

The district-general was brought before the engine called 'the Virgin'. He begs to be excused; 'No,' said they, 'you have caused others to kiss her and now you must do it.' They interlocked their bayonets, so as to form large forks, and with these pushed him over the deadly circle. The beautiful image instantly prepared for the embrace, clasped him in its arms, and he was cast into innumerable pieces. Col. L. said that he witnessed the torture of four of them; his heart sickened at the awful scene, and he left the soldiers to wreak their vengeance on the last guilty inmate of that prison house of hell." No sooner were the tidings carried to Madrid that the prisons of the Inquisition were broken open than multitudes hastened to the place—fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers—and scenes that cannot be described took place. In the meantime the colonel, having ordered the most valuable articles of the Inquisition to be carried away, caused large quantities of gunpowder to be placed in the vaults of the buildings. All now retired—a train was prepared—a match was fired, and in a few minutes the buildings rose up towards the sky, and then fell down a mass of ruins. The Inquisition was no more. This was no later than the year 1809. Not long after the Inquisition was rebuilt. Even now there is nothing to prevent its being restored with all its horrors.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

NEW GOODS.

To Town and Country Dealers.

NOW landing ex *Empress*, a large and varied assortment of WINTER GOODS, viz.: Drab, brown, blue, and black MOLESKINS Do. do. do. CORDS Printed MOLESKINS Do. VELVETEENS Black and blue do. Fancy VOORCHITZEN, new styles Do. PRINTS Black and white PRINTS Brown and white PUNJUNS Do. d. SWANSKIN 3-4 and 4-4 DUCKS Wagon CANVAS and HESSIAN Corn and Wool BAGS Black and coloured COBURGS and ALPACAS Saxon and Welch FLANNEL 8-4 FLANNEL Men's and Boys' FELT HATS Maly and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS Brown and white BAFFAS Berlin WOOL, an assortment, all colours Women's Fancy STRAW and SILK BONNETS Do. and Children's Wool POLKAS A large assortment of Fancy Woolen ARTICLES.

ALSO,
A variety of FINE and FANCY GOODS.
L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.

NOW landing ex *Empress*,
L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.
24, Heerengracht.

Fresh Sweetmilk Cheese,

NOW landing ex *Empress*, a superior batch of London SOAP.
L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.
24, Heerengracht.

Soap.

NOW landing ex *Empress*, a superior batch of London SOAP.
L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.
24, Heerengracht.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.

RE landing ex *Empress*, an assortment of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY, amongst which are BEST VICES.

SMITH'S BELLOWS
GRASSHOPPER SPRINGS
CLOSE LINK CHAIN
Jewelled and Tinned Halter Rings and Buckles
Counters Weighting Machines
SAP and 3-legged IRON POTS
OVEN DOORS
MAIL AXLES
JOINTERS' CRAMPS
SPADES and PLOUGH SHARES, &c., &c., &c.
24, Heerengracht.

J. H. Beyers

HAS received per "EMPRESS," a splendid assortment of NEW GOODS for the Winter Season, consisting of:—

Rich Silk, Satin, and Velvet Bonnets, trimmed with black and white Lace, French Plush do.
Rich Glace Silk Mantles
Cloth do.
Children's Dresses
Rich Challice Coats, Shirts, and Silk Velvet Vests
Embroidered Cashmere Frocks
Merino and French do.
Poplin and Silk do.
Silk Velvet do.
Infants' Cashmere Cloaks
Silk and Braided Cashmere Hoods
French Merino
Twill
Coburg, coloured and black
Black Lustre
Welsh Flannels
Fine Saxony do.
Coatings, 8-4 do.
White Merino Shirts
Men's Grey Half-Hose
Lambwool do.
Fancy Wool Cravats
Fancy Wool Polkas
Men's Coloured Wool Gloves
Mohair Blandford Over Coats
Black Paletot do.
Superfine do.
Fancy Doeskin Sporting do.
Drab, brown, black, and blue Pilot Cloths
Blankets, all kinds
Doeskins, Substitutes, and Moleskins
Reversible Wat-sprout Cloaks
Shawls, of all descriptions
Ladies' Cloth and Cashmere Boots
Single and Double w/Men's Shoes
Wellington do.
Children's Shoes and Boots, &c., &c.

For Sale AT THE UNDERSIGNED'S,

CULTIVATORS
Howard's Single and Double-furrow Ploughs
American do.
No. 4 Spades.

J. H. BEYERS.

R. M. ROSS.

HAS received per *Meteor*, a large assortment of GOODS, consisting of:—

NAILS—Patent, Wrought, and Cut Nails, Zinc Slating Nails, Copper-Bat Nails and Pump Tacks, Coopers' Rivets, various sizes, Machine Tacks, Flemish Tacks, Brass, Stout Iron Pump Tacks.

LOCKS—Carpenters' Patent Rim Locks, Imitation do., Scotch Spring do., Superior Dead Locks, Tull, Cupboard, and Chest Locks, in Brass and Iron, Brass and Iron Padlocks, Secret Latches, with Duplicate Keys.

BOLTS—Large Bright Store Door Bolts, Round and Flat Bolts, Screw Bolts, Coach Washers.

VICARS—Vices superior quality, for Wagon Work, do., assorted sizes, Bench and Hand Vices.

LIFTING JACKS—Wagon Jacks, Improved Double-power Lifting Jacks, capable of raising from 1 to 2 tons.

PATENT MAIL AXLES—Grazzoppper Springs

STOVES—Register Grates, Elliptic Shams do., Ironing Stoves.

CAST IRON WHEELS, for Barrows and Trucks, Forge Bicks, Glue Pots.

HARNESS RINGS AND BUCKLES, assorted sizes

Cy Combis, Mane Combis, Horse Brushes.

TELESCOPES, of good quality, for pocket use, and large sizes.

CUTLERY—Table and Dessert Knives with Ivory, Buck, Horn, and Bone Handles, Pen and Pocket Knives.

PAINTERS' MATERIALS—Bolled and Raw Linseed Oil, Patent White Zinc Paint, in Jars and Kegs, White Lead, Ground and Dry Red Lead, Sugar of Lead, Dry and Ground Colours, in great variety, Whiting Chalk, Copal, Camphor and Japan Varnish.

84, Strand-street, (late B. J. FOOK)

WEIGHING MACHINES.

R. M. ROSS
HAS LANDED ex *Dominia*, a few WEIGHING MACHINES, accurately made, to weigh from 3 cwt. to one Ton. The largest sizes are worthy the attention of Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of Coals or Colonial Produce.

By the Court,
T. H. BOWLES,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Records in Civil Cases before the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Between WILLEM JOHANNES WIJM, Plaintiff, and PETER GERMARD NEETHLING, Defendant.

