the Fingoes were to be themselves under the protection of the British,—that the gardens, huts, &c. were not to be burnt or destroyed,—but that the produce was to be gathered in a regular manner.—The Fingoes were to be distinguished from our enemies by their warriors carrying shields. The 1st division moved about 10 o'clock from its encampment, and commenced its march in the direction of the Kei.

Saturday, 25th.—About 8 P.M. the noise of distant firing was occasionally heard to the N.W., and soon after it was ascertained to be from the 1st Division, which had taken a quantity of cattle that were afterwards sent to our camp. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the different droves ceased to arrive.

Sunday 26th.—The detachment of Cape Corps returned, and also the burgher force belonging to George, (30) their horses done up; 2 shot on the road. At 4 o'clock we were agreeably surprised by the arrival of 5 wagons from Fort Willshire, bringing letters from Graham's Town, and supplies of corn for the tents, should we be forced to our former camp.

Monday 27th.—Fine morning. There is a hour before sunrise, 44°. At 9 A.M. the tents were struck—wagons loaded—and the encampment broken up, and we marched westward in search of a clean place for the camp. A spot was selected on the main stream, to the eastward of the trader Driver's house. The camp is on a fine position. Abundance of water; but fuel is scarce, and far distant to obtain. There is very little wood in this part of the country. The plains are bare of trees or shrubs of any kind; and wood is only to be found in patches along the margin of the stream, and in clumps on the mountains, or in the branches or ravines that are occasionally seen on some of the surrounding mountain-tops. Wagons are employed, therefore, in bringing fuel to the camp, and also Kafir and Indian corn. The horses eat Kafir corn, and no injurious effects are found to result from it, though predictions are made in the camp of the fatal result.

Tuesday 28th.—Several clumps of cattle appear on the hills, apparently diving towards the camp from the head-quarter division. At 12 o'clock the 1st division started to arrive, and they continued to come in during the afternoon. A dark Lieut. Biddulph arrived with the last, in all amounting to above 5,000. He reports that Hintza had that day sent four messengers to the camp, stating that he was not far distant, and intended to follow them to have an interview with the Governor. Night calm. Therm. 48°.

Wednesday, 29th.—At 2 A.M., four shots were fired by the cattle-guard; the bugles sounded, and the whole camp turned out to be the appearance of some Kafirs on a rising ground near the cattle, endeavouring to get among them. Turned in. About an hour after shots again fired,—camp under arms similar as before. Half-past 1 P.M., young Somerset has just arrived from head-quarters; he said he brings orders. Two P.M., the bugle is sounding, and we shall now publicly learn the truth of the matter. The following General Order has just been issued: (This order announces a cessation of hostilities.) Nothing is said of our future operations, but I suppose we shall soon move out of Hintza's territories towards the mountains. At 4 o'clock the 1st division started to arrive, and they continued to come in during the afternoon. A dark Lieut. Biddulph arrived with the last, in all amounting to above 5,000. He reports that Hintza had that day sent four messengers to the camp, stating that he was not far distant, and intended to follow them to have an interview with the Governor. Night calm. Therm. 48°.

Thursday, 30th.—Wind, damp, and showery morning, thermometer 49°. Col. Thompson arrived this afternoon at the camp from the frontier, bringing news. The night was fine but cold; thermometer 10 P.M. 42°. About 3-0 head of cattle were sent in from the 1st division.

Friday, May 1st.—We have ascertained that the alarm on the night of the 29th, was occasioned by a Fingo getting among the cattle; he was detected and fired at, but escaped unhurt. The following morning the Fingoes came to the camp with a prisoner, and the captain stated that he was the man who had tried to steal, and he was brought that he might be punished by us. The Colonel would have as thing to do with it, but left it to themselves to punish as according to their own laws; they then marched off with the prisoner. We expect no soon as the Governor has settled the affair of the treaty with Hintza, that we shall

much across the Kei, and that all our exertions will then be directed against the actual invaders.

Saturday, 20.—Day fine and pleasant. Thermometer ranging from 47° to 58°. Head-Quarters camp removed from their former station on the Zoola, to about 4 miles west of us. Col. Somerset rode over in the afternoon and returned in the evening. Hintza, a son of his, and Duku his brother, are with the General. Report states, that they are detained in consequence of the murder of 30 Fingoes, until some steps are taken by them in the affair, so that the perpetrators may be brought to punishment. Also that Hintza was to leave two of his sons and some chiefs as hostages for the due fulfilment of the treaty. Hintza has received as presents from the Governor 10 new saddles and bridles, 12 spades, 2 bags of beads, and other articles. His attendants, 38 in number, kersey or duflie karosses. The Kafirs and Fingoes say that the white people are buying the cattle from Hintza.

Sunday, May 21.—The day hot and sultry, with strong gusts of oppressive wind. Thermometer, day light 50°, 11 A.M. 61°, noon 81°. The Kafirs having murdered 30 Fingoes, and the report of this affair having been conveyed to the Governor, he became very wrath, and ordered the Chief Hintza, his brother, and the Kafirs in the camp to be disarmed, and kept in surveillance. They objected to give up their arms, and the picket was ordered to load and prime before them to enforce the order if opposed. On this they became intimidated and gave up their arms, and Hintza caused some enquiry to be made into the affair. But little dependence however, being placed on his sincerity in this or any other transaction with us. The Governor seems fully to understand his wily character, and acts accordingly. Camp ordered to be prepared to move to-morrow at 7 A.M.

Monday May 22.—About 4 A.M. distant thunder began to roll, and flashes of lightning became frequent. In about half an hour the storm burst over us. The peals of thunder rolled without intermission, accompanied by the most vivid flashes of lightning I ever saw. The storm was truly terrific, and the rain fell in torrents. At 5 A.M. the storm was at its height, passing from the N.W. to S.E. directly over us. At day-light the atmosphere became serene, and the eastern horizon only was the scene of the retiring storm. The camp, in consequence of the storm, could not be moved until 10 o'clock, when we struck our tents and marched up the course of the N'Gona westward. At 12 we halted on the same stream. The Colonel rode over to head-quarters, and arrangements were made for our division to move to the rear with the cattle and Fingoes. The cattle are to be placed on the coast between the great Fish River and Kowie, and the Fingoes on that part of the country owned by Eno and his people, on the west of the Kalkamma River, below Fort Willshire. The news of the return to the Colony has been the most agreeable that has been heard by us for some time. Dutch burghers are particularly rejoiced. This warfare has, I believe, tried our patience of all, and there are none but would be glad were it at an end, and they once more seated in the bosom of their families and homes.

