

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 21 FEBRUARY 1842.

“WAT wordt er omtrent de Hare Weg Bill gedaan?” is een vraag welke men ons gedaan heeft, maar die wy niet instaat zyn, op eene genoegzame wyze te beantwoorden. De Raad is in Committee druk bezig geweest met het ondervragen van getuigen, zynde Luit-Kolonel MITCHELL, Dr. O'FLINN, de Eerw. Heer FRY, en de Heeren J. G. FAURE, J. LETTERSIEDT, A. BRINK, Dz. T. SUTHERLAND, en P. L. CLOETE, met het doel om de noodige inlichting in te winnen.

De ondervraging omvatte verschillende punten; de voornaamste zyn, de beste linie van den voorgestelden weg; en de beste wyze om de middelen te heffen.

Omtrent het eerste punt, schynt veel verschil van gevoelen te bestaan. Aan den eenen kant, wordt de linie in de Ordonnantie voorgesteld, als de beste beschouwd; en aan den anderen kant, wordt de linie naar Malang-hoogte, een volgens de voorgestelde linie in de Ordonnantie, en een ander, van Cloete's Brug, Eeklenbrug, langs Jonkersdorp, naar Brinks Drift te Beersterivier.

Wat de middelen betreft, stellen eenige eene belasting op inkomsten voor, anderen eene algemeene belasting; dan weder wordt het ontwerp te berde gebragt dat in steden, waar Municipaliteiten bestaan, de laatste een geveerdigde ronde som dienen te betalen, dezelve van de ingezetenen heffende op de wyze zoo als zy zulks raadzaam beschouwen.

Wy zyn echter niet instaat geweest uit de handelingen optemaken, tot welk besluit het Committee gekomen is, of welk rapport hetzelfde aan den Raad, op het onderzoek zal indienen. Geen opinie is tot nog toe geuit, waaruit enig besluit kan worden afgeleid en wy moeten daarom, geduldig den tyd afwachten.

Wy vertrouwen echter dat de Raad, de blankos in de Ordonnantie opgevuld hebbende, of eenige verandering daarin gemaakt hebbende, hetzelve gevolgde der ondervragingen of niet, dezelve weder zal publiceren, alvorens tot een uiteindelijk besluit over te gaan, ten einde het publiek instaat te stellen, zoodanige vertoogen in te dienen, als de aart der zaken mogte vereischen.

Dezelfde maatregel werd by der hand genomen in de zitting van 8 November 1837, ten opzichte van de Kaapstads Municipale Bill, welke in het Committee eenige veranderingen ondergaan hebbende, op voorstel van den Heer CLOETE, drie malen gepubliceerd werd voor de derde lezing. De tegenwoordige maatregel is een van gelyk, zoo niet van grooter belang; een publiek gevoelen is tegen denzelfden geuit, en het publiek behoeft derhalve naar gewone billykheid en rechtvaardigheid, bekend te worden gemaakt met het uiteindelijk besluit waartoe het Committee komen moet.

Indien de kwestie slechts het belang raakte der inwoners van de stad en hare nabijheid, zouden zy misschien binnen den kortst mogelyken tyd instaat zyn, hunne opinie over het onderwerp te uiten; maar daar dezelve tevens van groot belang is voor de ingezetenen der Buiten-districten, behoort behoorlyke en gepaste tyd ook aan hen te worden verschaft, om het onderwerp weder in overweging te nemen.

Wy hebben geen reden te twyfelen of het Publiek zal bekend worden gemaakt met de slotsom alvorens tot een uiteindelijk besluit te komen, en tot dien tyd, onthouden wy ons eenige aanmerkingen over het onderwerp te maken. Want, om onnodiglyk eene kwestie te roeren, is onze gewoonte niet.

Met de Pilot, alhier gisteren van Port Natal uitgekomen, verneemen wy dat alles rustig is. Het uiteindelijk besluit van Harer Majesteit Gouvernement ziet men verlangend te gemoed.

De schoener Conch, welke Algoabaai op den 21 Dec. verliet, en voor wier veiligheid men groote vrees koesterde, arriveerde omtrent het einde der vroelede maand January, in de haven van Natal, na eene reis van omtrent 40 dagen.

FRANSCHE AANMERKINGEN OVER DE AFGHANESCHEN EN CHINEESCHEN OORLOG.

De Times, over een artikel in het Journal des Débats uitwendende, zegt:—

Er is zeer veel juistheid en verstandis in een artikel over den Chineschen oorlog, hetwelk onlangs verschenen is in het Journal des Débats. Wy willen geredelyk gelooven dat dit blad, onvrylyk aan velen van deszelfs tydenooten, werkelyk instaat in acht te slaan op zakenlyke opgaven, niet slechts als eene meer of min loflyke kleur verschaffende aan zekere geryfelyke voorstellingen of verklaringen, maar als zaken die, hunderthalve, werkelyk verischen nagevorscht en overwogen te worden—als zaken in zichzelve de hooftzaak zyn van waar of onwaarheid bezittende, en eenen graad van belangrykheid en gewigt, verschillende overeenkomstig dierzelver bezit van deze hoedanigheden.

En nu tot de daadzaken van dezen Chineschen oorlog. Het Fransch blad zinspeelt te regt op zekere trekken in deszelfs voortgang. Na gehandeld te hebben over de onverwachte bevestigingen van het Gouvernement, en de afwezigheid van overvenging onder het volk, gaat hetzelfde voort met te zinspelen over de byzondere geneidheid, welke zy aan den dag gelegd hebben om hunne eigene oorlogsmiddelen te verbeteren.

Elk berigt (zegt hetzelfde) hetwelk wy van hen ontvangen, toont den buitengewonen voortgang aan welke zy maken. Wat, bijvoorbeeld, waren hunne jonken in 1840? Ligte en brooze barken, en slechts instaat om dienst op hunne rivieren te verrichten, waar niemand aan iets anders dan stipte gehoorzaamheid dacht. Gedurende eenen herwaarts waren deze vaartuigen al heigen te noodig hadden; maar zoodra Europese oorlogschepen en stoomvaartuigen dierzelver verschyning maakten, begonnen de Chinesen hen natebooten. In het eerst kochten zy een Amerikaansch schip,

hetwelk zy tot den oorlog toerustteden; en daarna bouwden zy een fregat, hetwelk te Amoy genomen werd, volgens het model van onze groote fregatten; en eene laatste verbetering is geweest, een vaartuig voortgedreven door wielen, maar door welke magt die wielen in beweging worden gebragt, weten wy niet.

In 1840 was hun leger niet meer bedreven in de tactieken des oorlogs, dan hunne zeemagt. Hetzelve was zamengesteld uit het aan tucht ongewoon en slecht gewapend graauw; maar toen zy aangevallen werden vinden wy dat zy in vele gevallen eenen hoofdigen tegenstand boden, en volgens eenige Engelsche berigten, werd hun geslacht veel bestuur en vuchten velen der mannen als helden. De bolwerken van de Bogue waren voor 1841 ruw en zonder sterkte, maar die welke sedert gebouwd zyn, zyn met zoo veel kunst vervaardigd, dat men gelooven zoude dat dezelve door Europese vesting-bouweesters opgezigt zyn. Hunne voortgang in het gieten van geslacht is even buitengewoon als hunne andere verrigtingen. De kanonnen onlangs genomen waren wel geplaatst, en op eene meesterlyke wyze geboord.

Dit is alles zeer waar. Het officieel berigt voor acht dagen in ons blad gepubliceerd, kondigt aan het verloop van het laatste van 904 kanonnen van koper, voornamelyk fraaie groote kanonnen, waarvan velen het voorkomen hebben als of dezelve onlangs gegoten zyn, en ten minsten 253 waarvan gezegd worden op “draaibare aflieten van eenen nieuwen en volmaakte bouwde geplaatst te zyn, en zoegerust te zyn met bamboes uitrigten.” Voor het tegenwoordige schynen zy inderdaad slechte kanonnen te zyn, zoo als blykt uit de daadzaak, dat na “een hevig en onopbodelyk” kanonvuur, aan “beide zyden,” van twee uren, het Britsch verlies 2 dooden en 25 gewonden bedroeg. Het is echter even gemaklyk om zich in het mikken als in het gieten van geslacht te bekwaamen; en de vereeniging van vernuft en moed, welke gebleken is in de Chinesche natie te bestaan, onbetwaaft als nog om eenigen tegenstand te bieden aan de peefende krygsluizen van Engeland, kan, indien wy dezen oorlog veel langer voortzetten, de 300,000,000 Chinesen een onaanneemlyk vyand maken voor het leger en de zeemagt van Harer Majesteit en de Oost-Indische Compagnie. —Times, 14 Nov.

“Het blykt” zegt de National, “dat de Britsche Legers in Afghanistan, verschrikkelijke verwoestingen hebben aangerigt, ten einde, zonder twyfel, aldaar een gedenkteken van Engelsche dapperheid, te laten. In China, schynt de positie van de Britsche magt, sedert de laatste Depeches, niet te zyn veranderd. Aan den kant der aanvallers, is het immer dezelfde dorst naar roof;—dezelfde neiging tot vernieling. Aan den kant der Chinesen, stelt bedaarde wakkerheid, zich tegen inval.—De saatkunde der Engelschen was, om ten hunnen fauore door het geheel Hemelsch Ryk oproer te verwekken, maar tot nog toe heeft deze staatkunde niets kunnen uitrigten. Het is waarschynlyk dat de Engelschen in hunne overgetragde overschreding zullen volharder, en dat zy eindigen zullen, met de Grootte Stad, waarin de Keizer van China woont, door middel van hommen te vernielen. Maar het is meer dan twyfelachtig, dat zy zich immer aldaar zullen kunnen vestigen. Deze gebeurtenissen, het is waar, affecteeren ons in schyn, slechts op eene indirecte wyze, maar het is niet minder belangswaardig, het Britsch Gouvernement—een Gouvernement hetwelk de geheele wereld voor wist zoude opofferen,—in deszelfs voortgang te volgen. Hetgeen thans in China geschiedt, is niet alleen terglyker tyd eene wonderlyke aanduiding van den bykans wanhopigen staat van verlegenheid waartoe Engeland gebragt is, maar geeft mede eene nuttige les, aan hen, die zich zouden laten overhalen, om door de voorgewende menschlievendheid onzer burenen te worden verstrikt.”