Colonel of the Cape of Good Hope, to wit:—

It is remembered that Peter Gerhard Neethling of Jonkershoek, in the Division of Stellenbosch, the Defendant in this suit has been summoned to answer Willem Johannes Wijm, of Jonkershoek, in the said division of Stellenbosch, the Plaintiff in this suit, in an action for the payment of the sum of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, as and for damages sustained by the Plaintiff, by reason of the said Defendant having on or about the second day of February last past, wrote, or caused to be written, and did deliver or cause to be delivered to one Jacques Jean Henri Smuts, in his capacity as the Editor of the certain newspaper published in Cape Town, called the *Zuid Afrikaan*, certain false, malicious and defamatory Letters purporting to be written by the said Plaintiff, in the Dutch language, and which is as follows, that is to say:—

Jonkershoek.

My Heer Edikteur,—Gelief de kleyen regel en U.E. geerde blad is my vryheid verzoek van U.E. so goed wil syn dekkyt adviesende wilt plase dat myn vrouw die door onstaand bedien van my verwyder is, is weer terug gekereet myn 2 Kinder, sou myk ik let bekend, in die doer enige schuld doer haer elder moeg gemaak zyn da Rekening na myn te sturen dat doer my sal voldeem worden, sy heid Wellenima Jacobs, var voor ik U.E. grootlyks al verligten, en dor dank sal voldeem worden, heb ik de eer te zyn, U.E. Vriend.

WILLEM WIJM.

Which Letter is in the English Language in substance as follows, that is to say:—

Jonkershoek.

Mr. Editor,—Please to insert these few lines in your honored paper, that my wife who on account of circumstances have lived apart from me has returned with her two children; I therefore make known that she has incurred any debts toward the accounts to me as I shall pay the same, her name is Wilhelmina Jacobs, for which I will be greatly obliged to you and thankfully will pay.

I have the honor to be your friend,
WILLEM WIJM.

And also in having on or about the ninth day of February last past wrote or caused to be written and delivered or caused to be del-vered to the said Editor a second false, malicious and defamatory Letter in the Dutch language, also purporting to be written by the said Plaintiff, and which is as follows, that is to say:—

Jonkershoek.

My Heer Edikteur,—Als een intekenskar van U.E. geerde blad is my vryheid verzoek van U.E. so goed wil syn dekkyt adviesende wilt plase dat myn vrouw die door onstaand bedien van my verwyder is, is weer terug gekereet myn 2 Kinder, sou myk ik let bekend, in die doer enige schuld doer haer elder moeg gemaak zyn da Rekening na myn te sturen dat doer my sal voldeem worden, ik sal U en alle dank voldeem, gelief U.E. reekeen my wille stuur, of soos alik in die stad sal ik kommen vold.

Waar voor U.E. myn sal verlig,
U.E. Vriend.

WILLEM WIJM.

Which letter is in the English language in substance as follows, that is to say:—

Jonkershoek.

Mr. Editor,—As a subscriber of your honored paper my kind request is, if you will be so good to insert this small advertisement. My wife who on account of circumstances has been separated from me has returned to me with her two children, her maiden name is Wilhelmina Jacobs, and if any person has any claim against her to send their claims supported by her signature to me, which will be paid by me, I shall pay you with thanks, please to send me the account or if I come to town I shall come and settle, by which you will oblige, your friend,
WILLEM WIJM.

And by reason of such aforesaid letters the said Jacques Jean Henri Smuts, as such Editor as aforesaid, not then suspecting that the said letters were falsifications and acting in compliance with the desire therein expressed, did in the *Zuid Afrikaan* Newspaper of Monday the thirteenth February, 1854, print and publish in the Dutch language an Advertisement which is as follows:—

Daar myne Huissrouwe Wilhelmina Wijm, geboren Jacobs, die doore omstandigheden van my is verwyder gewest, met myne twee kinderen is terug gekereet, sou worden diegenen by wie sy enige schulden moeg hebben, aangesigt by drs. opeenvoer d'vise met de nooddige bewys en overwyld aan my ter verfleening intesenderen,
WILLEM WIJM.

And the said Editor did also in the same number or copy of the said newspaper print and publish an English version of the said Advertisement which is as follows:—

As my Wife Wilhelmina Wijm, born Jacobs, who, on account of circumstances has lived apart from me, has returned to me with my two children, all persons with whom she may have contracted any debts are hereby called upon to send the same accompanied with the proper vouchers for adjustment to me forthwith.

WILLEM WIJM.

It is further remembered, That afterwards that is to say, on the twenty third day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty Four, at Cape Town, before the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, came the said Parties, their Counsel, Attorneys and Witnesses.

And therupon by consent of the said Parties, their Counsel and Attorneys, it is judged and decided by the Court, that judgment be entered for the Plaintiff in this cause, with One Shill. do. damages, and that the said Defendant be compelled to pay to him the said sum, together with Costs of Suit.

By the Court,
T. H. BOWLES,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Records in Civil Cases before the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Town, Tuesday,
the Twenty third Day of May, 1854

Between PETER GERMARD NEETHLING, Plaintiff,
and WILLEM JOHANNES WIJM, Defendant.

And also

Between HENDRIK LUDOLPH NEETHLING, Plaintiff, and WILLEM JOHANNES WIJM, Defendant.

It is ordered and adjusg'd by the Court, by and with the consent of the Parties, their Counsel and Attorneys, that Judgment be entered for the Defendant in both these Cases. The Costs of all parties to be ascertained,—and the Plaintiffs jointly to pay one-third of the amount of the aggregate of these Costs, and the Defendant two-thirds.

By the Court,

T. H. BOWLES,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

New Goods per "Empress."

THE Undersigned are landing ex *Empress*,
Baffins, Shirtings, and Sea Island Cottons
Flannel, Balzes, Cloths, and Drapery
Sheetings, Long Cloths, and Drapery
Worsted, Union and Cotton Damask
Harnets, Tilled, and Net Curtains Muslin
Plate, Fancy and Mourning Prints
Gala, Fancy, and Furniture Checks
Silk Hair Nets, Brades, Children's Woolen Boots
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bandannas, Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs
Flannel Shirts, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery
Bogged Almonds, Comfits, and assorted Confectionary
Rolled Linings and Lining Muslins
Hair Cord, Cambric and other Muslins, Flounced Petticoats
Plaid, Cashmere, and other Shawls, &c., &c.
On hand, ex "Castro,"
Prime Rio Coffee.
MCDONALD, BUSK, & Co.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF £10,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with 16,588.51 Dollars.
or.....£2,400.00 Sterling.