Tuesday 5th.—Day cold, with a heavy dull atmosphere, and occasional showers of rain. At 7 A.M. the cattle were counted, and found to amount in number to 351. None were killed every night since they were sent out. The Fingoes and their families have begun to break up from their kraals, and to move towards the Kei, and it is now said that we shall certainly commence our march for the colony to-morrow by daylight. We have a great charge, and our march will be in consequence slow, yet fatiguing. How the poor Fingoes, with their flocks, wives, and children, will accomplish it, is painful to think of. To see them pass with their cattle, and loaded with their little property,—mats, bags of corn, cooking utensils, together with their children; their pack-oxen loaded with skins, &c., puts us in mind of the desertion of a country by a people flying from the rage of an invading enemy,—and so it is with these poor creatures. Their staying, and throwing themselves upon the protection of the British,—their ill-judged manifestation of joy, and gestures of contempt in which they indulged them selves when they saw their old oppressor, Hintza, compelled to appear before them, have done the Kafirs their cruel and relentless foes. Since day or night his passed since but they have been flying to our camp, bringing the intelligence that some of their kraals have been attacked by their oppressors, their people murdered, and their cattle taken off. Last night one fled from a kraal not above two miles from our encampment, stating that the people were attacked; a party was sent out, and we learned on their return that the Fingoes having opposed the Kafirs, they had returned without carrying into effect their murderous intention. I am afraid their march, notwithstanding the presence of our force, will be exposed to the harassing warfare of the disappointed and irritated Kafir, who will hover round the line of march, and endeavour to cut off stragglers with their herds and property. But once over the Kei and such attacks are less to be dreaded. If they are sufficiently on their guard they will be more than a match for the Frontier Kafirs among whom they will be wending their way to the promised land. This day terminates the period given to Hintza to fulfil his engagement, no part of which has yet been complied with by him. Dull afternoon. Therm. 62°

4 p.m.—Warden and the Missionaries and Traders, with about 800 followers, Fingoes, &c., arrived at the camp, and proceeded to head-quarters; about 500 colonial cattle was brought with them. Orders have arrived as follows: viz:

- 1. The Swellendam Burghers with 1st Division to join the 2d Division.
 - 2. One hundred and fifty Cape Mounted Riflemen from 2d Division to join the 1st Division on their march to-morrow, the 6th inst., cross the Kei and their bivouac.
 - 3. Head-quarters and 1st Division will march to-morrow 8 A.M. to the ford of the Kei, with all the commissariat.
 - The cattle brought by Capt. Warden were left with us, to go with the other captured cattle.
- Wednesday, 6th May.—Night very rainy; therm. 50°.** Morning the rain continued with a heavy mist, obscuring the tops of the hills, and preventing an extensive view of the country. A message sent to head-quarters, to know if we were to move this inclement weather, or rather try to move, for it is impossible for oxen to keep their feet while in the yoke. The reply is that we are to defer the march.
- [Here this Journal concludes, but we are enabled to lay before our readers an extract of a letter dated 9th inst., which gives an interesting and graphic description of

CROSSING THE KEI.

"We have under our care and protection an immense number of persons, consisting of Missionaries, Traders, and Fingoes, with all the captured cattle. We left our encampment, on the east side of the Kei, (on the first height,) and came to the river yesterday about 4 p.m. At 7 A.M. this morning, (the 9th) the cavalcade began to move off, and in an hour the first wagons began to cross the ford. I was detained for some time at the camp, and was, in consequence, witness to a sight perhaps unparalleled at least in modern days. The previous three days had been very wet, and the 8th was only a sort of clearing-up day—sun-shine and rain; and in the evening driving mist came over us, with a dark gloomy horizon, making us feel an uncomfortable night. We had made a long march, and

coming in late were huddled up in a very busy and confused space, on the summit of a ridge declining steeply, and about into the river, having deep ravines on each side. This, together with the noise of above 10,000 cattle encircled by wagons, made us for comfort. Every precaution had been made to repel any attack the Kafirs might be tempted to make, and our situation rendered us as secure as possible. As the night set in the atmosphere cleared up, and we had the advantage to see the moon sailing in splendour against fine masses of driving clouds, which hourly lessened in number, and left her about midnight sole mistress of the sky. A dew fell, and every thing indicated a fine day on the morrow. After watching the descent of the avalanche, as it moved along the steep and still slippery descent to the ford of the Kei, I left about 9 o'clock, and soon reached the edge of the ridge. I lost me lay the stream and the multitude passing its bed, a long and continued line of wagons marked the winding of the path by their white sails, overtopping the stunted shrubs and trees that covered the whole of the ridge; the water's edge, accompanied by boats, I may say, of Fingoes on each side, driving herds of cattle and goats through the bush towards the same point, their wives and children threading the intricate paths of the ascent, loaded with their all,—mats, baskets, skins, bags of corn, and often in addition to this head-load, a child slung on their back, its little head only visible from the folds of the mother's kaross,—the bush along the banks and the side channels, now dry, full of cattle,—the whole of this seen through a slight veil of mist, which covered the water-courses, now thick enough to obscure the view, and shut it all up as with a sheet, then breaking, thinning, and becoming assimilated with the pure air, and again becoming dense. This alteration gave an effect that was surprisingly grand, and beyond any thing of art to produce. The group passing the stream feeling their way with their sticks, as well as keeping their balance against the power of the current; the wading of children; the great motion of the wagons on the rocks and driving the cattle; the final bound and rests of the sheep; and the slipping and falling of the goats as they passed the drift, was truly a picture worth beholding. The scene was bounded by the issuing forth from the white clouds on the opposite height that hung over the valley of the Kei, the advanced guard and the first of the wagons. I passed on through all this busy scene, and, gaining the western bank, halted for the night. The wagons began to arrive at 12 at noon, and it was only with the close of the day that the last finished the journey. The Fingoes and poor children are still coming in with their flocks; and I think there are now on this spot above 120 wagons, 9,000 captured cattle, and, some say, as many as 20,000 head of cattle and goats the property of the Fingoes. The 1st division came down to the drift at 2 p.m., just as the last wagon was crossing, and remained there for the night. We move to-morrow at 8, the cattle at day light.

FRIDAY MORNING, 16th May.

Up to the present moment no official intelligence has been received relative to the movements of the British forces in Kaffrland beyond that contained in our previous notices. We are, however, now thick enough to obscure the view, and shut it all up as with a sheet, then breaking, thinning, and becoming assimilated with the pure air, and again becoming dense. This alteration gave an effect that was surprisingly grand, and beyond any thing of art to produce. The group passing the stream feeling their way with their sticks, as well as keeping their balance against the power of the current; the wading of children; the great motion of the wagons on the rocks and driving the cattle; the final bound and rests of the sheep; and the slipping and falling of the goats as they passed the drift, was truly a picture worth beholding. The scene was bounded by the issuing forth from the white clouds on the opposite height that hung over the valley of the Kei, the advanced guard and the first of the wagons. I passed on through all this busy scene, and, gaining the western bank, halted for the night. The wagons began to arrive at 12 at noon, and it was only with the close of the day that the last finished the journey. The Fingoes and poor children are still coming in with their flocks; and I think there are now on this spot above 120 wagons, 9,000 captured cattle, and, some say, as many as 20,000 head of cattle and goats the property of the Fingoes. The 1st division came down to the drift at 2 p.m., just as the last wagon was crossing, and remained there for the night. We move to-morrow at 8, the cattle at day light.