“De militaire omwandeling des Britschen Legers,” zegt de Courier Francais, “door de bergen en kloven van Afghanistan, mag aan de nationale trotscheid troost verschaffen, maar Britsche heerschappij zal daardoor niets winnen. Men zal zeggen dat Groot Brittanje, met groote middelen omnaar hare eerocht tot te vieren, reusachtiger dan de middelen welke zy bezigde om daaraan te voldoen, getracht heeft Afghanistan te veroveren;—dat slechts half wilde stammen haar tegenstand boden, die geïsoliseerd en slecht gewapend waren, zonder veel stukken of ruitery; dat zy deze expeditie had ondernomen om met Rusland de voorposten van Hare heerschappij in Asia te betwisten; en dat na eene onvruchtbare occupatie en overstelptende tegenheden, zy verpligt was het land te ontruimen. Dit is eene groote en onherstelbare teleurstelling. Dit is niet alles; de Engelschen zullen in Afghanistan eenen afschuwelyken naam achterlaten. De zucht hunner troepen tot verwoesting en roof, is gedurende dezen veldtocht door verschrikkelijke buitensporigheden, gekenmerkt geworden. De jongste tyding van Afghanistan, meldt dat een aantal troepen van Jellalabad afgeschieden, dorpen verbrand, de mannen vermoord, en de vrouwen onteerd hadden, en dezelve meldt verder, dat het grootste gebrek aan tucht heerschte onder de troepen door Generaal Pollock gekommandeerd.—De Bombaïsche bladen kondigen aan, dat dezelve troepen wyngaarden omgheakt en vruchtboomen vernield hadden, en dat het meer dan de arbeid van 20 jaren zoude vereischen, om de rampen van dezen inval te herstellen. En nogthans zullen de Engelsche bladen klagen over de buitensporigheden in Algiers gepleegd wordende, alwaar onze soldaten wegen openen, boomen planten, de aarde bebouwen, en de vreedzame Ingezetenen beschermen, hunne wapenen voor de roovers, die hun land onrusten, reserveerden. Inderdaad kan de vergelyking niet ten voordeele van Engeland strekken, welke slechts door vernieling beschaving leert.—Times, 9 Nov.

HOLLAND EN BELGIE.

Het volgende is een uittreksel van de openingsspraak van den Koning van België. “De directe onderhandelingen gedurende het jaar met het Kabinet van den Haag geopend, zyn ten genoegen van alle belangens, afgedaan; al de moeijeligheden aangaande de scheiding van beide landen zyn ter glyker tyd opgelost; dit Traktaat,—een afbedel van het Traktaat van London, zal ongetwyfeld het eerste onderwerp uwer overwegingen zyn.

Het is zonder tusschen beide komende party, en alleen door een wederzydsch gevoel van bevrediging aangespoord, dat de twee Mogendheden bestolen hebben, om zich uiteindelijk op eenen gelyken voet met elkander te plaatsen, het eerste gevolg van deze eentemigheid is de teekening geweest van eene conventie van inlandsche zeevaart.

“Dit gevolg zal, in de regeling van onze betrekking met de lage landen, eenen gunstigen invloed hebben op onzen omgang met de andere Mogendheden, welke ons bestendige beryen van vertrouwen en vriendschap gegeven hebben.” —Ibid.

DER HAAG, 7 Nov.—Het traktaat tusschen de Nederlanden en België, werd gisteren avond door de Afgezanten der twee landen geteekend. Wy vernemen dat dit traktaat, hetwelk eenen ruiling van grensgebied insluit, voor de Staten Generaal, ter hunner goedkeuring zal worden gelegd. Het traktaat is geteekend aan den kant der Nederlanden door Zyne Excellentie Baron Hussen van Kattendyke, en de Heeren Roosthuis en Van Hall, en aan den kant van België door Zyne Excellentie Generaal Presse en de Heer Dujardin. —Ibid.

Een brief van Amsterdam van den 7 November, zegt:—“Behalve het zeer uitgebreid Traktaat, waarty al onze geslachten met België geheel geschikt zyn, werd eene Conventie, aangaande de zeevaart voor vyf jaren ter glykertyd geteekend.” —Times.

ONTSNAPPING VAN GENERAL VAN DER SMISSEN.

Het blykt, dat Mevrouw Van der Smissen verlof bekomen had binnen het gevangenis van de Petit Carde, te 10 ure 's morgens, te komen, en aldaar tot 4 uren 's namiddags te vertoeven. Het is tusschen die uren, dat het publiek wordt toegelaten. De Generaal had gedurende eenige dagen geklaagd, dat hy ziek was, hetgeen zyne vrouw een voorwendsel verschaft hare bezoeken langer te maken. Op Zondag bevond de Generaal zich in zyne kamer, met zyne vrouw en zyne twee zonen, en omtrent 8 ure zag de cipiers knecht de drie laatstgen. passeeren, en zonder achterdocht liet hy hen uitgaan. Spoedig daarna, volgens zynen pligt, waaraan hy maar half voldeed, opende hy de deur van den gevangenen, en om zeker te zyn, dat de Generaal daarin was, wenschte hy hem eenen goeden nacht. De Generaal antwoordde niet, maar de deurwaarder hoorde iemand hoesten,—daarmede was hy tevreden; maar hy had zich met zyne eigene oogen moeten overtuigen dat de Generaal zich daarin bevond.

Onze lezers zullen natuurlyk begrypen dat de persoon die hoesste Mevrouw Van der Smissen was, en dat de Generaal, in de kleeders van zyne vrouw verkleed, het gevangenis met zyne twee zonen verlaten had. De nacht ging voorby, en de ontsnapping van den Generaal was een leger in het gevangenis onbekend. Des morgens wilde Mevrouw Van der Smissen het gevangenis verlaten, toen de deurwaarder haar zeide, “het blykt dat gy den nacht alhier hebt doorgebragt.” “Ja, ik heb daartoe verlof bekomen, daar myn man ziek is,” waarop de deurwaarder de poort voor haar opende. Het was reeds 3 ure, en daar de Generaal om niets gevraagd had, traden de officieren zyne kamer binnen, en vonden dat hy vertrokken was. De Prokureur Generaal kreeg er dadelyk kennis van, en alle luijen werden bezocht waarin men het waarschynlyk oordeelde dat de Generaal den nacht konde hebben doorgebragt. Geen spoor van hem werd gevonden, en men denkt, dat hy en zyne geheele familie zich over de Hollandsche grenzen hebben begeven. Het schynt onverantwoordelyk hoe de deurwaarder kon worden bedrogen, zynde de Generaal een hoofd groter dan zyne vrouw.

BRUSSEL, Nov. 11.—De directeur en drie opassers van de gevangenis van de Petit Carde, zyn ingevolge de ontsnapping van den Generaal, gesuspendeerd geworden. Een regterlyk onderzoek werd onmiddelyk begonnen, en gaat noofoort. Circulairen, bevattende eene beschryving van den vlugteling, zyn naar alle rigtingen gezonden. Het blykt dat eenige personen Generaal Van der Smissen op eenen korten afstand van het gevangenis afwachteden. Zy wierpen een mantel over zyne schouders, en begaven zich naar eene plaats waar paarden gereed waren, welke de vlugtelingen onmiddelyk bestegen, en den weg van Schaerbeek naar Eva en Westerlo, te half 12 ure den volgenden dag nemende, bevonden zy zich in eene veilige plaats, afgemat van vermoejenis;—zy hadden geen oogeblik op weg stilgehouden. De ryders waren verpligt van hunne paarden te worden geligt, en de arme beesten vielen onmiddelyk tegen den grond. De Magistraten hebben berigt ontvangen dat Madame Van der Smissen en haar jongste zoon, te Aix-la-Chapelle zyn aangekomen. De zoon die sedert den vlugt van zynen vader gepakt werd, mag niemand in het gevangenis ontvangen. De Prins de Ligne is als Afgezant te Parys ontvangen. —Times, 16 Nov.

PRUISSEN.—DE VEREENIGDE STATEN.

BERLYN, 8 Nov.—De vergaderde staten zeten hunne debatten met meer levendigheid voort, dan wy gedacht hadden dat zy instaat waren. De behandeling over de zout-impost was zeer hevig, en het waren de gedeputeerden van de oude provincie meer byzonderlyk die de vermeerdering van die impost geweldig tegenwerkten, terwyl de Afgevaardigden van de Rhyneche Provincien zeer bedaad waren, hetgeen toetschryven is aan de verantwoordigheid van den Koning in die gewesten. De nieuwe wet betrekkelyk echtscheiding, trakt de grootste aandacht tot zich;—maar thans houden zy slechts het eerste ontwerp, hetwelk noo niet door de Ministers of den Raad behandeld was, van wien men veronderstelt dat hetzelve veel tegenkanting ontmoeten zou.

De Berlynsche dagbladen (met uitzondering van de Gazette d'Etat), spreken in denzelfden toon, hoewel M. de Savigny, Minister van Justitie, alle gewag over het onderwerp uitdrukkelyk verbood. Men vrees dat M. de Savigny, hoewel een oordeelkundig man, niet de noodige moed bezit om aan den Koning voortteleggen hoe hatelyk en ontroend de dwangmiddelen hiervan voor het goed gevoel des publieks zyn zal, waardoor echtscheiding byna onmogelyk worden zal.

Ik ben geneegen te gelooven dat de zorgloosheid waarmede Huwelyken tot nog toe zyn voltrokken geworden, om eenige weken daarna te worden ontbonden (Getuige het ongehoord getal echtscheidingen te Berlyn) grootelyk heeft bygedragen om de aanlucht der Wetgeving tot dit Maat-

schappelyk kwaad te trekken; maar het is te vreezen dat wanneer echtscheiding bykans onmogelyk gemaakt wordt, het getal Huwelyken grootelyk verminderen zal. Er wordt veel gesproken van de breuk tusschen een doorluchtig peronasje, en lid van de Koninklyke familie, en zyne Gemalin de zuster van den Koning van Holland. —Times, 18 November.

Frankfort, den 8 Nov.

In myn laatste sinnepeel ik op de algemeene teerstelling welke in Duitschland kan worden aangemerkt, aangaande de wyze waarop de gezamenlyke commissie van de Staten van Berlyn de aan dezelve gesubmitteerde zaken hebben behandeld, en zich hebben laten behandelen. Dit gevoel van misnoegdheid, bespeur ik thans, is niet minder hevig tegen de leden der commissie, dan tegen het die verondersteld worden hunne handelingen zoodanig te hebben beperkt, als om dezelve byna te vernietigen. Het belang hetwelk deze vergadering tweez bragt, zelfs by hen, die deze hoop koesterden dat dezelve zoude blyken de eerste stap tot staatkundige herschepping in Duitschland te zyn, zal men uit den staat der publieke aangelegenheden kunnen opmaken, en vooral van de finantien in Pruisen. Eenigen tyd voor de byeenkomst der commissie werd onbetwistbaar door eenen bekwaamen schryver aangegeven, dat de finantiele opgaven op verscheidene tyden gedurende de laatste en in het begin der tegenwoordige regering, gepubliceerd, misleidingen des publieks waren. Gevolglyk, dat niemand behalve de Koning en het Ministerie van Finantien in Pruisen wist wat de ontvangsten en uitgaven waren. —Onder deze omstandigheden, was het minste dat verwacht kon worden, van een lichzaam redelyke menschen, vergaderd om over de wyze, waarop een som van £2,000,000, gezegd te zyn het surplus van de inkomsten, beschikt moest worden, te discussieeren,—dat zy vragen zouden met het bedrag der inkomsten te worden bekend gemaakt, en zich te overtuigen aangaande het bestaan van het surplus in kwestie. De wyze waarop de vermindering in de belasting tot stand moet worden gebragt, moet natuurlyk zeer veel afhangen van de bron waaruit het surplus ontspringt. Wanneer zoo veel van het stelsel der nationale finantien bekend is, dat praktikaal beide de directe en indirecte belasting het drukkenste is, was het zekerlyk niet te veel te verwachten, dat zy, die welken tiel zy ook voor het oogenblyk versien moegen, de vertegenwoordigers der natie waren, zouden vorderen, dat het noodig licht worde verspreid over zulk een belangryk en ingewikkeld onderwerp.