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von ROTHSCHILD and Sons, in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz.:—
14 of 40,000 dollars.....60 of 4,000 dollars.
22 " 36,000 ".....60 " 2,000 "
22 " 32,000 ".....120 " 1,500 "
60 " 8,000 ".....18 " 1,000 "

&c., &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.

The drawings take place in June and December every year
The Price of the Shares is as follows:—
One Share for £1 Sterling | Thirteen Shares for £10 St.
Six do. for £25 | Thirty do. £20 St.

Sixty-five Shares for £20 Sterling.
137 Shares for £40 Sterling.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prize will be paid in Cash at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Paris, London, New York, or any City in the world.

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZENBERG & SONS, Bankers/Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZENBERG & CO., 26, Lombard street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares in the following do. will be forwarded.

Paarl, May 22, 1854.

1000 extra fat Wethers.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at the place of Mr. De WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of fat Wethers, sent up by the trader J. D. DU PLESSIS.
J. J. MALAN.
Wellington, May 18, 1854.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPPT, Adm.

Paarl, May 22, 1854.

130 excellent fat slaughter, draught and young Oorn and Cows.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by Mr. J. C. BORNMAN, to sell on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at the place of Mr. De WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of Oxen and Cows.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPPT, Vendue Adams.

Vendue Office, Paarl, May 8, 1854.

Wellington, 8 May, 1854.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPPT, Vendue Adams.

Paarl, May 22, 1854.

1000 excellent fat large and heavy Wethers.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at the place of Mr. De WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of excellent fat Sheep, which will certainly be present.

D. S. BRINK, S. Son.

Wellington, 8 May, 1854.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPPT, Vendue Adams.

Paarl, May 22, 1854.

1000 extra fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st of June, the abovementioned Oxen and Cows will be publicly sold at the place of Mr. J. C. BORNMAN, to sell on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at the place of Mr. De WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of fat Wethers, sent up by the trader J. D. DU PLESSIS.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPPT, Vendue Adams.

P.S. At the above sale will also be sold 200 extra fat Wethers.

Paarl, May 22, 1854.

1050 extra fat Wethers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. A. J. ENSLIN, of Victoria, to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st JUNE next, at the place of Mr. J. MYBURGH, Enzaamheid, the above number of extra fat Wethers, which are to be present.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPPT, Vendue Adams.

Paarl, May 22, 1854.

1200 extra fat aged Wethers.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, May 29, 1854.

The declaration of war published in the *London Gazette* of the 28th March and reproduced in our last, is a most interesting document: it bears the stamp of the age in which we live, the age of moderation, when guns have indeed become "the last argument of Kings." It contains an apology for war, based on a lucid exposition of facts, by which the Czar is not only shown to be in the wrong, but stands moreover convicted of bad faith. These facts in a condensed form will fill a very remarkable page in the history of our times. A historian, with this authentic source of information before him, might preface his account of the present war somewhat in the following manner.

About this time the Emperor of Russia pretended to have some cause of complaint against the Sultan, concerning the settlement of certain conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood. The English Ambassador at Constantinople promoted an arrangement in which the Russian Government seemed to acquiesce. The Emperor however played a double game, and while his Plenipotentiary Prince MENSCHIKOFF was ostensibly engaged in a negotiation for a settlement of the question of the Holy Places, he had private instructions to press upon the Porte other demands of a very serious character—demands tending to substitute the Emperor of Russia's authority for that of the Sultan over a considerable portion of his subjects. These demands were at first enforced by vague threats, which were soon followed by a more explicit menace of invasion, if the Sultan, an independent Sovereign, did not within a week's time submit to the terms dictated by the Emperor. The great Powers of Europe could no longer be unconcerned spectators, and though all appeared equally reluctant to stir in a matter which threatened Europe with a general war, the English and French, waiving all minor considerations, determined to resist, if necessary, by force of arms, an unwarrantable aggression on the part of Russia. A combined fleet was accordingly ordered to proceed to the Dardanelles. NICHOLAS, having invaded the Danubian principalities, attempted to screen himself from the odium which always attaches to unprovoked hostilities, by pretending that the approach of the combined fleet had been the provocation to this aggression; but this subterfuge was wholly untenable, for the Imperial Note conveying to RED-SQUID PACHA the menace of invading the Turkish territory, was of a date prior to the Queen of England's despatch, ordering the English Admiral to proceed to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. After the actual occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, the Sultan, still unwilling to exercise his undoubted right of declaring war, addressed a protest to his allies. Herupon the Queen of England, in conjunction with the Sovereigns of France, Austria and Prussia, anxious to avert the evils of war, united in repeated attempts to obtain for the Emperor of Russia all that he could fairly claim, without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan. This laudable forbearance on the part of the great Powers remained without effect, and war had now become unavoidable.

The above is a true statement of the course of events up to the declaration of war. The facts which it embodies are not only borrowed from an authentic document, but are of such public notoriety, that all the MENSCHIKOFFS and NESSELRODS in the world would in vain endeavour to mystify them. How little will His Imperial Majesty appear to the eye of posterity, and how imposing Queen VICTORIA and her Ally! The present policy of Europe must be allowed to be admirable: it solves in the only possible manner, a great problem that has puzzled the world for ages—how to ensure permanent peace. It is that policy which has recourse to war only when it has become unavoidable, and uses it as a scourge to chastise the party that has been guilty of a disturbance of the public peace. We call this policy admirable because it is adapted to the imperfections of human nature, it is the best policy that is possible under the circumstances. It cannot be called new. There is no king now under the sun. It is the policy of MAXIMILLIAN I on a gigantic scale. His predecessors on the imperial throne had exhausted their ingenuity in forming schemes of universal peace among the quarrelsome members of the Germanic body: he saw at once that without coercion it was impossible, and by common consent that famous law was passed which established a general and perpetual peace, by prohibiting all hostilities between the states, and decreeing that whatever state should become the aggressor of any other, was to be treated as a common enemy. There is common sense in such an arrangement, and it will be long before peace congresses and philanthropic societies devise an expedient of equal efficiency. It is moreover as intelligible as the language of the nursery: it says to NICHOLAS and every other big bully that won't listen, "if you do mischief you shall smart for it."

His Excellency Sir George Cathcart and suite left the Colony on Friday last for England in the *Calcutta*.

His Honor Lieut. Governor Darling was sworn in on the same day as Administrator of the Government.

The R. M. St. Natal, arrived here with the Natal mail on Friday last. She had been detained by bad weather along the coast.