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NOTICE.

Head Quarters, Camp on the Dabakazi, 3d May, 1835.

SINCE the notice of the 13th of April last, "from the Camp between the Gouba and the Kei," (and with reference to it) the following movements and events have taken place:

On the 15th of April, the Commander in Chief crossed the Kei with the 1st division, and entered the country of Hintza, duly announcing to that Chief the cause of this measure, namely,—to demand from him a satisfactory answer, hitherto withheld, to the official communications made to him in February and March last, respectively, through the Commandant Van Wyk; and, if necessary, to enforce the fulfilment of the conditions therein proposed; and inviting and requiring the Chief to meet him in person to settle this question, without resorting to hostilities; from which, he was informed, that the British troops would abstain, awaiting a reasonable period for his answer: provided that His people committed no hostile act upon them. The adherence on our part to this promise, was secured before crossing the Kei, by the General Order annexed, and was faithfully observed.

On the 17th the Commander-in-Chief encamped with the 1st division on the Gona, (near the late station of the Wesleyan Mission,) the ordinary residence of Hintza, before his recent removal to the Upper Kei, for the purpose of carrying on more readily his communications with the chiefs of the Frontier, then in arms against the colony, (with

whom he had evidently coalesced,) and of receiving his share of the colonial plunder.

On the 20th the 2d division joined the head-quarters on the Gona, its earlier junction having met with some delay, the horses being much fatigued.

On the 22d the Commander in Chief, who, as soon as he had arrived at the Gona, had taken measures to open a communication with the English Missionaries beyond the Bashee, (including the Missionary formerly on the Gona, who had fled thither for refuge from the violence and rapine of Hintza,) having been made aware, by their answer, of the danger of their present situation, and of their earnest desire to come away, detached an officer, with a sufficient escort, to bring them in security to his camp, in order to their afterward proceeding to the colony, their further stay in these countries being, for the present, at once utterly useless to the cause of religion, and very perilous to themselves.

Meanwhile the time appointed for the coming of Hintza to a conference had elapsed; it had been fixed at five days from the original communication made to him on the 15th of April, which was ample time for the purpose, since he was known then to be no more than a day's distance from the head-quarters. The Commander-in-Chief, however, waited four additional days, and then, (on the 9th day,) when it had become manifest that the chief was studiously and evasively practising delay; and when, besides, his people had themselves broken the condition of the suspension of hostilities by the murder of a British messenger, "Armstrong," on the high road between the camp and the Kei;—he, on the 24th April, called before him Couba, a councillor and captain of Hintza's, and known to be such in his confidence, (who had come into camp as a spy,) recapitulated to him the cause of quarrel, proclaimed war with Hintza, in his presence, and dismissed him to inform Hintza of it.

On the arrival of the Commander in Chief on the Gona, he has found in the surrounding country, a race of people called "Fingoes," the remnant of a tribe (with their descendants) who, as it appears, had formerly inhabited a district farther eastward; but had been since nearly exterminated by "Chaka," the Zoola Chief, and having fled into Hintza's country for refuge, they were converted into slaves, and held in the most degraded state of bondage, the Kafirs exercising the power of life and death over them at will and without appeal, and regarding them in little higher estimation than beasts; Hintza himself, in a recent conference, having said that they were his dogs, and expressed his surprise that he should be forbidden to kill them at his pleasure.

Nevertheless, they are represented as an industrious, gentle, and well disposed tribe; good herdsmen, good agriculturalists, and useful servants; (withal, well armed with shields and assegais, and practiced in their use.) They are extremely well spoken of by all the Missionaries who have lived among them, whose Ministry they regularly attended; and, indeed, they had contributed mainly to save the lives and property of the last Missionary, Mr. Ayliff and his family, upon a recent occasion, and enabled them to escape to the Bashee.

The eight chiefs (Macalala, Umkhoukaba, Macbackala, Taelmewie, Macaklabasi, Matomela, Umuntu, and Tama,) of their tribe, (which amount perhaps to 6,000 souls,) had come to the Commander in Chief in a body soon after his arrival on the Gona, and earnestly besought him, in the name and behalf of their people, to receive them under British protection, as subjects of the King of England, and that they might return to the Colony with the troops, and be settled in or near it. They added, that the oppression of the Kafirs of Hintza was so intolerable, and their apprehension of future danger from them so great, in consequence of the assistance they had recently afforded to the British Missionaries, that they were determined at any rate, to migrate, and seek some other country.

The Commander in Chief having well weighed this question in all its bearings came to the conclusion, that a compliance with their entreaty would be at once an act of the greatest beneficence in itself, as effecting the emancipation of 6,000 human beings from the very lowest and worst state of slavery, and in the true spirit of the everesting emancipation so recently made by the mother country; while, at the same time, it would obviously assist his measures in the present war, and render ultimately a most important benefit to the Colony; and, with regard to Hintza and his people, this privation would be but an act of justice, as well on account of the cruel oppression which they have exercised towards these Fingoes, as of their treachery and ungrateful conduct towards the Colony, which had well merited this addition to the other chastisements prepared for them. He, therefore, acceded to their wishes, received them as free British subjects, and will bring them back to the Colony; where, if they be settled in the present uninhabited, and worse than useless, district, between the Fish River and the Lower Kalkamma, they will soon convert it into a country abounding in cattle and corn,—will furnish the best of all barriers against the entrance of the Kafirs into the Fish River bush, (so long a source of mortal apprehension and injury to the Colony,) and will, besides, afford to the Colonists a plentiful supply of excellent hired servants. In the meanwhile, they

ate of essential use here, as guides and cattle-drivers, and are, moreover, well disposed to fight against the Kafirs.

On the 24th and 25th April, after declaring war and dismissing the councillor of Hintza, the Commander in Chief moved with the 1st division towards the Taomo, leaving the 2d division on the Gona, to renovate its horses, to secure the depots, and communications by the ford of the Kei, and with the Bashee, and to receive and guard the captured cattle, which the commencing operations could not fail to produce.

On the 25th he encamped on the Izolo, (a tributary stream to the Taomo, into which it falls a little above the confluence of the latter with the Kei,) a convenient position for his present objects, being in the heart of Hintza's territory, and in the immediate neighbourhood of his residence; while it was, at the same time, a central point of communication from all the necessary quarters, and especially approximated more nearly to the 3d division on the upper Buffalo.

During the 24th and 25th April, Col. Smith, with a patrol of cavalry, moved to the right of the line of march, by the head of the Gona, and succeeded with a handful of men, by an extraordinary rapidity, and by the exercise of that prompt and resolute decision which marks his character, in capturing and securing nearly 6,000 head of cattle, making two chiefs of Hintza's (Maguy and a brother of Chopo) prisoners, and occasioning the enemy some loss in men, with no loss to his own party.