Noch heeft dit huane nalatigheid in het minst verschoond, dat een Minister by eene gelegenheid, wanneer eene geneidheid om van de kwestie onmiddelyk voor hen af te dwalen, werd aangevraagd, invloed genoeg op zulk een lichzaam had, als voldoende was dadelyk stilte te bewerken. Het is duidelyk dat de natie afgevaardigden verwachtte, dienst alleen voor de taak opgewassen zouden den zyn, om het gefrons van den Minister te troeseren, maar zelf om van hem de altpste verantwoordiglykner vrooredene handelingen te vorderen, en hem eene heilzame vrees voor het gevolg in te boezemen. De aanmerkingen welke thans overal over het onderwerp gehoord worden, hebben eene strekking om de zaak in een nieuw licht te plaatsen, en voldoende te bewyzen, dat een lichzaam, zamengeteeld als het tegenwoordige, nimmer het vertrouwen der natie zal genieten.—Eene korte herhaling van de voornaamste handende onderwerpen, en aangaande welke, in een hand beschaving voorwendende, het slechts gewone beleeftheid zoude zyn, den vorm te volgen, om het gevoelen van deszelfs vertegenwoordigers te vragen,—zal de gronden aantoonen, waarop de Duitschers by deze gelegenheid zoo zeer gestoord zyn.

Het uiteindelijk effect van dezen staat van zaken, is om den Koning zelfs meer volksgezind als te voren te maken;—want, hy had zeker glyk, voor hy aan anderen eenige zynere uitgestrekte prerogativen overdroeg, zich te verzekeren dat zy met wien hy deszelfs deelde, bestand waren voor de taak welke zy op zich zouden nemen. Daar, volgens de opinie door het publiek geuit, oordeelende, de mislukking van deze proef by het committee geen invloed gehad heeft op den populairen wensch naar een behoorlyke nationale vertegenwoordiging, kan de rigting welke gegeven zal worden aan de pogingen om dezelve te bekomen, worden verwacht tot het stelsel van algemeene kiezingen te strekken, welke beide in Frankryk en in Engeland bewezen zyn, zoo veel beter geschikt te zyn, om beide het belang van den Troon en dat der Natie te bevorderen, dan eene vertegenwoordiging van de hier beproefde soort, welke voor de oordeelkundige klasse der Natie ongeennaakbaar is.

Niemand twyfelde oogenschnlyk dat de noodzakelykheid van een behoorlyk Vertegenwoordigend Lichaam spoedig aan alle kanten zal worden erkend, en men geloof dat de Koning door deze proef met de afgevaardigden, meer geneept zal worden deszelfs nuttigheid te zien.

NIJWE FRANSCHE NATIONALE CONVENTIE.

Thans loopt er in Frankryk, “zegt de National” “een gerucht, dat waarlyk vreemd is, en hetwelk de aandacht van alle burgers, die vrienden van hun land zyn, tot zich diende te trekken, hetzyl zy monarchieche gevoelens bezitten, of verlangend zyn Frankryk in eene zuivere democratie veranderd te zien. Wy wenschen te spreken over de ten toonspreidingen door een zeker getal ryke kooplieden of fabrikanten gedaan, die in eene overwegende maatschappij zich hebben vereenigd, en met het Gouvernement, door middel van Afgezanten, handelen. Een zeker getal kooplieden, zekere steden in Frankryk bewonende, kiezen Afgevaardigden en zenden hen naar Parys. Die personen scharen zich in eene staatkundige vergadering. Zy stellen een president en secretarissen aan, en verdeelen zich in commissieen, juist op dezelfde wyze als de kamer van Afgevaardigden. Zy verklaren zich luikeels als de vertegenwoordigers, niet alleen van al de fabrikanten, maar van de werkende vertienders en van 11,000,000 burgers in den landbouw gebezigd; in een woord, zy wenden voor de vertegenwoordigers der natie te zyn, en in deze betrekking vaardigen zy dekreeten uit welke zy aan de Ministers rigten. Wy doen thans deze vraag:—Wat staat er nu voor de Kamer van Afgevaardigden te doen; of welke nuttigheid bestaat er in hunne byeenkomst, nu dat zulk eene magt bestaat?

“Men zegt dat de leden van deze waarlyk buitengewone vergadering bevoorregte personen zyn. Zy zeggen dat indien zy ryk zyn, en ieder even goed als zy dit worden kan, eene fortuin even groot als de hunne vergaderen, onder de bescherming van hunne vrienden en andere maatregelen, bestemd ter bescherming van de eigenaten der koolmynen, wonden en yzermynen.

“Ja, zy zyn bevoorregte leden, en in meer dan een opzigt, want veronderstelt dat in plaats van groote laken fabrieken, uitgestrekte boschen en groote eigendommen in maatschappijen te bezitten, die personen slechts arme arbeiders waren, en dat zy byeengekomen zyn, om over eene daad van het Gouvernement te beradslagen, of maatregelen te nemen om de aan hem toegebragte schade door kapitalisten en machinerie, te vernijden, en slechts een halve penny per dag meer loon te vragen, zouden dan niet de genedarmes gebezigd worden om hen uit te en te drijven, en 's Konings Prokureur Generaal hunnen President en Secretarissen tot vyf jaren gevangenisstraf doen veroorisen. Wy zouden zonder twyfel zulk eene handeling niet goedkeuren, maar verpligt zyn in onze blaas zeer omzigtig te zyn, tenzy wy verlangden naar het gevangenishuis te worden gezonden ten einde ons by de samenvervoorders te roegen. De leden van het Fulchiron Congres integendeel, verre van geveesteleerd te worden, hebben een officieel orgaan in de pers. Zy onderhandelen met het Gouvernement, als of zy deszelfs gelyken waren, en dringen hetzelve zelfs hunnen wil op. Wy vragen alweder, is dit geen voorregt?

“Het doel dier Heeren is gene vermeerdering van loon, hetgeen, uiteindelijk, van weinig belang voor den staat zyn zoude, maar zy wenden voor tusschen beiden te komen in de betrekkingen van Frankryk met andere natien om de uitbreiding van hunnen staatkundigen invloed te beletten, omdat, dat deze invloed door eenige inwillingen konde worden gekocht, welke hen hinderlyk zouden zyn. En waarom moeten eenigen onzer fabrikanten de vrye wedyvering onzer burenen vreezen? Dit is het antwoord—om dat diezelfde groote fabrikanten en groote kapitalisten, de eigenaren zyn van onze belangryke middelen van communicatie; het is, omdat zy nimmer denken, om onze wegen te verbeteren, of onze middelen van circulatie gemaklyk te maken, of de tarieven te verminderen; omdat zy zeer goed weten dat het volk binnen eene finie van Douanen beperkt zynde, altoos genoodzaakt zullen worden van hen te koopen, wat ook de prys zyn moge. Aldus, kosten onze kolon” aan den mond van den myn niet meer dan Engelsche kolon. Wy brengen genoeg yzer voort en goedkoop genoeg tot ons eigen gebruik, en waarom moeten die artikelen, wanneer dezelve te Parys, Marseilles of Rouen aankomen, niet op even goede voorwaarden als vreemden kolon of yzer, worden verkocht? Omdat de bevoorregte eigenaren onzer kanalen hooge tolln heffen. Vernietigt dit voorregt, en Frankryk zal voor haar yzer, kolen, hout en laken, minder betalen; onze smidwinkels en onze fabrieken zullen instaat zyn met buitenlandse natien te wedyveren; terwyl zy zelfs met een beschermend tarief bezworen zullen onder het gewigt van de monopolie welke men overal ontmoet, en welke uiteindelijk tot voordeel van eenige weinige bevoorregte klassen, alles zelfs het Gouvernement—dreigt te vernielen.—Times, 11 Nov.

UITBREIDING VAN HET REGTSGBIED VAN MAGISTRATEN.

Zonder Teretstelling door Gezworenen.

De Heer Serjeant Adams, de gezworenen in de Middlesex Zitting in November toesprekende, bediende zich van de gelegenheid om de kreet, welke onlangs zoo dikwyls, tegen de committeeering van personen voor geringe misdaden, werd aangegeven, aftekeuren.

Gedurende meer dan 30 jaren, zeide hy, had by de werking van het stelsel van teretstelling door gezworenen gadeslagen, en hoemer hy hetzelve inzagd, hoemer by overtuigd werd van deszelfs vroordeelike werking in alle criminele zaken:—Hy was stellig tegen eenige uitbreiding van de magt der Magistrature met betrekking tot summier veroordeeling in zoodanige gevallen, overtuigd zynde, dat het regt niet alleen beter werd uitgeoefend door de uitspraak van 12 mannen die met de werking der menschelyke natuur wel bekend zyn, maar dat het voorbeeld der straf, volgens eene overtuiging, door eene Jury uitgesproken, veel heilzamer was dan dezelve straf door eenen, enkelen Magistraat opgelegd. Veel was er gezagd geworden aangaande de zeer niet-beduidende geartheid van eenige der zaken welke gedurende de zitting van gezworenen gebragt werden. Om de verkeertheit van zulk eene gezegde aantoonende, zoude hy slechts gewagen van eene zaak welke voor hemzelve gebragt werd. Een man werd beschuldigd en overtuigd aardappelen, ter waarde van 3 halve pence, te hebben gestolen.—By den eersten opslag scheen het eene belageryke vervolging te zyn; maar welke waren de juiste omstandigheden der zaak? Die man had werkelyk tonnen aardappelen van dezelfde plaats gestolen; maar hy kon slechts worden beschuldigd die hoeveelheid, te hebben gestolen, welke werkelyk by hem gevonden werd, toen men hem op de daad betrapt. Eene andere oorzaak voor de kreet tegen geringe vervolgingen,—was de in hechtigen stelling van personen van geringe misdaden beschuldigd, om door het Centraal Crimineel Hof te worden teretgesteld, alwaar alle in de zaak betrokkenen partijen voor eenen langen tyd met groote kosten voor het Graatschap werden opgehouden.

Er waren slechts drie of vier Magistraten, die weigerden zulk eenen weg inteslaan, en dit moest spoedig een einde hebben, want, publiek gevoeld was er stellig tegen. Echter, hoewel dit ongetwyfeld een kwaad was, zoude het hem zeer spyt te zien teretstelling door gezworenen den spot te zien dreyen. Hy was somwyls zeer gebezigd geweest over de uitspraak van gezworenen; maar zeer dikwyls, had hy, na verdere en bedaarde overweging bevonden, dat zy glyk hadden en hy onglyk. De zittingen werden dikwyls gehouden; regt werd spoedig door 12 oordeelkundige en gemoeijelyke mannen uitgeoefend, en het zoudt hem vooral zeer spynen, wanneer zelfs dit soort van een geringe crimineel onderzoek aan eenigen anderen werd toevertrouwd.—Times 9 Nov.