SRAAPP-REINET.—At the salvo in Camdebo, in the Estate of the late Mr. John Dipperaar, held by Mr. S. J. Meintjies, on the 17th instant, the landed property (a farm of about 4000 morgen), which, about nine or ten years ago, was purchased for Rds. 7500, or £512 10s., was sold for £4,118 5s. (Rds. 54 910); the purchasers were Messrs. D. van Niekirk and M. J. Pretorius, Junr. The stock realised prices as follows:— draught oxen, £2 17s. 6d.; cattle, sheep, ewes and lambs (all to count), 8s. 8d. each; slaughter sheep, 12s. 4d. each; goats, large and small, 9s. 4d. each.—*Graaff-Reinet Courant*, May 20.

UITENHAGE.—ELECTIONS.—From Uitenhage we learn that the Magistrate there is in a complete fix touching the election. Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Hartman were a "tie," according to the returns first received—each having polled 214. Afterwards the polling officers found in the voters for Mr. Hutchinson the name of an Englishman declared to have registered after date. This seemed to give the election in favor of Mr. Hartman. The committee of Mr. Hutchinson had among the voters for Mr. Hartman the name of one who had not registered at all. This again restores the tie or leaves the matter in favor of Mr. Hutchinson. We understand that the Attorney General is to be referred to in the matter.—*E. P. Herald*, May 23.

PORT ELIZABETH.—THE NATAL STEAMER.—On Thursday morning last the steamer "Natal" arrived in our harbour, on her way to the Cape. She experienced a most severe gale on her passage down by which her jib-boom and mainmast were carried away. She is spoken of as an excellent sea boat. We are sorry to hear it rumoured that when the "Cape of Good Hope," arrives on the coast, the "Natal" will be removed to trade between Mauritius and Point de Galle, and that the mail steamers will cast to play on the Cape and Indian line. These changes are said to be owing to the heavy losses sustained by the company, amounting to £100,000. No complaint is made of want of freight or passengers; indeed scarcely a steamer leaves Table Bay without disappointing many who are seeking a passage. The failure then arises not from a want of support in the colony, but from a want of economy in the management of the company. A private speculator would probably work the system with more efficiency.—*Port Elizabeth Mercury*, May 20.

MIDDLE KAFFRARIA.

Intelligence just received from Revd. J. S. Thomas of Clarkebury, confirms the news already reported by us, of a severe fight having taken place near that Mission Station, between the Amagelka (Kreli's people) and the Abatembu. The following extract from Mr. Thomas's letter, dated May 23rd, furnishes some particulars of this affair:

The collision between these tribes which I mentioned in my last letter as inevitable, has now taken place, and I am sorry to say with fearful consequences. The Tembusu have sustained a complete defeat, with from 8 to 20 killed, and the number of wounded not much less. The battle took place at the three drifts of the Umngwini, immediately in front of the Station, so that every occurrence was distinctly seen. If night had not closed and prevented the Galeka's from searching out those who had taken refuge among the reeds of the river, and in the gardens of the Station—one division of the Tembu force must have been entirely exterminated.

The Galeka's army amounted to at least 3,000 men, and included a large number of Gaikas, Hottentots, and Ilambele—while the Tembusu (consisting merely of those residing in this part of the country) did not amount to a fourth of the number. The Chief Unanguneni and his division were completely surrounded, and he only escaped by cutting his way through his enemies, with five of his followers, two of whom were killed, and the Chief was slightly wounded.

[Mr. Thomas then describes the difficulty he experienced in keeping the male residents of the station from joining in the fight in support of their countrymen the Tembusu,—it being deemed best in all tribal wars, that the Mission Stations should be entirely neutral, and be simply places of refuge for the wounded and hard pressed of whatever tribe.]

During the night about thirty of the wounded besides many others, took refuge on the station. The Galeka force having gone over into Roleta to sleep. On the following morning they advanced towards the station in one division, and as soon as they crossed the Umngwini, the Chief sent me a very friendly message, saying that I was not to be alarmed, as nothing belonging to the station should be touched, but that the cattle, horses, &c. were to remain in the kitchen until the army had passed. Soon afterwards they descended the mountain on each side of the station without inflicting anything in the slightest degree—indeed they acted in the most considerate manner throughout the whole affair—for during the battle numbers of the flying Tembusu ran into the station, being pursued by the Galeka's close up to the house, but no further, and upon arriving there, they immediately retired without even uttering an abusive word. The Galeka's went back without capturing any, as the Tembusu had driven all the stock away during the night. We are in daily expectation that they will return.

Intelligence has likewise received that the Tainboekies residing in the Queen's Town division are greatly excited by this news. They form the more considerable portion of the tribe, and the chief's house or family under Noncei is located there. It is not unlikely but they may send off a body of their warriors to assist their countrymen, and there may yet be more bloodshed among these tribes.—*G. T. Journal*, May 20.

QUEEN'S TOWN.—We hear that Mr. Thomas Rawson, living the Klaar Snuit River, has lost 57 head of cattle. They are supposed to be stolen by Kaffirs. The Police had been two days on the spur, and had traced them to the top of the Windhoek Berg. They were still on the spur when our informant passed.

Four head of cattle had also been stolen from Mr. Edwin Harley—with which the Kaffi's got clear off.—*Ibid.*

EAST LONDON.—The Natal steamer arrived East London early on Sunday morning. It rained in torrents the whole day. Capt. Walker, the Port Captain, with his usual zeal, made an attempt to communicate with the *Natal*, as she had passengers for East London, and also four passengers for Natal. The surf-boat was nearly swamped. There were four ladies in her at the time. They had to return to the wharf, without getting to the steamer. The steamer remained outside the bar the whole day, and the sea still remaining rough, she steamed off to Natal without communicating with the shore.

On Monday, the 15th, she returned from Natal. The weather being fine she had no difficulty in communicating with the shore, when, after landing and taking in several passengers, she started for Algoa Bay.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF THE REBEL WILLEM BRASS.—Information has reached us of the death suddenly, of one of the most notorious rebels—namely Willem Brass. It appears that he, together with Uithauser, and some more of the rebels, had crossed the Kei—attended a "Great Witch Doctor's Meeting" at the Gambi, on the 24th April, and that while there, attending a sick woman, he was fud dead near her hut. He had passed himself off as a Witch Doctor and had left her but for the purpose of going through some of the usual forms.—*Ibid.*

NATAL.—COAL.—In searching for gold, we hear that Mr. Fannin has come upon a seam of Coal, which bids fair to be a valuable discovery.

GOLD.—We are informed that Mr. Fannin on his farm, the "D'zel," not far from Matziburg, has certainly discovered patches of gold under conditions that justify a considerable amount of confidence as to its more extensive and abundant presence. Mr. Fannin is not a mere neophyte in mineralogical researches, but years ago was, we believe, engaged on or near the site of the Copper mines in Namaqualand, to one of which he gave his name, which it still bears. This circumstance gives greater confidence or at least credibility to that gentleman's statement.