It was an enterprise which has demanded the commendation of the Commander in Chief, and Col. Smith speaks very highly of the conduct of Captain Doyle, of the 72d Regt., Asst. Qr.-Mr. General, of Lieut. Balfour, his Aide-de-Camp; and praises especially the intrepid conduct of the Field Cornets Nel and Greyling, of the Albany Burghers. These Field Cornets have been often distinguished during the present war, and are of great merit.

Col. Smith having rejoined the Head Quarters on the 26th April, again moved on the morning of the 26th, with a small detachment of the Burgher Force, 2 companies of the 72 Regt., 3 of the 1st Provisional Battalion, and some of the Corps of Guides—crossed the Taomo, penetrated into the mountains to the residence of Hintza, whom he very nearly surprised,—beat up the whole of the surrounding glens, and after an arduous and most tiring duty, continuing through the 26th, 27th and 28th April, (during the whole of which time men and officers slept in the woods),—brought in altogether from 9 to 10,000 head of beautiful cattle,—(some hundreds of which were colonial) and part of them the personal property of Hintza.

The admirable manner in which this enterprising officer's design was seconded by the resolute determination and indomitable perseverance of the troops through all the difficulties of a rugged and precipitous mountain country, has well merited the warmest approbation of the Commander in Chief; Colonel Smith speaks in the highest terms of Major White, Asst. Qr.-Mr. General to the Burgher Force; Captains Murray and Craven, of the 72d Regt.; Crause, Cowdery, and Gillilan, of the 1st Provisional Battalion; of Lieut. Wade, of the Cape Mounted Rifles; of his Aide de Camp, Lieut. Balfour; and of Mr. Driver, of the Corps of Guides.

Meanwhile these movements, and their results, had a due effect upon Hintza. The presence of this force in the heart of his country, and in the immediate neighbourhood of his residence,—the narrow personal escape which he had himself experienced, together with the rapidly extending capture of cattle, had probably convinced him of the reality of the danger which his ingratitude and bad faith to the colony had provoked;—and that the English power, upon the distance of which he had presumed for impunity when he had insulted it, had reached him at last.

Under this impression, upon the Commander in Chief's assurance of safe conduct for himself, and also that no other person would be admitted to treat for him, he came into the camp on the 29th April, with his ordinary retinue of 80 followers, and had an immediate conference with the Commander in Chief, which, with its results, will be found in the annexed document, No. 2.

On the 30th April, hostilities were accordingly suspended; and it is gratifying that the loss in the operations which have secured these results, is only to the amount returned in the annexed list, No. 3; and the troops have no sick.

The Commander-in-chief on the 2d inst. moved with the 1st division to this camp, by which movement it has rejoined the 2d division; and being on the high road between the Gona and the ford of the Kei, is in a convenient position for sending off the captured cattle to the colony,—for awaiting the fulfilment of the treaty which Hintza has made; and for such ulterior measures as may become expedient.

The chief Hintza, and his principal son Kiti, who has since joined together with his uncle Buku, continue, by his own desire, to reside in, and move with, the camp of the Commander-in-chief; and he has despatched his orders for the immediate collection of his first instalment of 25,000 head of cattle and 800 horses.

In the meanwhile the Commander-in-chief, who

had some time ago entered into an agreement of friendship and alliance with Vaddana, chief of the Vossanie Lambokies, on the Bashee, had sent to that chief a small detachment of cavalry with some Fingoes, under Captain Warden, of the Cape Mounted Rifles; and this officer, in conjunction with a body of Vaddana's warriors, had, on the 27th April, attacked Hintza's posts near the Bashee, defeated them, and taken 4,000 head of cattle. Captain Warden's conduct on this occasion has especially merited the approbation of the Commander-in-chief.

"At the same time Fakoo, Chief of the Amapondas, who had also been previously treated with, had announced his readiness to cooperate with the British troops on the south eastern boundary of the country of Hintza, who being not aware of all this,—also knowing that his concession alone will have saved him and his country from the utter destruction, which the letting loose upon him the tribes beyond the Bashee, in conjunction with us, will infallibly have brought upon him."

The position into which he has thus fallen may prove a salutary lesson to him, how he engages in schemes against the colony. And in that case it is better that he should remain the single and responsible chief of the country on the left bank of the Kei.

While these events were passing here, the 3d and 4th divisions, under Major Cox and Commandant Van Wyk, have ably and efficiently executed the instructions with which those officers were charged, when they remained on the other side of the Buffalo, "to harass and disperse the beaten and dispirited tribes of the frontier chiefs."

They have accordingly scoured the mountains and glens of the Chumje, Amatola, Keiskamma, and Buffalo, allowing the enemy no repose or resting-place, and especially from the 17th to the 20th of last month,—when they caused the Kafirs a great loss in men, and captured and sent into the colony 5,000 head of cattle. In the Amatola and Chumje there are now no Kafirs remaining.

In these active and continued operations, carried on in a country of mountains very difficult to penetrate, the troops have evinced a patient endurance of fatigue, and a determined perseverance which cannot be praised too highly. The Frontier Chiefs and their scattered followers are now reaping the just fruits of their treachery, bad faith, and unprovoked atrocities towards the colony; and disappointed of the support which they had expected from Hintza, of which the operations of the troops here have deprived them, they are wandering through the mountains seeking individual safety.

Meanwhile the Colonial Border has been so perfectly protected by the movements of the four divisions of the forces in Kafirland that no Kafirs (excepting here and there one or two straggling robbers) have crossed it since the day these troops took the field.

The following officers of the 3d and 4th divisions have especially merited the praise of the Commander in Chief:—the Field Commandant Van Wyk, Major Cox, Major Stockenstrom and Captain Stretch, 2d Provisional Battalion,—Capt. Jervis, 72d Regt.—Lieut. Granat, Cape Mounted Rifles,—and Lieut. Sutton, 75th Regt., Field-Adjutant to the 3d division, as have assuredly the whole of the troops in Kafirland. In truth, considering the amount of their aggregate force, the extent of the operations which they have carried on, the marches which they have made, the difficult country with which they often had to contend,—and the brilliant gallantry which they have never failed to show, whenever there has been occasion for its exercise, together with the results which have been already obtained, between the 1st and 30th April,—the Commander in Chief feels it an act of justice here to record his great obligations to them all, for their good services, and the expression of his warmest approbation and regard.

By Command of His Excellency
the Commander in Chief,
W. H. DUTTON, Major,
Military Secretary.

Communication from His Britannic Majesty's Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to HINTZA, Chief of the Country on the left bank of the middle and lower Kie River, and the acknowledged principal Chief and Arbitrator of all the Tribes of Kafirland westward of that River to the Frontier of the Colony.