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AGENTS
FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS:

Beaufort,	Mr. A. P. Meiring,
Cian-William,	Mr. S. J. du Toit,
Calodan,	Mr. A. F. Koyter,
Coloborg,	Mr. J. M. Walker,
George,	Mr. D. Coobana,
Gansf-Reinet,	Mr. B. Pechman,
Malmesbury,	Mr. J. D. A. Frellich,
Paarl,	Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Somerzet,	Mr. G. Moller,
Stellenbosch,	Mr. P. Korsten,
Swellendam,	Mr. John Barry,
Talbagh,	Mr. H. E. de Lange Vos,
Tygerberg,	Mr. F. Uys,
Uitenage,	Mr. J. Brehm,
Worcester,	Mr. J. Meiring,

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, FEBRUARY 21, 1843

WHAT is doing about the Hard Road Bill is a question put to us, but which we are unable satisfactorily to answer. The Council in Committee have been busily engaged examining witnesses, being Lieut-Colonel MITCHEL, Dr. O'FLINN, the Reverend Mr. FAY, and Messrs. J. G. FAURE, J. LETTERSTEDT, A. BRINK, DS., THOS. SUTHERLAND, and P. L. CLOETE, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.

The examination comprehended various points: the principle were,—the best line of the proposed road, and the best mode of levying the means. On the first, much diversity of opinions seems to exist. On the one hand, the line as proposed in the Ordinance is considered to be the best; on the other hand it is thought that the line should be made to Stikland at Mr. BEYERS, and from there in a direct line to BRINK'S Drift,—which point from Stikland may be hereafter prolonged towards the Paarl and for Drakenstein.

Others propose that there should be two roads made,—others again say three, viz.: a road from Salt River, in a direct line to Malans Hoogte,—one on the line proposed in the Ordinance,—and another from the CLOETE'S Bridge, Eckenburg, by Jonkersdam, towards BRINK'S Drift at Eerste River.

As to the means, some propose an income tax, others a general tax; at one time again the idea is suggested that in towns, where there are Municipalities, the latter should be made to pay a proportionate round sum, levying it on the inhabitants in the manner they think advisable. We have not, however, been able to perceive from the proceedings to what conclusion the Committee have arrived, or what report they will make to the Council upon the examination. No opinion whatever has been expressed as yet, from which any fair inference can be drawn, and we must therefore patiently await our time.

We trust, however, that the Council, having filled up the blanks in the Ordinance, or made any alteration therein, whether in consequence of the examination or not, will, before proceeding to a final decision, republish it; so as to enable the public to make such representation to them, as the nature of the case may require.

The same measure was adopted in the meeting of the 8th of November 1837, in respect of the Cape Town Municipal Bill, which, having undergone several alterations in Committee, was then moved by Mr. CLOETE should be again published for three weeks, previous to the third reading. The present measure is one of equal, if not of more importance; the public feeling has been expressed against it, and they should, in fairness and common justice, be made acquainted with the ulterior conclusion to which the Council may have arrived. If the question affected only the interests of the inhabitants in this town or its vicinity, they would perhaps in no time be able to express their opinion on the subject; but as it also concerns materially the inhabitants of the Country Districts, due and proper time should be afforded them equally, to reconsider it.

We have no reason to doubt, but that the public will be made acquainted with the conclusion, before final decision, and until then we refrain from offering any further comment upon the subject. For unnecessary to agitate a question, is not our habit.

By the Pilot which arrived here before yesterday from Natal, we hear every thing is quiet. The ultimate decision of Her Majesty's Government is anxiously looked for.

The Schooner Conck, which left Algoa Bay on the 21st December, and for the safety of which great fears had been entertained, arrived safely in the harbour of Natal, about the latter end of last month, after a passage of some forty days.

FRENCH COMMENTS ON THE AFGHANISTAN AND CHINA WAR.
The Times newspaper, commenting upon an article in the Journal des Debats, says:—
There is very much that is just and sensible in an article upon the Chinese war which lately appeared in the Journal des Debats. We would readily believe that paper, unlike most of its compatriots, to be really capable of paying attention to statements of fact, not merely as affording a more or less plausible colour for certain convenient representations or declarations, but as things which, for their own sakes, really do demand to be ascertained and considered—as matters possessing in themselves the quality of truth or falsehood, and a degree of interest and importance, varying according to their possession of these characteristics.
And now as to the facts of the Chinese war. The French paper very justly observes on some important features in its progress. After observing on the unexpected exertions of the Government, and the absence of disaffection among the people, it proceeds to remark the singular aptitude which they have shown for improving their own means of war.
"Every account (it says) which we receive from them shows the extraordinary advances they are making. What in 1840, for instance, were their war junks? Light and fragile barks, and only fit to carry on the police of their rivers, where no one thought of anything but prompt obedience. For ages past those vessels were all they required;

but the moment that European vessels of war and steamers made their appearance, the Chinese then began to imitate them. At first they purchased an American ship, which they armed for war; and after that they built a frigate, which was taken at Amoy, on the model of our large sized frigates; and a last improvement has been a vessel worked by paddle-wheels, but by what motive power those wheels are worked we are not aware.
"In 1840 their army was not more advanced in warlike tactics than their navy. It was composed of undisciplined rawly armed but when they were attacked, we find that in many cases they made a formidable resistance, and, according to some of the English accounts, their guns were well served, and many of the men fought like heroes. The fortifications of the Bogue before 1841 were rough and without strength, but those since raised are constructed with so much art, that there would be little hesitation in supposing they were raised by European engineers. Their progress in the casting of artillery is not less extraordinary than their other operations. The guns recently taken were well mounted, and were turned out of hand in a masterly manner.

This is all most true. The official account published in our paper this day week announces the capture of no less than 366 guns, 76 of brass, chiefly large handsome guns, many having the appearance of having been lately cast, and 253, at least, stated to be mounted on pivot carriages of a new and efficient construction, and fitted with bamboo sights. At present, indeed, they seem utterly inefficient gunners, as appears from the fact, that after an extremely heavy and unceasing cannonade "on both sides" for two hours, the British lost amounted to 2 killed and 25 wounded. It is, however, as easy to improve themselves in pointing as in casting ordnance; and the union of ingenuity and courage which has been shown to exist in the Chinese nation, unable as it yet is to make any head whatever against the practised warriors of England, may, if we continue this war much longer, make the 300,000,000 of Chinese an exceedingly uncomfortable enemy for Her Majesty's and the Hon. East India Company's army and navy.—Times, Nov. 14.

"It appears," says the National, "that the British armies in Afghanistan have committed frightful ravages, in order, no doubt, to leave a souvenir of English prowess. In China the position of the British forces does not appear to have changed since the last despatches. On the part of the invaders, it is always the same thirst for pillage, the same rage for destruction. On the side of the Chinese, passive energy is opposed to invasion. The policy of the British was to excite revolutions in its favor throughout the Celestial Empire, but, as yet, this policy has completely failed. It is probable that the English will persevere in their unjust aggression, and that they will conclude by destroying with bomb shells the immense city in which the Emperor of China resides. But it is more than doubtful that they can ever establish themselves there. These events, it is true, affect us in appearance only indirectly, but it is not less worthy of interest to follow the British Government in its march—a Government which would sacrifice the whole world for the sake of profit. What is now passing in China is not only at the same time a curious indication of the almost desperate state of distress to which England is reduced, but likewise affords a useful lesson for those who would be tempted to allow themselves to be caught by the pretended philanthropy of our neighbours."
"The military promenade of the British army," says the Courier Francais, "through the mountains and defiles of Afghanistan, may afford consolation to the national pride, but British dominion will gain nothing by it. It will be said that Great Britain attempted the conquest of Afghanistan with immense means to gratify her ambition, will more gigantic than the means she used to gratify it; that she was only opposed by half savage tribes, disorganized and badly armed, without cannon or cavalry; that she had engaged in this expedition to dispute with Russia the advanced posts of her dominion in Asia; and that after a sterile occupation, and overwhelming reverses, she was obliged to evacuate the country. This is a great, an irrefragable check. This is not all: the English will leave in Afghanistan a name abhorred. The love of their troops for devastation and pillage has been marked during this campaign by horrible excesses. The late news from Afghanistan state that a body of troops detached from Jellalabad had burnt villages, murdered the men, violated the women; and they likewise state that the greatest want of discipline prevailed amongst the troops under the command of General Pollock. The Boubay journals announce that the same troops had cut down vines, destroyed fruit-trees, and that it would require more than twenty years of labour to repair the disasters of this invasion. And the English journals will still complain of the excesses committed in Algiers, where our soldiers open roads, plant trees, cultivate the earth, and protect the peaceable inhabitants, reserving their arms for the robbers who infest the country. In fact, the comparison cannot be to the advantage of England, which teaches civilization only by means of destruction."—Ibid, Nov. 9.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.
The following is an extract from the opening speech of the King of Belgium:
"The direct negotiations opened during the year with the Cabinet of the Hague have been brought to a conclusion satisfactory for every interest; all the difficulties relative to the separation of both countries, have been simultaneously resolved; this treaty, a complement of the treaty of London, will be undoubtedly the first object of your deliberations.
"It is without intermediate party, and inspired by a mutual sense of conciliation, that the two Powers are come to place themselves definitively in a normal situation: the first consequence of this accord has been the signature of a convention of internal navigation.
"This result, in regulating our relations with the Low Countries, will have a favourable influence on our connections with the other Powers which have constantly given to us proofs of confidence and amity."—Ibid.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 7.—The treaty between the Netherlands and Belgium was signed the day be-

fore yesterday in the evening, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries. We learn that this treaty which includes an exchange of territory, will be laid before the States-General for their approval. The treaty is signed on the part of the Netherlands by their Excellencies Baron Hussen van Katten-dyke, and Messrs. Rochussen and Van Hall, and on the part of Belgium by his Excellency General Dreesse and M. Dujardin.—Ibid.

An Amsterdam letter of the 7th Nov. says:—
"Besides the very detailed treaty by which all our differences with Belgium are definitively settled, a convention, relative to navigation for five years, was signed at the same time.—Times.

ESCAPE OF GENERAL VANDERMISSSEN.

It seems that Madame Vandermissem had obtained permission to enter the prison of the Petit Carreau, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and to stop till 4 in the afternoon. It is between these hours that the public are admitted. The General had for some days feigned sickness, which afforded a pretext for his wife to prolong her visits. On Sunday the General was in his room with his wife and two sons, when about 9 o'clock the turnkey saw the three latter pass, and let them go out without suspicion. Soon afterwards, according to his duty, and to be sure that the General was within, he wished him a good night. The General did not answer, but the keeper heard some one cough. This satisfied him, whereas he ought to have convinced himself with his own eyes that the General was there. Our readers will of course understand that the person who coughed was Madame Vandermissem, and that the General, dressed in his wife's clothes, had left the prison with his two sons. The night passed, and the escape of the General was unknown to everybody in the prison. In the morning Madame Vandermissem was going to leave the prison, when the turnkey said to her, "It seems that you have passed the night here?" "Yes; I have obtained permission to do so, my husband being ill," on which the turnkey opened the gate for her. At 3 o'clock, the General found that he was gone. Notice was immediately sent to the Attorney-General, and domiciliary visits were paid to all the houses in which it was thought probable that the General might have passed the night. No trace of him has been found; and it is thought that he and his family have passed the Dutch frontier. It seems unaccountable how the keeper could be deceived; the General being a head taller than his wife. Brussels, November 11.—The director and three penitents from the prison of the Petit Carreau have been suspended from their functions in consequence of his escape. A judicial investigation was immediately commenced, and still continues. Circulars containing a description of the fugitive have been sent in all directions. It appears that some persons were waiting for General Vandermissem as a short distance from the prison. They threw a cloak on his shoulders and proceeded to a spot where horses were ready, which the fugitive instantly mounted, and taking the road from Schaerbech to Eva and Westerloo, at half-past 11 on the following day they were in a place of safety exhausted with fatigue; they had not stopped a moment by the way. The riders were obliged to be lifted from their horses, and the poor beasts immediately fell on the ground. The magistrates have received information that Madame Vandermissem and her youngest son have arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle. The son, who has been arrested since the flight of his father, is not permitted to see anybody in the prison. The Prince de Ligne is appointed Ambassador at Paris.—Times, Nov. 14.

