

13 years, 393 tons register; load 100 tons. Freight or storage apply to S. S. Co.

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elements of danger we followed the Boers to Natal, asserted our sovereignty in that province, and left Natal to become a British settlement, dependent on the Crown colony of the Cape. Upon this, the Boers, animated, like the Puritans of the 17th century or the Mormons of the 19th, by an invincible fanaticism, wheeled off to the West, crossed the Drakenberg range of mountains, and established themselves in the spacious district to the north of the British pos-

In this region they maintained their institutions for some little time, though always under the same conditions of conflict and with similar liabilities on the part of the Colonial Government. At length, in the year 1848, when Sir HARRY SMITH was Governor of the Cape, another step was taken. Sir HARRY, in the exercise of his administration, discovered a disposition on the part not only of the native chiefs, but, as it appeared, on that of the Boers also, to place themselves immediately and actually under British overrule. At that time the Dutch

At all times the Boers seem to have required the ascendancy, and to have alarmed the chiefs for the safety of their possessions, though the contest was still stubbornly maintained on both sides; but the upshot of the negotiations was that the supremacy of the British Government was definitely and directly proclaimed. These measures were but half agreeable to the authorities at home, who were impressed with a laudable horror of extending obligations which had already been found to carry with them so heavy a charge. However, it was represented that our supremacy would be sincerely welcomed by both parties, and that its

Six months sufficed to show that the misgivings of the Home Government were well founded, for in August, 1848, Sir HARRY SMITH was suddenly called upon to quell something like an insurrection in the new Sovereignty. In this he succeeded, but when, some two years later, a fresh Caffre war broke out, it became presently evident that the Orange River Sovereignty would aggravate our troubles. The chiefs quarrelled with each other.

and all quarrelled with the Boers, while both sides, instead of deferring to our authority, found their sole ground of agreement in caballing against the protectorship they had invited. Into the events of the war, commenced by Sir HARRY SMITH and concluded by General CATHERAL, we need not enter, but one of the consequences of the contest was, that after a demonstration of our power we retired from the Orange River Sovereignty, evacuated the country, and left the Boers to establish here a "Free State," adjacent to which, and beyond the River Vaal, there has also been erected

Transvaal Republic." The former of these communities is that on behalf of which the good offices of the Colonial Government have now been specially invoked. Of late years the relative strength of the Boers appears to have declined, while that of their antagonists, and especially of the Basuto Chief MOSHESH, has very considerably increased. This man, indeed, is no common character. In carriage, aspect, and deportment he is far superior to any other native chief; he can bring several thousand fighting men into the field, and has recently engaged the forces of the Free State to such purpose as to establish his ascendancy over the whole of the Orange River valley.

ny beyond all question. In fact, from all we learn seems as if the very existence of the emigrant is now depended on the protective arm of the Irish Governor.

The delineation we have thus given of our relations with these people will suffice to show how closely our immediate interests are involved in the present proceedings. It is instructive to observe at now, almost for the first time, a considerable European community proves to be no match for the savages who environ it, and that, except for the interference of a stronger Power, it might be threatened with actual extinction. The Boers

near to have asserted under their free Government all the pretensions of a superior race, but to have failed in enforcing them, until at length the war, which perhaps their own assumption provoked, was found likely to be their ruin. We cannot, however, avoid the apprehension, that both in these quarrels between settlers and savages, and in the condition which they have evoked from our Government, we must recognize the operations of an irresistible law. Nothing is likely to prevent any permanent check upon the excursions of pastoral settlers over a half-occupied prairie, nor is it probable that any race

ations will restrain the advances of the more civilized race. The disputes between the Free State and MOSHESH are exactly analogous to those between our own colonists and SANDILL, which have only died out from the pure exhaustion of our adversaries under the ravages of a self-inflicted famine; but on the Kieskamma the Boerpeps were the stronger, whereas on the range River that advantage lies with the natives. Nor do we see how the colony could long succeed in maintaining a neutrality in such affairs. It is, indeed, impressed upon the authorities before

the abandonment of our sovereignty that no wars, however sanguinary, between tribes and settlers beyond the boundary were to be considered as calling for our intervention; but this indifference, however justifiable in theory, would be difficult in practice. The spectacle of a European community perishing under the hands of savages would scarcely be endurable by those from whose homes the emigrants had proceeded, not to mention that the enhancement of native power and the encouragement of barbarian insolence might be discerned among the inevitable consequences. These embarrassments, indeed, are exemplified in the actual policy of the

cial Government, which, after abstaining some time from interference, has at length assumed the office of mediation. We trust this mediation may be successful, and, as it is said to have been invoked by both parties, there is some ground for confidence. It is obvious, also, to consult ourselves on the economical shape which intervention at present assumes; but this may possibly be the first step to complications of a more serious character.

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**COURT CIRCULAR.**

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BALMORAL, SEPT. 26.

ROYALTY. The Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended divine service at the parish church of Crathie.

Rev. Dr. Robertson officiated.

THE MAILS, &c.—SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 23.—Of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers were despatched yesterday—viz., the Benares, Captain J. W. Purchase, and the *Princess of Wales*, Captain J. W. Purchase, and the *Princess of Wales*, former vessel proceeding to India, *via* the Cape, to the station between Suez and Bombay. The *Tagus* left for the mails for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, 4 p.m. The *Princess of Wales* was first-class, including Lieutenant Newcombe, R.A., Dr. Boydell, Dr. Ash, &c. The screw steamship Borussia, Captain Trautman, arrived this afternoon at Cowes, on her way to

Mr. J. W. B. White, who left on the 10th inst., and her arrival, were consequently anticipated, experienced a strong gale from the east on the first days of the voyage, and since that time variable westerly and southerly winds. After disembarking mails and passengers, the port, Portland, was proceeded on to Hamburg, for which port she has lately made several papers and a considerable quantity of freight. Mr. de la, United States Minister to Belgium, and Prince Lowsky were among the passengers who landed here, the former having been accompanied by his wife and two children. The *Arctus* spoke the following vessels:—*the* 15th, in lat. 49.25 N., long. 73.45 W., the screw ship *Vigo*; 20th, in lat. 46.10 N., long. 51.24 W., the screw ship *St. Louis*; 21st, in lat. 45.10 N., long. 50.10 W., the English bark *Gordon*; 22nd, the Bremen Republic, off Portland.

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