1. IN the year 1823, Hintza was in imminent peril of being destroyed himself with all his people, by the more warlike, and to him irresistible tribes of the Fetecani. In his extremity he besought the assistance of the colonial government, which was granted. The troops of the colony, (at great expense and inconvenience) marched to his aid, defeated the enemies of Hintza, and saved him, his people and his country. This service rendered him (as great an one as one people can render to another) Hintza has himself acknowledged, and especially in express terms, as well personally in a conference with the Commandant Van Wyk, in February last, as by one of his captains, "Guch Guboo," in a conference with the same Commandant in March last.

2. Now what returns has the chief Hintza made to

His Majesty's colony for these unquestioned and acknowledged benefits received?

In the end of last year, (1834) the Kafir tribes on the colonial frontier, viz: of Tyali, Macomo, Eno, Eoma, Dushani, T'stambi, Umhali, and others, their connections and dependants, some of them then living by permission and sufferance upon the colonial territory, in a period of professed peace and amity with the colony, and without any previous notice or declaration of war, and when besides, the Governor was actually negotiating with them arrangements for conferring upon them advantages and benefits along the colonial borders greater than they had ever before possessed,—suddenly commenced hostilities upon the colony, broke into the border at once, along the whole line from the Winterberg to the sea, wasting the country with fire and sword, murdering the unprepared and defenceless inhabitants of the farms, pillaging the houses, and sweeping off all the cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

3. When these chiefs were preparing this unprovoked and atrocious aggression, by combining together and arranging their measures for carrying it into effect, their intentions were well known to Hintza, who did not—as, being the acknowledged chief of Kafirland it was in his power to have done, and as considering his relations with, and great obligations to the colonial government, he ought to have done—either discountenance or put a stop to their intended enterprise, or give any notice of it to the Governor or to the colonial authorities on the frontier.

4. On the contrary, he aff'ded his countenance and support; received into his country immense quantities of colonial cattle, horses, &c. plundered from the colony; gave harbour to the plunderers who had brought it thither; and even permitted or connived at some of his own people's joining in the invasions into the colony.

5. In the month of February, and again in the month of March last, the Commandant Van Wyk, by my authority, and in my name, communicated to the chief Hintza, the only terms (far milder than his proceedings had justly merited) upon which he could continue to be regarded in the light of a friend to the colony, and so avoid being confounded with its enemies and treated accordingly, viz: "that he should declare his disavowal of, and cease to countenance the chiefs who were in hostility with the colony, affording them neither harbour, residence, nor protection, and send back to me all the colonial cattle, horses, and other plunder which had been received into his country."

6. To these communications Hintza has not as yet returned to me any satisfactory answer, neither has he complied with the terms therein prescribed, since he has continued to countenance the hostile chiefs, and still retains in his country the cattle, horses, &c. and other property plundered from the colony, and harbours the robbers.

7. This being so, and having already defeated and dispersed the tribes of the hostile frontier Kafirs, I have now been compelled to come into the chief Hintza's country, with the troops of the King my master, to demand an answer to the said communications, and to enforce a compliance with the terms proposed, in failure of which, I shall continue to make war upon him to the uttermost, for which purpose, the divisions of my forces, which I left at the Ports of the Buffalo and Debe, are now moving upon the Amave, and upper Kie; and Yaku, the chief of the Amapondas, and Vaddana, the chief of the Tambokies, who are my friends, and to meet whom I have sent detachments of my troops—are ready to fall upon Hintza from the side of the Bashee.

8. Two weeks ago, on the day I crossed the Kie, and before I crossed it, I announced to Buku (Hintza's uncle, and governor of the district of the lower Kie) for his information and that of Hintza, by a messenger who had been sent by Buku, and who appeared on this side of the river, "that I was coming to demand a satisfactory answer to the communications of the Commandant Van Wyk."

9. On the same day I communicated to the respective local heemradsen of Hintza and of Buku, to whom I gave audience in my camp at the Kie Postein, the reasons and purpose of my coming, and earnestly pressed upon them the losing no time in communicating the whole to Hintza, and demanding in my name, that he should forthwith come to me, to confer on these affairs, since the result of that conference, as it might afford me the required satisfaction or not, would determine the question of peace or war between us. I added that this must be immediately done, as Hintza had already trifled with my just demands for more than two months, and that I could delay their enforcement no longer. That I should continue to move through his country, but that in the mean-time, unless he failed to appear in a reasonable time, or unless his people committed hostilities upon mine, mine should abstain from hostilities upon them.

10. These heemradsen promised to make my communication forthwith to Hintza, and especially the councillor Socho, who also stated, that Hintza was at the Taomo, about one day's journey from my camp.

11. In four days, Socho returned to me in my

at least 50,000 head of cattle, and 1,000 horses.

camp on the Gona, and announced to me "that he had duly made my communication to Hintza, and that he (Hintza) was on his way to meet me, and would arrive the next day."

12. I then informed Socho that I desired to receive no more messengers, that it was indispensable for me to see Hintza himself; that I would wait for this purpose five days from my first message sent by the heemraden, and by him (Socho), and therefore, that if Hintza did not arrive on the following afternoon, I should consider it a refusal of satisfaction, and commence hostilities.

13. I still waited till the 7th day, when, having had no farther intelligence of Hintza, I sent to the residence of Socho, which was in the neighbour hood of my camp, to make final enquiries, but he had left his residence and was not to be found.

14. On the following day Couba, a captain, a counsellor, and a confidential officer of Hintza, came into my camp, not bearing any message from Hintza, but, as he said, "to hear the news." In other words as a spy; I however treated him well, and detained him until the following day, the 9th from my first communication, and consequently 4 days beyond that fixed on for my commencing hostilities. The people of Hintza, also, in the meantime themselves commenced hostilities by the murder of one of mine (Armstrong). I called Couba before me, recapitulated all the above, repeated to him the communications made in February and March to Hintza, by the Commandant Van Wyk, with the conditions then laid down, and enjoined him, that upon my dismissing him, he was to proceed instantly to Hintza, to repeat to him all that I had said, and to add that I should forthwith commence hostilities against him, for the following reasons:—

1st.—For the causes already set forth by the Commandant Van Wyk, no satisfaction thereon having been given.

2d.—Because in the month of July last, a subject of his Britannic Majesty, (William Purcell) living within the territory of the chief Hintza, (indeed not far from the chief's residence at the time) under the chief's sanction and permission to trade with his people, and under the security of his good faith—was deliberately murdered at his own door by a Kafir of the tribe of Hintza, or by a Fingo servant suborned by one of his tribe, for no other reason than that he had made, although this atrocious and unwarrantable act was then duly made known to Hintza, no effectual steps have ever been taken for the punishment of the murderer, and for giving satisfaction in the matter to His Majesty the King of England for this unprovoked murder of one of his subjects.

3d.—For the recent murder of Armstrong, a British subject, by which also Hintza's people broke the condition of my truce, and commenced hostilities.

4th.—For the violence, rapine, and ill treatment practised against the British missionaries at But terworth, living there by Hintza's sanction, which had forced them to fly to the Tambookie tribe of Vostanie, to save their lives.

5th.—For the violence, rapine, and outrages committed also upon the British traders, who had thereby been alike forced to fly to the same tribe for refuge.