PRUSSIA—THE ASSEMBLED STATES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8.—The assembled States carry on their debates with more vivacity than we would have thought them capable of. The discussion upon the salt duty was very animated, and it was the deputies of the old provinces more particularly who violently opposed the increase of this duty, while the deputies of the Rhenish provinces were very passive, which is attributed to the presence of the King in these parts. The new law upon divorce excites the greatest attention; but at present they are keeping the first project only, which has not yet been discussed either by Ministers or Senate, where it is presumed it will find much opposition. The Berlin journals (with the exception of the Gazette d'Etat) speak in the same tone, although M. de Savigny, Minister of Justice, expressly forbade all mention of the subject. It is feared that M. de Savigny, although an intelligent man, has not the courage necessary to represent to the King how hateful and revolting to public good sense will be the coercive measures of this, which will render divorce almost impossible. I am willing to believe that the carelessness with which marriages have till now been arranged, to be dissolved a few weeks afterwards (witness the unheard of number of divorces in Berlin), has greatly contributed to draw the attention of the Legislature to this evil of society; but it is to be feared, that if divorce is rendered nearly impossible the number of marriages will greatly diminish. There is much talk of the rupture between an august personage, a member of the Royal Family, and his consort, sister of the King of Holland.—Times, Nov. 18.

PRUSSIA.—CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

Frankfort, Nov. 3.
In my last I alluded to the general disappointment that can be remarked in Germany respecting the manner in which the united committees of the Estates of Berlin have treated the matters submitted to them, and have allowed themselves to be treated. This feeling of dissatisfaction, I now perceive is not less keen against the members of the committees, than against those who are supposed to have cramped their proceedings in such a manner as almost to nullify them. The interest which this assembly excited, even in those who entertained no hopes of its proving the first step to a political regeneration in Germany, may be conceived from the state of public affairs, and especially of the finances, in Prussia. Some time previous to the meeting of the committees it was incontestably shown by an able writer that the financial statements published at various periods in the last, and at the beginning of the present reign, were mystifications of the public; consequently, that no one but the King and the Ministry of the Finances in Prussia knew what the receipt and the expenditure were. Under those circumstances, the least that could be expected from a body of rational men assembled to discuss the manner in which a sum of 2,000,000*l.*, ascertained to be the surplus of the revenue, was to be disposed of, was, that they should ask to be informed of the amount of the revenue, and satisfy themselves as to the existence of the surplus in question. The manner in which the reduction in the taxation was to be effected must, of course, very much depend upon the source whence the surplus was derived.
When all that is known of the system of the national finances is, that practically both the direct and indirect taxation is the most oppressive that is known, it surely was not too much to expect that the men, who, whatever they may be styled for the moment, were the representatives of the nation, should require to have the necessary light thrown upon so important and embarrassing a subject.

Nor has it in the least excused their neglect that a Minister upon one occasion, when a disposition to wander from the question immediately before them was evinced, had influence enough over such a body as sufficed to impose instantaneous silence. It is clear that these delegates were expected by the nation to have been equal not only to the task of braving the frown of the Minister, but even of making him give the strictest account of his proceedings in the past, and of inspiring him with a salutary fear for the future. The remarks which are now everywhere heard on the subject have a tendency to place the matter in a new light, and prove sufficiently that a body constituted like the present will never enjoy the confidence of the nation. A short recapitulation of the principal subjects pending, and respecting which in a country pretending to civilization it would be only common courtesy to go through the form of asking the opinion of its representatives, will show the grounds on which the Germans are justified in feeling so sore on this occasion.
The ultimate effect of this state of things is to make the King more popular even than before; for he certainly was right, before he delegated any of his extensive prerogative, in assuring himself that those with whom he shared it were able to deal with the task that they were to undertake. As, to judge from the opinions expressed by the public, the failure of this experiment with the committees has had no influence on the popular wish for a proper national representation, the direction which will be given to the efforts to obtain it may be expected to tend towards the system of general elections; which have proved both in France and in England so much better suited to promote both the interests of the throne and of the nation than a representation of the kind here tried, which is inaccessible to the intelligent classes of the nation. No one doubts, apparently, that the necessity for a proper representative body will soon be recognized on all sides, and it is believed the King will be more induced to see its utility by this trial with the delegates of the Provincial Estates. He likes what is pungent, vivacious, and exhilarating, and the proceedings of these committees having proved flat, stale, and unprofitable, can inspire him with no relish. So, at least, think his well-wishers.—Times, Nov. 9.

NEW FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

"There is at present passing in France," says the National, "a matter which is truly strange, and which ought to engage the attention of all citizens who are friends of their country, whether they profess monarchical opinions or whether they aspire to see France constituted into a pure democracy. We wish to speak of the manifestations made by a certain number of wealthy merchants or manufacturers united in a deliberating society and negotiating with the Government through the medium of ambassadors. A certain number of merchants inhabiting certain towns in France choose deputies and send them to Paris. Those persons form themselves into a political assembly. They appoint a president and secretaries, and divide themselves into committees, precisely in the same manner as the Chamber of Deputies. They declare themselves loudly the representatives, not only of all the manufacturers, but of the operative consumers, and of 11,000,000 of citizens employed in agriculture; in a word, they pretend to be the representatives of the nation, and in this capacity they issue decrees, which they signify to the Ministers. We now ask this question,—what remains for the Chamber of Deputies to do; or what utility is there in their assembling, now that such a power exists?
"It is said that the members of this truly extraordinary assembly are privileged persons. They say that if they are rich, every one may become so as well as they and amass a fortune as great as theirs under the protection of their tariffs and other measures intended for the protection of the proprietors of coal mines, woods, and iron mines. This we may observe, in passing, is the reasoning of M. Guizot; when any one speaks to him of the electoral privilege, he replies, that every one is free to acquire a property paying 500*l.* taxes. Public good sense has for a long time done justice to this sophism, and we are therefore astonished that this argument should be again brought forward to defend the privileged persons assembled at M. Fulchiron's voice in the salons of M. Lemardelay.
"Yes, they are privileged men, and in more than one respect, for suppose that in place of possessing great cloth manufactures, vast forests, and immense property in joint-stock companies, these persons were merely poor operatives, and that they met to discuss an act of the Government, or to take measures to avoid the injury done to them by great capitalists, and by machinery, and to ask merely one half-penny per day increase of wages, the Gen darmes would be immediately employed to disperse them, and the King's Attorney-General would have their president and secretaries sentenced to five years' imprisonment. We, no doubt, would not approve of such a proceeding, but would be obliged to be extremely circumspect in our blame unless we wished to be sent to prison to join the combats. The members of the Fulchiron Congress, on the contrary, far from being molested, have an official organ in the press. They negotiate with the Government as if they were its equal, and even impose on it their will. We ask, again, is not this a privilege?
"The object of these gentlemen is not an increase of wages, which, after all, would be but of little consequence to the state; but they pretend to interfere in the relations of France with other nations to prevent the extension of its political influence, because this influence might be purchased by some concession which would interfere with them. And why should some of our manufacturers fear the free competition of our neighbours? This is the answer—because these same great manufacturers and great capitalists are the proprietors of our most important modes of communication; it is because they never think of improving our roads or facilitating our means of circulation, nor reducing the tariffs; because they know perfectly well that the people being confined within a line of custom-houses will be always forced to purchase from them, no matter what the price may be. Thus our coal does not cost more at the pit's mouth than English coal. We produce sufficient iron and sufficiently cheap for our own consumption, and why should those articles when they arrive at Paris, Marseilles, or Rouen, be not sold on as good terms

as foreign coal or iron? Because the privileged possessors of our castles levy enormous tolls. Suppress this privilege and France will pay less for her iron, coal, timber, and cloth; our forges and our manufactures will be able to compete with foreign nations; whilst even with a protecting tariff which is to be everywhere met with, and which threatens eventually to destroy for the advantage of a few privileged classes everything—even the Government."—Times, Nov. 11.

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

Despatches have been received by the Minister of War from the Governor-General of Algeria, dated Algiers, 25th and 30th ult., and enclosing reports from various quarters, by the commanding officers of divisions. All that is of any importance in these reports is noticed at sufficient length in the despatches of the Governor-General for it to be unnecessary for us to give more than the latter. The reports consist chiefly of dry details of affairs with hostile tribes, in which the results were of no magnitude, but were invariably in favour of the French. In the first despatch of General Bugaud, dated the 25th, he says:—
"The autumnal campaign is now over, and we are able to appreciate the results of it; but in order to do so, we must take a retrospective view of events. After the rude shocks which Algiers has experienced in the winter and in the spring, the three instances on the frontiers of Morocco, where he, in the first instance, and a strong support from the population; but, beaten three times, as well as his auxiliaries, by General Bugeaud, and having no hope of direct succour from the Emperor, he proceeded to the desert region of Tekedempt, where he collected the remains of the regular forces of the Kalifas of Mustapha Ben Tamy, Sid Benbarck, and Miloud Bep Arzach.
Being followed up closely by General Lamoriciere during the summer, he was unable to make any serious progress. He put forward, however, the most terrible menace against the tribes who would refuse to take up arms in his favour; the towns in our possession, produced great uneasiness among the tribes who had not made their submission. I opposed the influence of the Emir by a menacing proclamation for the tribes who should break their faith, and by the excessive activity of our columns; but the weakness of our columns, and, above all, the distance, and other occupations, prevented us from penetrating into the mountains of Unasseris, between the Chelif and the Miza. There was nothing, besides, to indicate that it was there that the Emir and his lieutenants were concentrating their resources. It turned out, however, to be from that point that the modern Jurutha commenced, in September, the campaign which he had so pompously announced.
Allowing General Lamoriciere, who was seeking him at the south and south-east of Tekedempt, to pass by, he threw himself upon the tribes who had submitted, on the right bank of the Lower Chelif, and then crossing the country of the Fittas, where he obtained reinforcements, he came and attacked Bordj, and the towns of Kilaia, at a distance of six leagues from Mascara. In this excursion, the Emir was successful, without the least pity, the individuals of the submitted tribes who fell into his hands. He could not imitate him in this horrible career, and confined himself to making prisoners amongst the tribes who had broken their faith to us. General Lamoriciere, informed of the course that Abd-el-Kader had taken, did not deem it necessary to turn away from the object he had in view—namely, to reach the numerous emigrants who had hitherto followed that chief. He wished also to lay waste the country around Tekedempt, and he reckoned on these means to bring the Emir more quickly back from Mascara than if he went directly in search of him. Besides, an appointment had been made with certain great tribes of the desert, and it would have been judged to break it. Leaving, therefore, to General Lamoriciere, and the garrison of Mascara, the care of repulsing the invasion, General Lamoriciere proceeded with his plans. His calculation proved just; for the Emir, being badly received by the population around the Mascara, and presently called on by a tribe which General Lamoriciere was devastating to come to his assistance, he fell on the Sdamas, who happened to be in his road. This tribe fought valiantly, and at last beat back their aggressors, who, having continued their way, fell on the foragers of General Lamoriciere, which caused the combat of the 8th, of which you know the details.
Since that period we have had no news of Abd-el-Kader, but what proves that he is at a distance or unavailably inactive is, that General d'Arbouville writes word, who has returned to Mostaganem, after having scoured the still unsubmissive country of the Fittas. Thus Abd-el-Kader's campaign between the Chelif and the Miza is completely failed, and has given another proof of his inability to recover power. With the exception of a few tribes or fractions of tribes on the Central Chelif and among the Fittas, the whole country has remained faithful to France. We must not, however, sleep over this success. The Emir, supported by the Kabyles of the Ganseris, situated between the Chelif and the Miza, in a country which it will be difficult for us to attack during the winter, can annoy exceedingly the districts that have submitted. We shall not remain inactive, and in order to be able to penetrate between the two rivers, I am urging on the construction of a bridge over the Miza. But whilst Abd-el-Kader was endeavouring to retrieve his affairs in the east of the province of Algiers, and his Kalfit Ben Slem was over-submission of the province of Tateri, which still counted some insurgent tribes, Colonel St. Arnaud was routing on the lower Oued-Foida the insubmissive tribes which had taken up arms on the appearance of Abd-el-Kader.
To sum up, the autumnal campaign leaves us in the following position:—From the foot of the Jurutha to the line drawn from the mouth of the Oued-Roua in the Chelif, as far as Taza and the desert, the whole country has submitted, and carries on at present trade with Algiers. The same is the case with all the country between the Miza, the frontier of Morocco, the sea, and the desert. The war, therefore, is concentrated between the Chelif and the Miza, on a square of about 25 leagues of coast. But as there are about 150 leagues from the Jurutha to the frontier of Morocco, it follows that Abd-el-Kader has lost five-sixths of his states, all his forts and war depots, his permanent army, and what is still worse, the influence attached to his name even in 1840."—Times, Nov. 12.