KLIP RIVER MAGISTRACY.—With reference to the vacancy occasioned by Capt. Struben's election to the Presidency of the Orange River Free State, we presume, L. E. Mesham, Esq., Magistrate of the Transvaal, will in the order of seniority, and from his intimate acquaintance with the Dutch and Kafir character, be promoted to the office; and it is fortunate that so experienced and able an officer will succeed Captain Struben.—*Natal Mercury*, May 10.

COPPER AND LIMESTONE.—Dr. Sutherland, F.R.G.S., who has just returned from a second tour of observation, reports the undoubted discovery of copper near the Tugela in this district, and of limestone in various places, of most excellent quality, and in sufficient abundance for

extensive use. It is found however, not in strata or masses, but profusely scattered on or near the surface in nodules varying in bulk from the size of a pea to that of a man's head. It is his opinion that it might be collected for use so as to reduce by one half the present cost of the article. Dr. S. next proceeded along the valley of the Umgeni from its mouth to the sea near this Port upwards towards its source.—

LATEST FROM THE ZULU COUNTRY.—Since the paper was printed, we have received intelligence from the *Universitatis*, dated the 8th inst., (Monday) to the following effect:—"A report has just reached us that Umpanda is preparing to attack the Boers." The report was brought by Zulus just out of the Zulu country!! Our informant however adds, "I do not think it is at all probable that Umpanda would think of such a thing."—*Ibid.* May 11.

THE HORSE-SICKNESS.—Many horses continue to fall by the fatal ravages of this destructive disease. In Pietermaritzburg and the parts around, many fine horses have died, and her Majesty has lost of the trooper horses at Ladismith, sixteen out of about thirty. Dead carcasses are lying about the suburbs of the city, and the eagles in large numbers are constantly hovering above us. In the country divisions the farmers have sustained great loss, and it is thought by some that horses will be dear.

CAPTAIN STRUBEN AND THE SOVEREIGNTY.—Since it was known in Pietermaritzburg that Captain Struben would accept the presidency of the Sovereignty, memorials have been got up in various quarters on the subject, and the farmers are speculating upon the who is to be his successor. Several names have been mentioned, and the farmers are sufficiently patriotic to give a voice in the selection of a proper person to fill a position as important as the one likely soon to be vacant. It is rumored that the Governor will not stir in the matter, till he shall have consulted the Secretary of State on the subject, and until he shall have received a reply to queries put to his Grace, on the peculiarity of the vacancy to be filled.—*Natal Independent*, May 11.

OUR NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. RAWSON.

—We believe it is generally understood that the Hon. R. W. Rawson, Esq., Colonial Treasurer and Paymaster General, leaves by this steamer, to assume the functions of Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope. We cannot allow the hon. gentleman to leave our shores without expressing the deep love we feel for the loss of this Colony is about to sustain by his departure. We do not by any means give adequate expression to our sentiments when we assert that in him the Government loses one of its most zealous and indefatigable and distinguished members; for we cannot but look upon his departure, particularly at the present conjuncture, as any thing less than a public calamity; and this we fear will be verified at no distant period.

It would occupy too much of our space were we to enter upon a minute detail of the hon. Mr. Rawson's services in this island. In every great public question, involving the most vital interest of the Colony, which has been agitated during the last ten years, we find him to have taken a most active and distinguished, if not the foremost, part. The services rendered by him to the cause of Indian Immigration is the memorable discussion which arose between Sir Wm. Gomm and the Legislative Council shortly after his arrival in the colony, and from that time to the present, have now become matter of history, and are of themselves sufficient to procure for him the lasting gratitude and esteem of the colonists. As President of the Immigration Committee of Council, which occasionally entailed upon him an immense amount of labour, both physical and mental, the Government and the Public, and the Agricultural interest in particular, sustain by his departure a loss which will not easily be repaired. The energetic and indefatigable exertions employed by him to acquire a thorough knowledge of the most intricate question laid before the Council in connection with the labours of this Committee, were such as could not fail to be remembered and appreciated by those to whom the knowledge thus acquired was of the highest interest and value; and that we may well ask, who shall take up the mantle he is about to or has already laid down?

The hon. Mr. Rawson was also the "President" of the Finance Committee, his report in which capacity are not less remarkable for their conspicuity and terseness than for the intimacy with which they display of the most minute details of the service.

Nor can we forget the invaluable report drawn up by him on the Rupe question, which, neglected though it has been by the Imperial Government, contains a mass of statistical, commercial and general information, the compilation of which alone would have been almost an Herculean task to many other men, and which is undoubtedly of the greatest interest and value.

Not can we forget the awful report drawn up by him on the Huppe question, which, neglected though it has been by the Imperial Government, contains a mass of statistical, commercial and general information, the compilation of which alone would have been almost an Herculean task to many other men, and which is undoubtedly of the greatest interest and value.

This colony is also largely indebted to Mr. Rawson for his labours as president of the committee on steam communication and the census committee of the government savings' bank, of the committee on hospital accommodation, on light-houses, and of many other essential committees of council; scarcely indeed has a committee on any subject of importance been dominated since his tenure of office, of which he has not been, if not the reporter, at least an active member.

The hon. gentleman's labours in behalf of the establishment of a fanatic asylum in accordance with the advanced and enlightened views of the present day, are deserving of especial notice. So long ago as the year 1847 he was zealous and humanely engaged in reporting on this subject to the Imperial Government, and subsequently to the committee on hospital accommodation, of which he was a member, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the service which it now possesses of a thoroughly good and efficient lunatic asylum. He was brought into the confidence of the committee by the late Mr. Rawson, as he had been recommended to the notice of the Colonial Government by the talented physician now at the head of that institution displaying by the selection thus made no ordinary amount of tact, sagacity and powers of delicate discrimination. When the government shall have carried out the measures planned by the hon. Mr. Rawson—as recorded in the published reports of the committee—for the complete public usefulness of this institution, the public will then, though not till then, be able fully to appreciate the amount of industry and solicitude he has displayed in this important and beneficent direction.

It will not be denied that secret societies are dangerous to society. There is scarcely a state in continental Europe that has not been convulsed by them in our days to its centre, and there is needed no stronger demonstration than this fact affords of the profound scepticism of the Sovereigns in condemning them. Many civil governments have enacted severe laws against them, and in England, though Freemasonry is not counted among them, all secret societies are proscribed by the law of the land against the heaviest penalties. It ought not therefore to appear extraordinary that the Catholic Church should condemn as an institution containing the very same principle of secrecy which, in other cases, is condemned by the civil power. If it be said that the Freemasons of this land are pescable and respectable fulfil. In her opinion a man, pledging himself to secrecy under the awful imprecation that in case of non-fulfilment a hundred daggers may be plunged into his breast,—a pledge made at a time when the object of the punishment is not yet known—takes a rash oath, and an oath which is unjustifiable before God. Hence she considers that all oaths of secrecy, required as a condition of alliance, or any corporation or society, are essentially contrary to the commandment which says "thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, and that the various prohibitions of Her Sovereign Pontiffs are nothing more than an enforcement of the prohibition of the Divine law.