That for all these reasons I should immediately commence hostilities upon Hintza, and carry away all the cattle I could find, in the doing which if resistance were offered by the people of Hintza, they must take the consequences of it, brought upon them by the conduct of their chief.

I also announced to Hintza my having been induced by his aforesaid conduct, to enter into a treaty with Faku, chief of the Amapondas, and with Vadanna, the chief of the Tambookies. I further announced, that I had taken the Fingoes under my special protection; that they had become the allies and subjects of the King of England, and that I would severely retaliate upon the people of Hintza, any violence which the latter should commit upon the former.

I then demanded of Couba, "if he had well understood all the above?" to which he answered, "that he had, and would duly communicate it immediately to Hintza."

I then formally declared war, dismissed Couba, and commenced hostilities.

15. I now repeat to Hintza, what I then announced to him by Couba, and—

16. For all these injuries done to the subjects of the King of England, I now demand and if not complied with, will proceed to enforce, the following terms of satisfaction:—

1st.—I demand from the Chief Hintza the restoration of 50,000 head of cattle, and of 1,000 Horses, to be approved of by Commissioners whom I shall appoint to receive and examine them, 25,000 head of cattle and 500 horses immediately, as hostilities will continue till they are delivered, and 25,000 head of cattle and 500 horses in one year from this day.

2d.—I demand that Hintza, as the acknowledged Chief of Western Kaffirland, shall lay his imperative commands, and cause them to be obeyed, upon the chiefs of the tribes Tyali, Macomo, Eno, Bothma, Dushani, T'Slambie, Umhala, and their dependants, instantly to cease hostilities, and send in, and give up to me, or to one of the divisions of my forces, all the fire arms which they may possess.

3d.—I demand that the murderer of William

Pateell, (or if a Fingo servant acting under subor nation, the suborner to the dead,) be immediately brought to the condign punishment of death by the Kafir authorities, and in presence of Commissioners, whom I shall appoint to witness the execution, and to whom the chief Hintza will cause to be delivered 300 head of good cattle, (to be approved of by the said Commissioners,) for the benefit of the Widow and family of the murdered man.

4th.—I demand, that the same atonement be made for the murder of Armstrong, as that demanded for the murder of Purcell.

5th.—I demand that for the dog and full execution of the above conditions, the chief Hintza shall deliver into my hands here, on the spot, and immediately, two hostages, to be chosen by the from among the chief persons about him.

All this was duly complied with, I will cause hostilities to cease as soon as 25,000 head of cattle and 500 horses shall have been delivered to the Commissioners, and enter into a treaty of peace between the Colony and Hintza.

(Signed) B. D'URBAN,
Governor of the Colony of the
Cape of Good Hope,
Commander-in-Chief.

Done in my Camp on the Izolo, 29th April, 1835.
The foregoing paper was read to Hintza in person by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and translated to the chief, sentence by sentence, *seriatim*, into the Kafir Tongue, by the Kafir Interpreter Mr. Shepstone, in the Camp on the Izolo, on the 29th April, 1835, at the conclusion of which the chief expressed his perfect understanding of it all.

And on the 30th of April, (the day following) in the same place, Hintza, formally, and expressly, accepted all the conditions therein laid down, and concluded peace with the King of England, His Majesty's subjects, Colony, and Allies.

In the presence of us, witnesses.

H. G. SMITH, Col. Chief of the Staff,
J. PRADIZ, Lieut, Col. 72d Highlanders, Com manding 1st Division,
JNO MURRAY, M.D. Dep. Ins. Gen. of Hospitals
Chief of the Medical Staff,
C. C. MICHELL, Major, Surveyor General.

I hereby certify that the contents of the above paper were faithfully translated by me, on the 29th April 1835, into the Kafir Tongue, to the chief Hintza, that he declared his perfect understanding thereof, and that on the following day the 30th of April 1835, he expressed his acceptance of the conditions thereof, and his conclusion of peace accordingly.

(Signed) THEOPHILUS SHEPSTONE,
Sworn before me, in the camp on the Izolo, this 30th day of April, 1835.

(Signed) B. D'URBAN,
Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.
A true copy, G. DE LA POER BRASSARD,
Aide de Camp.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in action with the enemy, from the 26th to the 30th April.

Head Quarters, Camp on the Izolo, 1st May, 1835.

CORPS.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.	
	Officers.	Sergants & Privates.	Officers.	Sergants & Privates.	Officers.	Sergants & Privates.	Killed.	Wounded & Missing.
1st Provisional Bat- talion,	2	1	3	2	1	3		

H. G. SMITH, Colonel, Chief of the Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, upon the Kie, 15th April, 1835.

1. UPON crossing the River Kie, the troops will enter a country which, unless express orders be given to that effect, is not to be treated as an enemy's. Commanding Officers of corps will therefore explain very clearly to their men respectively, this difference between the country they are entering and that which they have quitted; and that unless hostilities are committed first by the inhabitants upon them, or that they receive due orders for their guidance for that purpose, they are upon no account to commit an act of hostility, collectively or individually, upon the people or their property; no kraals must be burned or pillaged, nor gardens, woods or corn fields meddled with, but by regular parties under officers appointed for the duty, to get the requisite supplies of vegetables, corn, &c., for the regulation of which, orders will be issued through the Chief of the Staff. Commanding Officers of corps are held responsible for these orders being rigidly observed, and any person belonging to their corps infringing them, will be tried by a court-martial and punished

with the utmost vigour of military law. If it be judged necessary or expedient to resort to measures of hostility, due notice will be given of it. In this state of affairs, Commanding Officers will, however, not fail to perceive the necessity of observing the most careful discipline in their marches, camps, &c., keeping their people well together and ready for any occurrence which may demand their acting with effect.

2. Whenever divisions and corps are halted upon their march, and upon their arrival on their ground of encampment, Officers Commanding will pay the most particular attention that safeguards and sentries are posted upon all the gardens, and that vegetables are taken from them with great care—not to commit any damage or injury—by regular parties under an officer; that no more are taken than are absolutely required for the use of their troops, and whenever any arrangement can be made for remuneration, it will be invariably done. Upon the return of the foraging parties, the vegetables will be regularly served out to the men.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH, Col.
Chief of the Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Camp on the Izolo,
May 2d, 1835.

1. WITH reference to the General Order of the 30th ult., announcing the cessation of hostilities with the chief Hintza, who had then accepted the conditions prescribed to him,—the Commander-in-chief now desires to record his opinion of the achievements of those detachments of this force whose duty it was to be more immediately instrumental in such successful results.

2.—They will be best set forth in the reports of the distinguished officer who conducted them, which follow; and the Commander-in-chief the rather publishes them entire, for the information of the troops, because they afford a striking example of the true manner in which such services should be led, (alike in a plain or mountain country, both of which they embrace) and how the leader should be seconded and obeyed by his troops.