EXTENSION OF MAGISTRATE'S JURISDICTION WITHOUT TRIAL BY JURY.

Mr. Serjeant Adams, in charging the Grand Jury at the Middlesex Sessions in Nov. 1842, took occasion to condemn the outcry so frequently raised of late against committals for trifling offences. For upwards of 30 years, he said, he had closely watched the working of the system of trial by jury, and he was the more convinced of its beneficial working in all criminal cases, the more he saw it.
He was decidedly opposed to any extension of the power of the magistracy in respect of summary convictions in such cases, being convinced that not only was justice better administered at the hands of 12 men well acquainted with the working of human nature, but the example of the punishment awarded upon a conviction by a jury was much more salutary than the same amount of punishment given by a single magistrate. Much had been said respecting the very trifling nature of some of the cases which came before juries at the sessions. To show the fallacy of such an outcry, he would only mention one case which had been tried before himself. A man was indicted for and convicted of stealing potatoes to the value of three halfpence. Upon the face of it, that seemed a ridiculous prosecution; but what were the real facts of the case? The man had actually stolen tons of potatoes from the same place; but he could only be indicted for steal-

ing the quantity which was found upon him at the moment he was taken in the act. Another cause for the outcry against trifling prosecutions was the committal of persons charged with small offences to the trial at the Central Criminal Court, where all parties connected with the case were detained for a very lengthened period at great expense to the county. There were only three or four magistrates who were obstinate in pursuing such a course, and it must soon cease, for the public opinion was decidedly against it. However, although that was undoubtedly an evil, he should be most sorry to see the trial by jury in any way tampered with. He had sometimes been very angry with the verdicts of juries; but very frequently, upon subsequent and cool reflection, he had found that they were right and he was wrong. The sessions were held often; justice was speedily administered at the hands of 12 intelligent and conscientious men, and he for one should be most sorry that even the apparently most trifling criminal inquiry should be intrusted to any other hands.—Times, Nov. 9.

BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The *Compteur* observes, that "the policy of progressive degradation and peace at any price has gained another partisan in the *Siecle*, which, in an article full of mystery and circumlocution, admits the reasons which have determined the court party to declare for a commercial union with Belgium with as much ardour as the same party supported the plan for surrounding Paris with bastilles." "The following are," according to M. Thiers' journal, "the real motives to which the project of a commercial union with Belgium is to be attributed. Past events prove that Belgium cannot exist isolated. She is almost at the last gasp at this moment, and, if we do not come to her assistance, it is to be feared that her Government will be seriously menaced. This, we believe, is the danger which the head of the French dynasty apprehends, and, as it appears urgent, it should not cause wonder that he should endeavour to prevent it, less for the purpose of protecting the throne on which his daughter is seated, than with the intention of preserving the peace of Europe."

"It may be seen from the foregoing words," continues *Le Commerce*, "that we were not wrong at the commencement of this affair, when we said that the plan of a commercial union with Belgium was suggested for the double purpose of serving a family interest and the necessity felt for preserving at the same time the *status quo*, and protecting the system from any embarrassment coming from abroad. The real object of the uneasiness of the Court party is that Belgium, impatient at her situation, and perceiving that there is no material prospect for her, except in a pure and simple fusion with France, should be induced to make a demonstration to that effect, and thus renew all the difficulties from which the French Government fortunately, but not easily, extricated itself in 1831."

"Having lately stated, that so far from desiring a closer political union with France, Belgium had actually trained off from the connexion," adds our Paris correspondent, "I shall now repeat, and defy proof to the contrary, that the *prestige* of France in Belgium is at an end. That King Louis Philippe should desire most anxiously to recover and re-establish the influence of France in a country rendered independent of her, and which sees the zeal character of her *soi-disant* friends, is natural, but it will be labor lost."—Times, Nov. 10.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

The *Universal Gazette* of Leipzig states, that the British Government had made a proposal to the Court of Austria for the conclusion of a commercial treaty, which had been refused by Austria. "It is fortunate," says the *Gazette*, "that the Austrian Government has refused, as a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Austria would be a misfortune for Germany, Austria having need of Germany, and Germany of Austria."

The *Cologne Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter dated Trieste, 1st inst., that the negotiations between the British and Austrian Governments, relative to the transmission of the overland mail from India through Trieste, were being pursued with much activity, and that it was expected the first arrival would take place at that city in the month of January next.—Times, Nov. 10.

INTERFERENCE OF THE LAW WITH THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Court of Session has at last formally assumed to itself the powers of controlling ministers and elders in the administration of the sacraments. We have had repeated occasion to mention the case of David Anderson, farmer at Bandoch, in the parish of Inverkerrow, who was, according to the laws of the Church, excommunicated by the Presbytery of Arbroath, for contumaciously refusing to obey summons which he had received to appear at their bar and answer to the charge of having, in a state of intoxication, entered the Church of Inverkerrow, where the Presbytery had met for public worship and the visitation of the parish, and having disturbed them by speaking and such-like disorderly conduct. Anderson petitioned the Court of Session to suspend this sentence of excommunication, and interdict the Presbytery and several members thereof from "obstructing him in the enjoyment and exercise of all his religious privileges as a member of the Church of Scotland." Lord Cunningham pronounced an interdict on this petition, ordering it to be sent on to the Presbytery, but reserving consideration of it "till the case is advised on answers." No answers were given in by the Presbytery, so that the case is not yet advised on answers. Lord Medley, however, before whom the petition next came to be disposed of, granted all that was asked, and, in the exercise of what no minister of the Church of Scotland will deny to be the power of the keys, which the law of the land forbids the civil magistrate to assume, passed the following interlocutor on the 31st of October last:—"The Lord Ordinary having considered this note of suspension and interdict, and productions, in respect that this note of suspension has been intimated and the respondents have failed to appear to show why it should not be passed and interdict granted, passes the note and grants the interdict as craved."—*Edinburgh Witness*.

WONDERFUL.

The *Journal de Nevers*, contains the following incredible statement:—"A young man, 27 years of age, who was playing with some companions, fell to the ground, having at the time an open table knife in his mouth. In the fall he swallowed the knife, and was for some time seriously ill, with repeated vomiting. At length he recovered, although the knife had never been discharged, and he had almost forgotten the accident. Latterly, 20 months after the event, a swelling, attended with violent inflammation, took place in his side, and an abscess formed, which was in due time opened by the surgeons. A few days afterwards he pointed the knife made its appearance, and at length the whole knife was drawn out. When it

was swallowed it was six inches in length, but during its stay in his body the handle and the blade had both been reduced, so that the knife measured only four inches and a half. The young man is now perfectly well."—*Galignani's Messenger*.

MR. O'CONNELL IN WATERFORD.

The *Pilot* of yesterday evening publishes a "special report" of Alderman O'Connell's blarneying in the city of Waterford yesterday; whether the hon. and learned agitator has repaid on a short tour, but for what specific purpose is not precisely known, perhaps by the way of keeping his promise to "visit the north." The report states that there was "a grand procession" to the Town-hall, composed of masons, carpenters, plasterers, sawyers, stonemasons, painters, ferris, ropemakers, pipemakers, tobacco spinners, whitesmiths, silversmiths, chandlers, corkcutters, coopers, blacksmiths, basket-makers, shoemakers, bakers, tailors, shipwrights, and millers; and to the forefathers tailors, millers, &c. Alderman O'Connell delivered one of his stereotyped Corn Exchange harangues from which our passage above is worthy of being reprinted, as a specimen of the style of "Rabochism." "Waterford," said he, addressing his half-dressed dupes—"for the very sky is wept at his lamenting!" Waterford is one of the first places in which we will celebrate the repeal of the union and the restoration of the Irish parliament. (Great and enthusiastic cheers.) I knew that was a cry that would go to your hearts. There is nothing else for Ireland, and who will tell me that we will not have it? (Cheers.) Will any man say that Englishmen are after to govern you that you are yourselves? Will any man say that an Englishman would beat two of you? (Cries of I wish they would try?) No, I would not see one of you any day against two of them, if I got my money from which you blame me either. (Cheers.) This day is an earnest of what we will do on another day, that we assuredly must come. (Cheers.) Remember, I was laughed at for looking for emancipation. I was told that I would never see a Catholic in parliament; and I was told, too, that they would keep the old corporations in spite of us. But have they done so? (Great cheers.) I will tell you a secret: I was Lord Mayor of Dublin last year. (Loud cheering.) May be you did not hear that before. (Cries of To be sure we did.) I will tell you more: I tell you that I will be yet addressing the Speaker in College-green. (Enthusiastic cheers.) I tell you, also, that I will get rid of the tithe rent-charge, and may be you would not like that. (Renewed cheers.) Yes, we will get rid of that, and of grand jury jobbing, and of all other unjust taxation. (Cheers.) When we have a honest Parliament in College-green, it will bring back the trade, commerce, manufactures, and prosperity of Ireland once more. (Cheers.)—Times, Nov. 14.

MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES BY STEAM.—NEW COMPANY.