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It is borne in mind that these and many others have been carried on so ably, in addition to, and independent of, the responsible engagements of Colonial Presidents in confirming them. Many civil governments have enacted severe laws against them, and in England, though Freemasonry is not counted among them, all secret societies are proscribed by the law of the land against the heaviest penalties. It ought not therefore to appear extraordinary that the Catholic Church should condemn as an institution containing the very same principle of secrecy which, in other cases, is condemned by the civil power.

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DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Knapstad den 29 Mei 1854.

De oorlogs-verklaring gepubliceerd in de *London Gazette*, van 28 Maart, en in ons blad van heden overgenomen, is een zeer belangryk stuk: het draa't het kenmerk der eeuw waarin wij leven, de eeuw van gematigdheid, wannerie kanonnen indraa'dt het laaste argument van Koningen" zyn geworden. Het bevat een verschrooing voor oorlog, gegroot op eenne duidelyke ontvouwing van daadzaken, waardoor de Czar niet alleen getoond wordt in het ongelyk te zyn, maar mede overtuigd staat van kwaade trouw. Deze daadzaken, in eenen beknopten vorm, zullen een merkwärdig blad beslaan in de geschiedenis van onzen tyd. Een gescheidschryver, met die authentieke bron van narig voor zich, zou zyn verslag van den tegenwoordigen oorlog, nagenoeg op de volgende wyzen kunnen beginnen.

Omtrent dezen tyd wendde de Keizer van Rusland voor enige reden van klage tegen den Sultan te hebben, betreklykelyk de afsloring van sekere striede voortredingen van de Grieksche en Latynsche Kerken op een gedeelte der Heilige Plaatsen van Jerusalem en deszelfs nabijhiel. De Engelsche Ambassadeur te Konstantinopel bewerkte eenne schikking, waarin het Russische Gouvernement scheen te berusten. De Keizer speelde evenwel een dubbel rol, en zyng gezant, Vorst MENSCHIKOFF, die oogschrynyk brigt hield met eenne onderhandeling ter afloening van het vragestuk der Heilige Plaatsen, had hijs private instructies om hy de Porte andere voortredingen aantreden, van eenen zeer ernstigen aard—voortredingen strekende oan het gezag van den Keizer van Rusland in de plaatse te stellen van dat van den Sultan over een aanzielijck gedeelte syn onderdanen. Deze voortredingen werden eerst aangedrongen door losse bedreigingen, welke spoedig verwangen werden door eenne meer duidelyke bedreiging van invall, indien de Sultan, een onafhankelyk Vorst, zich niet binnen een week onderwierp aan de voorwaarden hem door den Keizer voorgeschreven.— De Groot Mogenden van Europa konden niet langer blonde aanschouwers zyn, en, ofschon allen even ongenoegd schenen een zaak aantevallen welke Europa met eenen algemeen oorlog bedreigde, kwamen de Engelschen en Franschen alle mindere overwegingen latende varen, tot het vast besluit, om des noods door geweld van wapenen, zich te verzetten tegen zulk eenne onverschrokke overschreding aan den kant van Rusland.— En ne vereenigde vlot kreeg gevuldig last zich naar de Dardanellen te begeven. NIKOLAAS, de Donausche Vorstendommen binne gerukt synde, trachteerde zich van den blauw wale altyd mit ongenade vryandelykheden vrygezel gaa't, te zuiveren, door voortewenden dat de nadering der vereenigde vloten tot die overschreding aantreding had gegeven; maar die uitvlucht was geheel onverdedigbaar, want de Keizerlyke nota aan REDSCHI PACHA, de bedreiging mededeelende om het Turksch grondgebied aantevallen, was vroeger gedateerd dan de depeche van den Koningin van Engeland, dijn Engelschen Admiraal gelastende zich naar de nabijheid der Dardanellen te begeven. Na de werkelijke bezetting van Moldavia en Wallachie, rigite de Sultan, nog ongenoeg zyn ontwyfbaar regt om oorlog te verklaren uitoefenen, een protest aan zyne bondgenooten. Vervolgens verenigde de Koningin van Engeland zich mit de Vorsten van Frankryk, Oostenryk en Pruisen, in berhaalde pogingen om voor den Keizer van Rusland al datgene te bekomen hetwelk hy billyk wye korde vorderen, zonder de waardigheid of onafhankelykheid van den Sultan te schenden.— Die pryswaardige verdraagzaamheid aan den kant d'r Groot Mogenden was vruchtelous, en oorlog is thans onvermydelyk geworden.

Bovenstaande is een nauwkeurige opgaaf van den loop der gebeurtenissen tot de oorlog-verklaring. De daadzaken daar vermeld zyn niet alleen uit een authentiek stuk geroepen, maar zyn zoal algemeen bekend, dat al de MENSCHIKOFFS en NESSERLRODS der wereld vruchtelous trachten zoudt te verduisteren. Hoe lutel zal zyne Keizerlyke Majestie in het oog van het nageschrynen en hoe uitbedekkend Koningin Victoria, en haer Bondgenoot.

Men moet erkennen dat de tegenwoordige staatkunde van Europa voorst. lyk is: zy ontleert op de eerst mogelyke wyz, het grootste vraagstuk dat de wereld ween lang verbysterd heeft—hoe voortdurende vrede te verrekenen? Het is die staatkundige wijske dat eerst te baat neemt wann'er d'zelve onvermydelyk is, geworren, en d'zelve gebruikt als een gresel om de party te tuchten die schuldig staan aan het versturen der openbare rust. Wy normen die staatkunde voor treffelyk, omdat d'zelde geschikt is voor den onvolmaakten der menschelyke natuer; zy is de beste staatkundige wijske onder de omstandigheden mogelyk is. Zy kan niet nieuw genoemd worden. Er is niets nieuws onder den zon. Zy is de staatkundige MAXIMILIAN I op een uitgebreider schaal. Zyne voorgangers op den Keizerlyken troon hadden hun vernuft uitgeput in het beramen van plannen van algemeene vrede onder de twaalf leuen van het Germanische Lichaam: ha' van een der befaamde vogelvry verklare rebellen met name Willem Brass. Het blijkt dat hy, benevius Uithaider, en eenige andere van de rebellen, de Kei was overgetrokken—om een heymecoon van een Grooten Tooverdoktor" aan de Gabiwi te wonen, op den 24 April, en hy, daer zynde, een zyng vrouw bezoekende, dood werd gevonden nabij hare hut. Hy had zich uitgegeven als een Toover-Docter—en had haar verlaten, om de gewone voren te gaan.—G. T. Journal, 20 Mei.