Head Quarters, 30th April, 1835.
Bivouac on the Izolo.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to your Excellency that immediately after the proclamation of hostilities against the chief Hintza, on the morning of the 24th inst., I proceeded, in conformity with your instructions, with a patrol of thirty of the Cape Mounted Rifles, two hundred-and-ten of the Mounted Burgher Force, of the 1st and 2d divisions, and thirty of the Corps of Guides, for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy, and to intercept some of the numerous herds of cattle which were said to be passing rapidly over the Toomo.

After leaving Butterworth I crossed the Kamega, and marched in the direction of the Gona, until the dust of the retreating enemy became perceptible. A Fingo at this time came in to report that the uncle of the chief Magway was near us, and might, if great expedition were used, be captured. I detached my Aide de Camp, Lieut. Balfour, 72d Regt., with a detachment of the Cape Corps to pursue him, and to take him, if possible. This service he effected in the most dextrous and judicious manner, bringing him in a prisoner, together with one of his followers and 80 head of cattle.

In order to follow up the retreating enemy with the greatest possible expedition, I ordered to the front of the column the Field-Cornet Nel and Greyling, of the Albany Burghers, being the best mounted of my patrol; with Field-Cornet Greyling I pursued the enemy, Field-Cornet Nel making a flank movement to the right; and the body of the detachment following with the utmost rapidity to support the meditated attack. After a gallop at full speed of an hour and a half, the advance succeeded in coming up with the enemy at the foot of the Kamega Berg, about an hour before dark, and captured 4,000 head of the most beautiful cattle; twenty Kaffirs were killed, several wounded, and the brother of the chief Chopo was taken prisoner.

At about 2 o'clock on the following morning the pursuit of the enemy was resumed, and after crossing the Kamega Berg some Kaffirs were shot, and 12,000 head of cattle captured.

In these operations I derived the greatest assistance from Captain Doyle, Asst. Qr-Mr., General, and of the gallant and intrepid conduct of the Field-Cornet Nel and Greyling I cannot speak too highly; both these individuals have suffered severely from the Kafir invasion, and I beg to call your Excellency's attention to the meritorious services they have so frequently rendered whilst under my command, as deserving of any mark of approbation which you may be pleased to bestow on them.

To Lieut. Balfour I am highly indebted for the boldness and activity which he displayed in executing the important service with which he was entrusted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed) H. G. SMITH, Colonel,
Chief of the Staff.

His Excellency Sir B. D'URBAN, K. C. B.
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, 30th April, 1835.

Bivouac on the Isob.

Sir—Your Excellency having been pleased to place under my command a detachment of the Cape Corps, forty of the Burgher Force, of the 1st Division, two companies of the 72d Regt, three companies of the 1st Provisional Battalion, and three hundred Fingoes, for the purpose of crossing the Tsomo, and proceeding, according to circumstances, either down its right bank, or in the direction of the Kei;—I have the honor to report that I marched from this camp at five o'clock in the morning of the 28th inst., and having ascertained, on my arrival at the Tsomo, that the chief Hintza was at his kraal on the Gougoloch, a small rivulet about seven miles distant from the Tsomo, I pushed forward with the greatest rapidity possible in the hope of taking him by surprise; but one of his mounted patrols, whom we observed in our front, gave him timely notice to elude our pursuit. The kraal on our arrival bore evident marks of having been recently inhabited.

I then proceeded in the direction of a mountainous range between the Tsomo and the Kei, upon which a considerable number of cattle had been observed. The infantry were directed to follow the course of the Tsomo, if practicable, whilst I moved with the mounted force directly on that part of the mountain where the cattle had been seen. Upon our approach the enemy fled with the utmost rapidity, driving off his flocks and herds in every direction into the deep ravines with which the mountain is intersected. About 4,000 head of cattle fell into the hands of the infantry; and by pursuing the enemy with the utmost vigor and rapidity, the cavalry succeeded in coming up with him at the head of a very deep ravine called the Acolomba, which descends into the Kei. I dismounted all the burghers, and directed them to enter the kloof and to descend to its lower extremity, there to turn and drive the cattle out before them. Two prisoners were taken, and 1,200 head of cattle fell into our hands.

At this time I was about 20 miles distant from my infantry; I, therefore, drove the cattle towards them for two hours after dark, and then bivouacked for the night; from one of the prisoners I ascertained that a considerable number of the enemy, with a large herd of cattle, were in the bed of the Kei. I, therefore, lost no time in proceeding to put myself in command of the infantry, which I found bivouacked on the left bank of the Tsomo; and after sending off the cattle already captured, I proceeded with the greatest possible rapidity to the Acolomba, and pursued its course till I arrived at the Kei. The heat during this day's march was excessive, and the route most mountainous and difficult; yet, about two hours before dark, after an uninterrupted march of 26 miles, I succeeded in coming up with the enemy in the pass described by the Kafir, he fled with such rapidity that two of his horses died from fatigue the moment they came into our possession. About 3,000 head of magnificent cattle, (of which about 1,200 were colonial) and several horses fell into our hands. I bivouacked on the Kei, and the next morning proceeded on my return, and arrived here on the second day at 2 P.M.

I assure your Excellency that the difficulties of the road, the distance marched, and the extreme heat of the weather, required the most unremitting exertion in the troops; and the energy and perseverance of the officers and men merit your Excellency's marked approbation.

The result of the five days' operations of the troops under my command has been most satisfactory; nearly 15,000 head of cattle have fallen into our hands, many of the enemy have been shot, whilst our loss has been trifling; and the savages have again been taught that neither woods, ravines, nor mountains, can secure them from the pursuit of British troops.

In the course of these operations I felt much indebted to Major White, the Asst. Qr.-Mr.-General to the Burgher Force, for the great judgment and ability he displayed, and the valuable assistance I derived from him. I also beg to acknowledge my sense of the services of Captains Murray and Craven 72d Highlanders; of Captains Crause, Cowderoy, and Gillilan, of the 1st Provisional Battalion; of Lieut. Wade, of the Cape Mounted Rifles; and also of my Aide de Camp Lieut. Balfour; and of the officers and troops generally.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. Driver, of the Corps of Guides, for the spirited manner in which he descended into this ravine—though full of Kafirs—setting a bright example to the burghers whom I had dismounted for that purpose.