A distinguishing feature of the day is the liberality with which the advantages to arise from inventions that half a century since would have been guarded with "miser care" by the discoverer for his own benefit, are offered to the public at large. It is manifestly a revival of the chivalric spirit of the Elizabethan age, when adventurers were yearly summoned by fresh leaders to new El Dorados, where they might pick up gold as readily as you may stones at the pebble-bench; or Portugal, where the alchemists at the same time would, if you only kept "the pot boiling," cheerfully make gold for your profit; and the Dutch settlers now are equally willing, if you have "de faith and de patience for the grand experiment," to transmute your "dirty notes" into "de pure gold and silver"—with a difference, however; that worthy conscientiously averred that he could not "tell how much," but his antipathies of the day—and they are numerous—will tell you your percentage on a venture to a fraction.

As pretty a thing of the kind as we have lately seen is a prospectus now before us, headed "Private and confidential," of "The British Company for the Manufacture of Watches;" to be incorporated by Royal charter. The name of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateaubault, is paraded as patron; and names are left for those of the trustees and directors—that is, absolutely for the former, and partially for the latter—a long blank being left under the heading "Directors," and following it half a dozen names, modestly inserted as a kind of fill. The object of the company that is to be the establishment of a manufactory for the fabric of watches by machinery. The machines are ready to be put into operation, so that by them "a most incredible number of watches may be made every day." Why then are they not set to work? The prospectus declares, "that the inventor of these machines has submitted them to the scrutinizing inspection of the most experienced makers of chronometers and watches in London, and that they are not an expressed a doubt," &c., as to the superiority of the work which will be produced by them. "Why, then, are they not set to work? Evidently because the inventor is a philanthropist. He has only to set to work with his machines to produce 'in the twinkling of an eye' a sufficient number of watches to supply the world, even should wearing two watches at a time again come into fashion, and of course, to realize 'most incredible' wealth. But his liberal mind scorns the monopoly. 'Gold and silver beck him to come on,' but his anxiety is to distribute, not to acquire. He will allow 10,000 people to partake of it, at 25s. each; if two thirds of the shareholders think fit, they may increase the number of Fortunates to 20,000; for the first regulation says: 'The capital to be 250,000l., in shares of 25s. each, with power to increase it to such further sum, not exceeding 500,000l., as may be agreed upon by two thirds of the shareholders.'"

All that the inventor requires is to have 2,400 shares, "for which no contribution shall be required," besides one-seventh of the profits, and to be manager of the company. He does not even fix his salary. A more single-purposed being cannot be imagined. He is "positive certain" that there will be a profit of at least 30 per cent. upon the capital employed in every year, and thinks that there is "a strong probability of a much larger profit." Generous man, to forego such advantages! He was not the man who would have killed the goose—no; it might have continued to lay its golden eggs for ever, had he been its master.

One of the most extraordinary of the assurances held forth in this prospectus is the assurance that if these machines are brought into full play, it will "create such a demand for watches in this country as will give immediate, extended, and permanent employment to every artisan in the trade now but partially employed and badly paid." How this is to be done, except by converting these artisans into machines, we cannot exactly see, nor is it explained. Possibly they will have to make the machines, and give up watchmaking.

Our readers will not be surprised to learn after this that Geneva and other foreign watches will go out of fashion, in fact, cannot be made in competition with the machine-made watches; and here we must not forget to mention, as another instance of unbecoming liberality connected with this matter, that one of the gentlemen who patronizes the undertaking is himself a Swiss, settled in England.

The machines to be employed in this undertaking are several, but the in particular the prospectus enlarges upon as most extraordinary invention. By it, "the holes are drilled, the tapping the screw-holes is done, the various parts in the plate are sunk, planing the depths, &c." We presume that this is a figurative allusion to the manner in which shareholders may be drilled, tapped, screwed, and sunk, and their depths planed, more especially as we are assured that by this machine may also be obtained an exact duplicate of any watch, of whatever size, and however complicated it may be, for the mode in which one shareholder may be made will be applicable to the making of many. Moreover, there is "another extremely curious machine" for the making and polishing of pivots—pivots for movements. But here the figure falls; seeing the living pivots for satisfactory movement in affairs of the kind are sadly wanting, that is, trustees and directors.—Times, Nov. 10.

A person understanding the Dutch and English Languages, offers his services as a Teacher with a Family in the Country.—The Conditions are very moderate.—Apply at this Office.

TO LET,

THE House in Lellie-street No. 11, replete with every convenience for a large family, belonging to Mr. N. J. LEX. Occupation may be had immediately.—Apply to A. J. LEVY, Long-street, No. 62.

STRAYED, or Stolen, from a flock, on the 8th instant, between the Places Matjes Kullen of Mr. SCARBOROUGH, and Mr. S. VAN DER SPY, Koeburg, Thirteen Bastard Merino Ewes and Wethers.—Any person being able to give any information respecting them to Mr. K. NETHLING, Klipfontein, or to me, will be handsomely rewarded. H. NETHLING, Sr. Nethlings Hof, February 11, 1843.

TO WAGONMAKERS.
JUST received a small lot of choice Timber, suitable for Wagons.
Feb. 20, 1843. DICKSON BURNIE & Co.

DEALS, BATTENS, & BOARDS.
RECEIVED ex "Jane," and for Sale at the Stores of the Underwood, Yellow Deals, Britains, and Boards.
ALSO FOR SALE,
Memel Timber,
White and yellow Pine Boards,
Mahogany in Logs and Planks,
Cedar in do. do.
Slates,
Sheet Lead,
Zinc,
White Lead,
Laths,
Nails,
Superior French Brandy in Hhds.
HOVLS & RUSSELL,
B-ion street, Feb. 20, 1843.

THE Underwood having let their House, No. 23, St. George's-street, will hold a Public Sale on THURSDAY MORNING next, of the Mahogany Glass Cases, together with sundry other articles, without the least Reserve, in order to clear the Premises.
A. STEEDMAN & Co.

PUBLIC SALE.
THIS MORNING (TUESDAY) the Underwood will hold a Public Sale of 2 cases colored Prints, 1 case black do., a few hales white and grey Baftas and Long Cloths, Shirting, Sheetings, Molokins, Fancy Trowersing, Ironmongery, Earthenware, &c. &c. &c.
BORRALES, THOMPSON & TILLANS.

FLOUR & HATS.
JUST landed and on sale, fine American Flour of excellent quality, and China Manilla Hats; also Butter, Sugar, Coffee, white and brown Rice, Starch, Thumb Blue; Cash, Southing, Gunpowder and Orange Pekoe Tea; fresh Currants, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Allspice, Negrohead and Leaf Tobacco; Manilla, Havannah and Chinsurah Cigars.
Negrohead Tobacco, Flour and Rice in Bond.
T. LAWTON, No. 11, Keizergracht, opposite the Grand Parade.

J. HARRISON, DYER AND SCOURER.
No. 69, WALE-STREET, NEAR BREE-STREET, CAPE TOWN.
BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received a most select assortment of Fancy Dye Drugs, which will enable him to dye the most permanent and beautiful Colours for the ensuing Season at moderate prices.
Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in the first Style and made equal to new at the

FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:
To cleaning a Great Coat, 6s.
To ditto a Body Coat, 3s.
To ditto a Jacket, 2s.
To ditto Trowsers and Waistcoats, 2s.
Table Covers, Window Curtains, Cleaned and Coloured, Ladies' Lace Veils and Grape Shawls Dyed and Medred; Blacks Dye for Mournings in 48 hours notice.
N.B. Branch Establishment also at No. 2, Stall street, top of Plain-street, Cape Town.

C. C. MOCKE'S PAARL POSTWAGON.
C. C. MOCKE not having found any Purchaser for his Horses, Wagons, &c., as advertised, will run, besides his Stellenbosch Post, "at particular request," a Postwagon from the Town to the Paarl, every Monday Morning at 6 o'clock, from his Dwelling House, Long-street, No. 20, and from thence back every Tuesday from the House of Mr. ALBERTUS J. DE TOIT, commencing from Monday the 6th March next. Price, for Seats, 8s.; for Goods below 100 lb., 4d. per lb.; from 100 to 300 lb., 2s. 6d.; and from 300 lb. and upwards, 2s. per 100 lbs.; for light packages, boxes, &c., which take up room, and have no weight, the prices will be reasonable in comparison; baskets with fruit and fish below the wagon, 1 Rds. per basket. Passengers may take 12 lb. free of expense, and their things will be taken in preference. Every attention and activity will be observed in forwarding the goods. And as he has conducted the Stellenbosch Post for upwards of 15 years, to the satisfaction of all, he also trusts to share in the public favor.
N.B. Board and Lodging, as also Stabling and Forage are to be had with him at reasonable prices. Agencies of every description are taken by him and transacted with the greatest speed, and Goods belonging to customers are stored gratis.

FOR SALE.
A FARM called "DWAAL FONTEIN," in extent 4705 Morgen, situated in the Fieldnoord of Upper Stee Cow River, in the Division of Colesberg, with the Stock thereon consisting of 1800 Sheep and Goats, 120 head of Cattle, and 34 Horses and Mares, the latter mostly all in foal by a Jackass.
H. KLINGBIEL.
Colesberg, January 30, 1843.

ABSCONDED.
ON the 14th instant, out of the service of the Underwood, from the Place of Dr. BICCARD at Tygerberg, a Hottentot Boy, named MARTINUS, having with him muleskin and striped trowsers, duffin and striped cotton jackets, and a bundle of bedding and skin blanket, is tall and stout made, and has pimples on his face; he has also taken with him a Hottentot Girl of 15 years old, also in my service, named PINTA, of a brown color, short and stout stature, and having with her two or three suits of clothes.
Any person or persons lodging them in any of the Goals, will be rewarded.
WILHELM STEENKAMP, Casparus son, Cape Town, 20th February 1843.

ABSCONDED from the Service of Mr. J. F. VAN REESEN, at Papenburg, Swart River, a Mozambique Apprentice of tall stature; name KATAMBO, had on a white duffe jacket, a blue striped shirt, leathers trowsers, and a red cap; about 17 or 18 years old. Those harbouring him will be prosecuted, while any one returning him will be rewarded.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.
DIRECTORS of the abovementioned Association in capacity as Testamentary Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. GABRIEL LOUW, A. son, hereby notify to those interested in his Estate, that the first and second Liquidation Accounts of the same will lay open from To-morrow, and during one month for their inspection at the Office of the Association aforesaid, and that, should no objections be offered against the same, Directors abovementioned will proceed in the same as if approved of by the parties interested.
J. DE WET, Sec. Cape Town, Church-square, No. 5, 9th February 1843.

MEETINGS.
BEFORE the Master of the Supreme Court, to be held in the Grand Jury Room, Cape Town, THIS DAY, the 21st FEBRUARY, 1843:—
INSOLVENT ESTATES.
F. J. Scheuble, 1st Meeting.
C. M. Korsten, 1st do.
F. J. Thuymsma, 1st do.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
I. £50 Wool Prize Cup.
II. £25 do. do. do.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the competition for the above Cups will take place on SATURDAY, the 18th of March next, in the Commercial Exchange, Cape Town, at 12 o'clock Noon.
The competitors are requested to send their Samples (which must contain in Flosses, at least 100 lbs. of Wool, Dutch weight), under a particular mark, to the Secretary of the Society, on the WEDNESDAY, previous to the day fixed for the competition; no Samples will be received after that day.
The Samples must be accompanied by a Sealed Letter, having on the outside the like mark affixed to the particular Sample of the competition, which Letter must also contain a statement, that the sample of Wool, transmitted for competition, is the property of the Competitor, and that the growth of only one year, and the same the Property of the competitor. This Letter will only be opened which may belong to the sample adjudged most worthy of the Prize.
Every successful competitor shall be obliged, within one month from the day of the award, to hand over to the Secretary of the Society a proper affidavit of the statement contained in his letter, on pain of forfeiting the Prize Cup awarded to him, in favor of the next successful competitor under the same restriction.—Notice whereof shall be given in the public papers.