QUEENS TOWN.—Wy veruenen, dat de heer Thomas Randal, woonachtig in Queens Town afdeeling zeer opgewekt zyn door dit nieuws. Zy masken het meest annerlyk gegeven dat den staat uit, en het huis van den Opperroofder en familie onder Nonesie is aldaar gevestigd. Het is niet onwaarschrynyk, dat zy een ligghaam stryders zullen afzendt om hunne landgenooten te ondersteunen, en weligt dat er meer bloed vergoten worden onder deze stam.

OOST LONDON, 12 MEI.—De "Natal" stoomboot kwam te Oost London vroeg op Zondag morgen.—Het regende den ganzen dag zeer sterk. Kapitein Walker, de Haven Kapitein, maakte, met gewonen vrye, eenne poging om met de Natal te spreken, daar zyng passagiers voor Oost London had, en ook vier passagiers voor Natal. De brandingsboot zonk byna. Er waren vier daen alstoer in d'zelde. Zy moesten naar het hoofd terugkeren, sonder by de stoombaan te komen. Het stoomvaartuig bleef buiten de bar den gehelen dag, terwyl de zee steeds groer bleef, en stoomde naar Natal zonder met het strand te communiceren.

Op Maandag den 15, keerde zy van Natal terug. Daar het weder fraai was had zy geene moeite met het strand te communiceren, wanneer zy, na het landen en innemen van passagiers, naar Algoabaa vertrok.—Ibid.

OVERLYDEN VAN DEN REBEL WILLEM BRASS. Narig is aangekomen van den dood, op het onverwachts, van een der befaamde vogelvry verklare rebellen met name Willem Brass. Het blijkt dat hy, benevius Uithaider, en eenige andere van de rebellen, de Kei was overgetrokken—om een heymecoon van een Grooten Tooverdoktor" aan de Gabiwi te wonen, op den 24 April, en hy, daer zynde, een zyng vrouw bezoekende, dood werd gevonden nabij hare hut. Hy had zich uitgegeven als een Toover-Docter—en had haar verlaten, om de gewone voren te gaan.—G. T. Journal, 20 Mei.

PORT EELIZABETH.—DE NATAL STOOMBOUT.—Op 11. Donderdag morgen kwam de "Natal" in onze haven op hare reize naard de Kaap. Zy heeft zware stormen op de reis gehad; hebbedie haer kluivboom en groot stag verloren. Men zegt, dat zy een uitmuntende zeeboot is. Met leudezen vermenen wy, dat wanneer de "Cape of Good Hope" op de kust aankomt, de "Natal" verplast zal worden op den handel tuschen Mauritius en Point de Galle; en dat de Maalbooten zullen ophouden tuschen de Kaap en de Indische linie te varen.—Dese veranderingen, zegt men, syn verozaakt wegens de zware verliezen door de maatschappij geleden, beloopen op £100,000. Men klaagt niet over gebrek aan passagiers en vracht: inderdaer vertrekt nauwlyks een stoomboot van de Tafelbaai sonder velen te leut te stellen 'die paasage willen hebben. Den mislukking ontstaat dus niet uit gebrek aan ondersteuning in de kolonie, maar uit gebrek aan bezuizing in het beheer van de maatschappij. Een private speculator soude dit werk met meer voordeel volbrengen.

NATAL.—KOEN.—De heer Fannin vond, vermenen wy, terwyl hy naar goud zocht, een aar kolen, welke van grote waarde kan blyken te zyn.

MAURITIUS.—Tydens het vertrek van de laast van aankomen Maalboot, bestond er op het eiland groote opgewektheid door de onverwachte weigering van den Roomsche Katholyken Bischof aldaar, om aan een Vrymetzelaar

het avondmaal te bedienen, op grond, dat de geheime Genootschappen door den tegenwoordigen Paus zoowel als door verscheidene syn voorgangers veroordeeld zyn; met betrekking tot onverdraagzaamheid aannemende dat het in acht nemet der wetten, leerstellingen en constituties der Roomsche Katholyke Kerk alleen van hare leken gevorder wordt en dat Vrymetzelaars deseinde in acht neming van humne wetten vorderen voordat iemand in hunne Loges kan worden toegelaten, en indelyk, dat de geheime edict door de Vrymetzelaars aangelegd, niet geregvaardig wordt door de Goddelike we.

GRAAFF-REINET.—Op de venduti in Camdebo, in den houde van wien den heer John M. Dippensar, werd op den 17 deser, door den heer S. J. Meintjies, werd het vastgoed (een plaat van ongeveer 4000 morgen groot), hetwelk voor acht of tien jaren voor Rds. 7500 verkocht werd, tegen Rds. 54,910—toegelagen op den heer D. van Nickeren en M. J. Pretorius, Jun. Het vee haalde de volgende pryzen—schapen, ooijen en lammers mede geteld, tegen Rds. 54; slagt schapen, ooijen en hamels, tegen Rds. 8 2; vokken, groot en klein, Rds. 6 1; trekossen, Rds. 38 tot 65 ieder.

DE KIRMINGEN TE UITENHAGE.—Van Uitenhage, zegt de Eastern Province News—veruenen wy, dat de Magistrat aidaar in verlegenheid zit met de kiezingen. De heer Hutchinson en de heer Hartman, stonden gelyk volgens de opgaven eerst ontvangen—hebbende elk 214 stemmen. Naderhand vond de stempening ambtenaar onder de stemmers voor den heer Hutchinson, den naam van een Engelschman, verklard geregistreert te zyn *na datum*. Dit scheen de klezing te geven ten voordele van den heer Hartman. Het Committee van den heer Hutchinson ondersteunde de stemmers voor den heer Hartman, den naam van iemand die in het geheel niet geregistreert was.— Dit herstelt de gelykheid of laat de zaak ten voordele van den heer Hutchinson. Wy vermenen dat de zaak aan den Prokurator General zal worden gerefereerd.