More difficult and fatiguing marches no troops ever encountered, and these happy results could not have been obtained without extraordinary exertions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) H. G. SMITH, Colonel, Chief of the Staff

His Excellency Sir B. D'URBAN, K. C. B. K. C. H., Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

3.—The Commander-in-Chief most fully concurs in the well-merited eulogium which Colonel Smith

has passed upon the officers and soldiers under his command during these arduous and eminent services. For these he offers his thanks to them all, and especially to Colonel Smith himself; to Captain Doyle, 72d Regt., Asst.-Qr.-Mr.-General; to the Field Cornes Greyling and Nel. of the Albany Burghers; to Lieut. Balfour, 72d Regt. Aide de Camp to Colonel Smith; to Major Whites Asst. Qr. Mr. General of the Burgher Force; to the Captains Murray and Craven, of the 72d Highlanders; Crause, Cowderoy, and Gillilan, of the 1st Provisional Battalion; to Lieut. Wade, of the Cape Mounted Rifles; and to Mr. Driver, of the Corps of Guides.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Camp on the Dabakazi, 3d May, 1835

1. WHILE the 1st and 2d divisions have been employed on this side of the Kei, the 3d and 4th divisions, under Major Cox and Commandant Van Wyk, have ably and efficiently executed the instructions with which these Officers were charged, when they remained on the other side of the Buffalo, to harass and pursue, through the mountains and gorges, the beaten and dispersed tribes of the frontier Chiefs: they have accordingly scoured the mountains of the Chumie, Amatoli, Keiskamma, and Buffalo, allowing the enemy no repose or resting-place; and especially from the 19th to the 26th of the last month, when they caused the Kafirs a great loss in men, and captured and sent into the colony 5,000 head of their cattle.

2.—In these active and continued operations, carried on in a country of mountains very difficult to penetrate, the troops have evinced a patient endurance of fatigue, and a determined perseverance, which cannot be praised too highly.

The frontier Chiefs and their scattered followers are now reaping in consternation and dismay the just fruits of their treachery, bad faith, and unprovoked atrocities towards the colony; and, disappointed of the support which they had expected from Hintza—of which the recent operations of the troops here have deprived them—they are wandering through the mountain seeking individual safety.

4.—Meanwhile the Colonial border has been so perfectly protected by the movements of the four divisions of the forces in Kaffrland that no Kafirs have crossed it, since the day these forces took the field.

5.—On the 27th ult. Capt. Warden, Cape Mounted Rifles, with a detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles, Kat River Legion, and Fingoes, joined by the Tambookie tribe of Vosanie, under the Chief Vadanna, attacked the parties of Hintza, beyond the river Bashee, caused them considerable loss, and captured 4,000 head of cattle.

6.—The Commander in Chief desires to offer his thanks for these important services to all the officers and troops employed in them, and for the discipline, perseverance, and gallantry, with which they have been performed; and especially to the Commandant Van Wyk—to Major Cox—to Major Stockenstrom, and Capt. Stretch, of the 2d Provisional Battalion—to Capt. Jervis, of the 72d Highlanders—to Lieut. Grant, Cape Mounted Rifles—to Lieut. Sutton, 75th Regt., Field Adjutant to the 31 division, and Captain Warden, of the Cape Mounted Rifles.

7.—Capt. Armstrong, on the 10th and 11th ult., in the neighbourhood of Camp Adelaide, from the herds of which Post some cattle had been stolen, executed a very skilful night march, surprised the kraals of the Kafir robbers, of whom some were killed, the cattle retaken, with others in addition, to the amount of 700 head, and securely driven back to the Post.

This service was performed with Captain Armstrong's usual ability and judgment, and the Commander in Chief desires to offer him his thanks for it.

H. G. SMITH, Colonel, Chief of the Staff

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

[We have pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract of the address of the President Jackson, to the American Congress. The whole document is of considerable length, but it abounds with masterly expositions of the foreign and domestic policy of that country, which are well worth perusal, and which may afford a fine lesson to those who are called to bear the weight of government or to legislate for the protection or encouragement of an enlightened people.]

DISPUTE WITH FRANCE.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce committed by authority of the existing Governments of France, between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark that there has for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French Government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity were not, to a very great extent, admitted; and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

After the most deliberate and thorough examination of the whole subject, a treaty between the two Governments was concluded and signed at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, by which it was stipulated that the French Government, in order to

liberate itself from all the reclamations preferred against it by the citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, confiscations, or destruction of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engaged to pay a sum of twenty-five millions of francs to the United States, who shall distribute it amongst those entitled, in the manner and according to the law it shall determine.

No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as it respects the indemnity to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the United States; and the relations between the United States and that power, in consequence thereof are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

It is my conviction that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code, that when one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her Minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provisions shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fear, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an indelible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights. That Government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress in their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and, in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part, the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and the retributive judgments of Heaven. Colonization with France is no more to be regarded on account of the protection she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honour all Governments are alike to us. If, by a collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honour of the country. Whatever that decision may be, it will be faithfully enforced by the executive, as far as it is authorized to do.

POLICY WITH THE NATIVE TRIBES.

No event has occurred since your last session rendering necessary the movements of the army, with the exception of the expedition of the regiment of dragoons into the territory of the wandering and predatory tribes inhabiting the western frontier, and being adjacent to the extent of twenty miles. These tribes have been heretofore known to us principally by their attacks upon our own citizens and upon other Indians entitled to the protection of the United States. It became necessary for the peace of the frontiers to check these habitual incursions, and I am happy to inform you that the object has been effected without the commission of any act of hostility. Col. Dodge, and the troops under his command, have acted with equal firmness, and an arrangement has been made with these Indians, which, it is hoped, will secure their permanent pacific relations with the United States and the other tribes of Indians upon that border.

The army is in a high state of discipline. Its moral condition, so far as that known here, is good, and the various branches of the public service are cordially attended to. It is amply sufficient, under its present organization, for providing the necessary garrisons for the non-board and for the defence of the internal frontier, and also for preserving the elements of military knowledge, and for keeping pace with those improvements which modern experience is continually making. And these objects appear to me to embrace all the legitimate purposes for which a permanent military force should be maintained in our country.

The lessons of history teach us its danger, and the tendency which exists to an increase. This can be best met and averted by a just attention on the part of the public itself, and of those who represent them in Congress.

No important change has, during this season, taken place in the condition of the Indians. Arrangements are in progress for the removal of the Creeks, and will be soon for the removal of the Seminoles. I regret that the Cherokees, east of Mississippi, have not yet determined, as a community, to remove. How long the personal causes which have heretofore retarded that ultimately inevitable measure will continue to operate, I am unable to conjecture. It is certain, however, that delay will bring with it accumulated evils, which will render their condition more and more desperate.

The experience of every year adds to the conviction that emigration, and that alone, can prevent from destruction the remnant of the tribes now living among us. The facility with which the necessities of life are procured, and the treaty stipulations providing aid for the emigrant Indians in their agricultural pursuits, and in the important concern of education, and their removal from those causes which heretofore depressed all and destroyed many of the tribes, cannot fail to stimulate their exertions and to reward their industry.

The two laws passed at the last session of Congress, on the subject of the Indian affairs, have been carried into effect, and detailed instructions for their administration have been given. It will be seen by the estimates for the present session that a great reduction will take place in the expenditures of the department in consequence of these laws. And there is reason to believe that their operation will be salutary; and that the colonization of the Indians on the western frontier, together with a judicious system of administration, will still further reduce the expences of this branch of the public service, and at the same time promote its usefulness and efficiency.

A just economy, expanding where the public service requires, and withholding where it does not, is among the indispensable duties of the Government.

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