The Cups will become the absolute property of the competitor after he shall have gained it for three successive years.
The Second Wool Prize Cup of £25, shall only be competed for by Woolgrowers of not more than 50 years standing, but any Woolgrower, young beginners also, may compete for the £50 Wool Prize Cup, but those who so compete for the £50 Wool Prize Cup, shall not be allowed to compete for the £25 Wool Prize Cup.
By Order of the Committee, F. VAN BREDA, Ass., Hon. Sec. Cape Town, Jan. 4, 1843.

NOTICE TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.
IT pleased the Almighty to take unto him on the 30th January last, after a lingering illness, my dear beloved wife MARIA JACOBINA VAN LAMMER, at the age of 44 years, 1 month and 10 days, 5 months and 9 days of which were spent in the most happy bonds of matrimony, leaving myself and 9 Children to deplore her loss.
Of this irreparable loss I hereby give notice to Relatives and Friends, embracing likewise this opportunity to convey my heartfelt thanks to those, who so kindly nursed the deceased during her illness.
JACOB AERM. VAN AARDE.
Paardenburg, Feb. 10, 1843.

DEPARTED this life on the 12th instant, my dearly beloved Husband ABRAHAM ANDRIAS LE ROUX, BA, at the age of 94 years, 10 months and 5 days, of which afflictful loss I hereby give notice to Relatives and Friends.
The Widow A. LE ROUX, BORN HAUTFELDRICH, Greenburg, Feb. 13, 1843.

MARRIAGES.
In St. George's Church, on Monday, the 13th Feb. by the Rev. GEORGE HOUER, M.A., Senior Colonial Chaplain.
Mr. James Rutter, to Miss Mary Ann Sophia Spengler.
At Rondebosch, 6th February, by the Rev. H. HUTTON, May Thomas Alexander, to Margaret Grey.

CHRISTENINGS.
In St. George's Church, on Monday, the 13th Feb., by the Rev. GEORGE HOUER, M.A., Senior Colonial Chaplain.
A daughter of Mr. George Spiers, baptized Emily Ann. A son of Mr. James Henry Watson; baptized Henry Edmund.
At Robbet Island, on the 27th December, 1842, by the Rev. J. FAY.
A daughter of Richard Wolfe, Esq., baptized Anna Maria Lorenz.
At Rondebosch, 12th Feb., by the Rev. J. FAY.
A son of George Williams, baptized Joseph.

DEPARTURES FROM ALGOA BAY.
Feb. 14. Colonial steamer *Phaenix*, E. Harrington, to Table Bay.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
LIST OF VESSELS EXPECTED IN TABLE BAY.
From Amsterdam, Dutch bark *Carlina*, J. Remers.
From Batavia, Colonial schooner *Fame*, J. Cauvin, for Table Bay, Dutch bark *Willem Ernst*, H. Wittebol, for Table Bay and Amsterdam.
From Bombay, ship *Brabant*, J. Barnett, for Table Bay and London.
From Calcutta, ships *Madagascar*, G. C. Weller, *Maidstone*, J. T. Nash, *Prince of Wales*, H. Devey, and *Seringapatam*, W. F. Hopkins, for Table Bay and London, ship *Queen of England*, J. Hooley, for Table Bay and Liverpool.
From China, ships *Edinburgh*, J. Paterson, *Lord Louther*, J. Dudson, and *Thomas Coult*, S. Webb, for Table Bay and London.
From the Crozets, schooner *Regent Packet*, G. Whitley.
From Kirkcaldy, bark *Catherine Jamieson*, D. Hutchison.
From Liverpool, ship *Caroline*, and *Reis Kfendi*, Pringle, for Table Bay, brig *Conservative*, H. Lind, for Table and Algoa Bays, schooner *Joseph Albino*, J. Hanzrah, for Table Bay and Port Adelaide.
From London, barks *Argentina*, W. Rodgers, *Elizabeth*, J. Law, and *Enchantress*, W. Askew, brigs *Bosphorus*, J. Troger, *John*, J. Reid, *John*, J. Reid, and *Thomas Houli*, G. Uppley, schooners *Apprentice*, D. Cadeneh, *Dream*, R. Eggar, and *Rob Roy*, A. Allen, all for Table Bay, ship *George*, G. Donaldson, for Table and Algoa Bays, ship *William Jardine*, C. G. Jones, bark *Ann Robertson*, J. Hamilton, for Table Bay and Madras, bark *George Cummins*, J. Allen, for Table Bay, Madras and China, bark *Earl of Harrowood*, W. Fox, and *Cornwall*, G. Maxted, for Table Bay and Singapore, ship *Earl Stanhope*, D. Fraser, bark *Jamie*, D. Dring, for Table Bay, and Swan River, bark *Samuel Boddington*, E. Noakes, for Table Bay and Bombay.
From Madras, ships *Duke of Argyll*, H. Bristow, and *John Linn*, J. Brodie, brigs *Mary Ann*, R. Jacques, and *Wellington*, W. C. Kenrick, all for Table Bay and London.
From Mauritius, schooner *Orchis*, J. G. Hare.
From Natal, schooner *Conch*, W. Bell.
From St. Helena, schooner *Valour*, J. Adams.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.
Feb. 18. *Harmony*, Colonial brig, 132 tons, J. Douglas, from Pernambuco Jan. 14, to this port. Cargo sugar. Passenger, Mrs. Douglas. Reports having spoken Jan. 31, lat. 34 10 S., long. 16 4 W., the brig *Dorcas*, of Newcastle, from Bordeaux to Mauritius on 6th days.
H. Ross & Co., Agents.

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H. Ross & Co., Agents.

Feb. 7, the American bark *Spartan*, Capt. Small, out 6 months, with 200 barrels oil. H.M. Steamer *Salamandra*, was at the Falkland Islands.
Thomson, Watson & Co., Agents.
19. *Phaenix*, Colonial sailing steamer, 241 tons, E. Harrington, from Algoa Bay Feb. 14, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs. Bernard, Boyes and Elliot; Mr. W. Boyes; Messrs. J. F. Bernard, Cathcart, Lacey, J. Macdonald, Fage, Smith and S. H. du Toit; 7 children; 3 in the fore cabin and 15 on deck. Steam Company, Agents.
19. *Pilot*, Colonial brig, 100 tons, H. McDonald, from Port Natal Feb. 6, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mrs. McDonald; Mr. J. F. Keith; and 5 soldiers invalids of H.M. 27th Regt. R. Fryer & Co., Agents.
19. *Yonnie*, British brig, 263 tons, W. Martin, from Newcastle Nov. 25, to this port. Cargo coal. Steam Company, Agents.

19. *Antelope*, Swedish bark, 348 tons, A. F. Ljunggren, from Gottenburg Oct. 25, to Mauritius and a market. Cargo timber. H. Ross & Co., Agents.
19. *Jane*, British bark, 328 tons, W. Coles, from London Nov. 1, and Ramsgate Nov. 16, to this port. Cargo sundries. Brings a large mail. Thomson, Watson & Co., Agents.
20. 4 P.M. S.W. Standing in a French bark.

DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY.
Feb. 18. British brig *Ann*, F. Parr, to Angra Pequena.
18. British ship *Blond*, T. Callan, to Calcutta.
18. British bark *John Reuwick*, W. Morgan, to Hobart Town.
18. Colonial schooner *Saldanha Bay Packet*, J. Durr, to Saldanha Bay.
19. Colonial bark *Courier*, J. Baigrie, to Sydney and Batavia.
19. British bark *Diana*, J. May, to London.

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY.
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents.
J. van der Merwe.—Algoa Bay.—R. Granger.
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Catherine, A. Brown.—Uncertain.—Ross & Co.
Delhi, H. Byron, Junr.—Calcutta.—Thomson & Co.
Harriet, W. Duttin, Junr.—St. Helena.—Ross & Co.
Jane, W. Coles.—Uncertain.—Thomson & Co.
Pamela, J. Candler.—Algoa Bay.—Borradales & Co. BRIGS.
Harmony, J. Douglas.—Uncertain.—Ross & Co.
Harriet, F. C. Kneff.—London.—Phillips & Co.
Mary Ann, A. Locke.—Whaling.—Thomson & Co.
Pilot, H. McDonald.—Uncertain.—Fryer & Co.
Seagull, J. Murray.—Mauritius.—Twentyman & Co.
Venelia, W. Martin.—Uncertain.—Thomson & Co.
William Bayley, N. Track.—St. Helena and London.—Phillips & Co.
William MacDougall, A. MacDougall.—London.—Twentyman & Co.

SCHOONERS.
Briton, R. Clarkson.—St. Helena.—Phillips & Co.
Muster Lass, G. Garwe.—St. Helena.—Thomson & Co.
Ghika, ————Uncertain.—J. Jeary.

STEAMERS.
Phaenix, E. Harrington.—Algoa Bay.—Steam Company.

SLOOPS.
Albatross, T. Ryan.—Uncertain.—Com. Wharf Com.
Ann & Mary, R. Philip.—Donkin's Bay.—Fryer & Co.
AMERICAN-SHIP.
Cato, B. Hallett.—Calcutta.—I. Chase.
SWEDISH-BARK.
Antelope, A. F. Ljunggren.—Mauritius and a market.—Ross & Co.

VESSELS IN SIMON'S BAY.
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents.
H.M. Frigate *Winchester*, Capt. C. Eden.—(Flag Ship).
H.M. Brig *Waterwitch*, Lieut. H. J. Matson.—
H.M. Mooring Vessel *Badger*.
BARK.
Scowfield, A. Stevens.—Uncertain.—Borradales & Co. BRIG.

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VESSELS IN ALGOA BAY.
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents.
BRIGS.
Amelia, J. Brown.—London.—W. & J. Smith & Co.
Broomeley, V. Knox.—London.—J. O. Smith.
Harrowley, G. Gale.—London.—J. O. Smith.
Mary Halkett, J. Gardner.—London.—J. Norton.
JIM CRAW, G. Geere.—London.—Mayrards & Co.
Louisa, J. McDonald.—Uncertain.—D. Phillips.
Hosbead, J. Winn.—London.—J. H. Clark.
Union, J. Allen.—Table Bay.—J. Ainsley.

AMERICAN-WHALING SHIP.
Messenger, P. Butler.—New Bedford.—W. Smith.

VESSELS IN THE KOWIE RIVER.
SCHOONER.
Sophia, W. Barry.—Uncertain.—Norden & Co.

MARKT PRYZEN.
Tot den 20 February, 1843

Alce per pond	Alce per pond	0	1 1/2
Amalolen, per 1,000	Almona, per 1,000	1	1 1/2
Appelen, per lb.	Apples, per lb.	0	8 s.
Afrikaans, per ditto	Afrikaans, ditto	0	