MIDDEN KAFFERLAND.—Betering juist ontvangen van den Eerw. J. S. Thomas, van Clarkebury, bevestigen het nieuwreeds doers omtrent, van een scherp gevecht welkewel plaat gehad naby hiel. De Engelsche Ambassadeur te Konstantinopel bewerkte eenne schikking, waarin het Russische Gouvernement scheen te berusten. De Keizer speelde evenwel een dubbel rol, en zyng gezant, Vorst MENSCHIKOFF, die oogschrynyk brigt hield mit eenne onderhandeling ter afloening van het vragestuk der Heilige Plaatsen, had hijs private instructies om hy de Porte andere voortredingen aantreden, van eenen zeer ernstigen aard—voortredingen strekende oan het gezag van den Keizer van Rusland in de plaatse te stellen van dat van den Sultan over een aanzielijck gedeelte syn onderdanen. De Tembus hebben eerst ontvangen—hebbende elk 214 stemmen.

MAURITIUS.—DE EDELE HEER RAWSON. Wy gelooven, dat het algemeen bekend is, dat de edele heer R. W. Rawson, Koloniale Treasurer en Betaalmester General, met dit stoomvaartuig vertrekt, om den post van Koloniale Secretaris aan de Kaap da Goede Hoop te aanvarden. Wy kunnen den edelen heer niet laten vertrekken, sonder ons dispel voel te betuigen over het verlies, hetwelk deze kolonie door zyn vertrek staat te lyden. Wy betuigen in geen deel voldoende onze goedvleens, wanner wy beweren, dat het Gouvernement in hem een der verigste, onvermoediste en bekwaamste ambtenaren verliest, want wy kunnen syn vertrek niet anders beschouwen, vooral op het tegenwoordig tydsgewricht dan als een publiek ramp; en dit vreezen wij, dat eerst verlaagdewar word.

Het zoude te veel phas beslaan, wilden wy in byzon der edelen treden van den diensten op dit eiland verrigt door den edelen heer Rawson. Ik elk groot publiek vraagstuk, waarin de innigste belangen van de kolonie betrokken waren, hetwelk in de laatste tien jaren gaande is geweest, zien wij dat hy een eerst actio, zood niet het voorname deel heeft genomen. De diensten door hem bewezen in de zaak van Indische Immigratie, in den vermaarde discussie tuschen Sir William Gomm en den Tembus, Raad koraal na syn aankomst in de kolonie, en van dien tyd tot nu toe, is nu ene zaak van geschiedenis geworden, en zyn op zichselfe voldoende om voor hem da voortdurende dankbaarheid en achting der kolonisten te verzekeren. Als President van den Immigration Committee uit den Raad, hetgeen hem dikwyls verbaasd veel werk verschafte, zoo naer licheham als naer geest, tyden het Gouvernement en het publiek en het landbouwend belang in het byzonder, door zyn vertrek een verlies niet gekrommek, al hersteld word. De ingespannen en onvermoedige pogingen door hem aangeweerd te volbrengen, aldus voorbedachtelyk verborgen, betroffen tot de voorrechten van de Grieksche kerk te Jerusalem, maar de positie van eenige miljoenen Turkische onderdanen, in hunne betrekkingen tot hunnen Vorst den Sultan.

Diese vorderingen werden verworpen door het eindspel van de Verhene Porte.

Twee verzekeringen werden aan Hare Majestie gegeven:—eene, dat de zending van Prins Menschikoff slechts betrekking had op de heilige planten te Jerusalem, d'rieng Prins Menschikoff self by de Porte andere vorderingen aan van een veel meer ernstigen en belangrijke aard, welker geaardheid hy in het eerst, zoo wel mogelijk trachtte te verbergen voor H. M. Ambassadeur. En deze vorderingen, aldus voorbedachtelyk verborgen, betroffen tot de schikking van de Grieksche kerk te Jerusalem, maar de positie van eenige miljoenen Turkische onderdanen, in hunne betrekkingen tot hunnen Vorst den Sultan.

In beide opzichten werden H. Majestie's billyke verwachtingen door de heer gesteld.

Er werden verzekeringen gedaan, welke volgens het gevoelen van den Sultan strekten, om het gezag van den Keizer van Rusland in de plaatse te stellen van zyn eigenheid en achting der kolonisten te verzekeren.

Als President van den Immigration Committee uit den Raad, hetgeen hem dikwyls verbaasd veel werk verschafte, zoo naer licheham als naer geest, tyden het Gouvernement en het landbouwend belang in het byzonder, door de ingewikkeldte vraagstukken voor den Raad gebragt in verband met de werkzaamheden van den Commissie, waren dien aard, dat zy niet missen konden opgemerkt en op prys gesteld te worden door den heer Rawson. Zy was geheel verlaagd, en met medewerking van die Zynne Majestie den Keizer der Franschen, haer standpunkt zoudt nemen in de nabijheid van de Dardanellen.

Zoolang de onderhandeling een vriendschappelyk aanzien had, onthield Hare Majestie sich van enige demonstratie van magt. Maar toen, in byvoeging tot de zamenkomst van groote krygsmaagden op de grens van Turkye, de Ambassadeur van Rusland te kennen gaf, dat ernstige gevolgen zouden volgen op de weigering van den Sultan om zyn vertrekken te ongestoord te laten, was d'zelve voorbedachtelyk verborgen, ondanks dat de heer Rawson, die de aankondiging van den Keizer van Rusland te Jerusalem had gedaan, aldus voorbedachtelyk verlaagd, en met medewerking van die Zynne Majestie den Keizer der Franschen, haer standpunkt zoudt nemen in de nabijheid van de Dardanellen.

Hare Majestie heeft last gegeven om voor het Iluis te leggen copien van zoodanige papieren, behalve dat welke reeds aan het Parlement zyn mededegegeven, dat de heer Russell, en de heer Hume, en verscheiden heeren, die digt by hem zaten, menne huue hoeden niet af, en het geroep van "hoeden af" duide eenige oogenblikken zonder de gewenste uitwerking op die ledene te maken, dat echter huue hoeden afnamen, toen de spreker gelaste dat de Koninklyke boodschap zoude gelezen worden.

De Spreker verzocht Lord John Russell, in den gewonen vorm, om de boodschap te overhandigen, en de edele Lord stelde vervolgens het document in handen van den hoochedelen heer, die deelzelve aan den Huis onder de diepste stilte voorstelde: De Koninklyke Boedschap was als volgt:

"VICTORIA REGINA."

Hare Majestie ordeerde het gepast het Lager Huis te berichten, dat de onherhandeligen waarin Hare Majestie gevoelen, dat de zending van Prins Menschikoff slechts betrekking had op de heilige planten, en dat zyn vertrekken van de portieken van Jeruzalem en derzelver vryheid was.

Kon voor 5 ure was er een buitengevoel groot aantal leden van de Verhene Porte, om de annokeringen van de gesprek bezig waren, betreft de aankondiging van den Keizer van Rusland op dienzelfden dag mededegegeven.

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