



CHINA.

OPENING OF JAPAN TO ALL NATIONS.

The China mail reached at yesterday, bringing the impor- tant intelligence that, at the instance of the Russians, Japan has been opened to all nations. A march has thus been sto- led on the Yankens. The result, however, brought about is most important.

(China Mail, Feb. 25.)

MR. GEORGE BONHAM AND THE NEW AMERICAN CONSULS AT SHANGHAI.

It was mentioned by our last Mail that Sir George Bonham was about to visit Shanghai. He started hence in H. M. Steamer "Encounter," on the 19th February.

The "Mandarin," which arrived there on the 15th, brought the new American Consuls for Shanghai and Amoy.

We have important intelligence from Japan to the effect that Japan will shortly be opened to the commerce of all the world. The visit of Commodore Perry in July last has no doubt hastened the event which his return would probably have accomplished, but the actual achievement is due to the Russians, not to the Americans.

While Commodore Perry deemed it the wisest course, after delivering the letter of the President of the United States in due form at Uraga, to allow six months to elapse before requiring an answer, Admiral Potiatine without dictating the place where he should hold intercourse with the Japanese authorities, went as directed to Nagasaki, and has succeeded in negotiation apparently without any sacrifice of national dignity and with the sort of success which the world was more prepared to expect from the practical Republic than from the Russian autocracy.

According to the information we have received from an authentic source, some time after the Russian Admiral had instructed his presence at Nagasaki, two high officers arrived, and after entertaining him at a feast on shore, entered upon the objects of visit in a friendly and even cordial manner. In substance they stated very candidly that the Japanese government, seeing the earnest desire of Foreign nations to hold intercourse with them, and their own people being anxious to trade, it has been resolved to open the commerce of Japan to all nations. In this spirit, all the ports of Japan might at once be considered as open to foreign vessels, requiring to refit or take in supplies of wood and water, but to avoid disturbances the crew must not be allowed to land. This, however, is only conforming what foreigners have always fairly enjoyed without always fairly acknowledging. With regard to commercial intercourse, the Japanese officers stated, that after centuries of seclusion, some preparation was necessary, and a year must therefore elapse before any treaty or privileges to trade come into operation.

We have no doubt as to the accuracy of the information, and are further inclined to believe that a similar result might have been effected long ago by Great Britain if she had ever been fortunate enough to have entrusted her interests in this part of the globe to any who did not look steadily and exclusively to her own fortunes, and how to obtain honours without deserving them. Dr. Bowring may not be inas- surable in either, but he is less likely than any of his predecessors or any Admiral we have seen on the station, to overlook the opportunity of achieving a lasting reputation for himself.

Seven years ago an expedition on a large scale was projected under Sir John Davis, but was considered of so little importance that Sir Thomas Cochrane preferred removing the squadron to earn head money at Botocoe, and the scheme was never resumed. Subsequently a sloop of war was visited Japan but with- out any important purpose in view, or any one likely to accomplish it; our intercourse, in short, since 1808, the then Capt. Pellow, in the "Phaeton," excited a fierce hatred in the minds of the Japanese, having had a tendency to confirm rather than remove prejudices against our country. Now, however, that Japan is likely to be opened without our aid, whether or not England may be excluded from all arrangements, we trust those upon whom they devolve will enter into such stipulations as shall best secure the true enlarged interests of commerce with the least chance of creating misunderstanding with the Japanese; and to that end many of the unwise and selfishly abused provisions of the China treaties ought to be avoided.

THE BLACK SEA.—The following details concerning this Sea will be found extremely interesting at the present crisis:—

The navigation of the Black Sea is neither difficult nor dangerous; it is an entirely free from islands and rocks in its whole extent there is only one small island, called Oulan Adasi or Serpent's Island, which is supposed to be the ancient Luké, or Achillis Iusula, to which Thetis, according to the ancient legend, transported the body of Achil- lis. The geographical position of Oulan Adasi, which is also called Zmirvoï, is 45 deg. 15 min. N. lat., 30 deg. 10 min. E. long. There is a light-house upon it, and lying under 45 deg. 15 min. N. lat. at a considerable distance from the western shore. Rocks occur only near Cape Cerpen, about 60 miles east of the Bosphorus; nor are there any reefs. They are only found near the Strait of Constantinople; also near Sinop, and at the mouth of the Danieper; of which the first, called the sands of Dumaséde, extends three miles, gradually deepening. In all the other parts the Black Sea is rather deep, the bottom of it not having been found with lines of 120 and 140 fathoms, except towards the coast, where at a distance of two or three miles it is supposed to be 20 to 30 fathoms, and in many places, as off the mouth of the Danube, the soundings decrease so gradually and exactly, that the distance from the shore may be known by soundings within half a mile. It is remarkable, that exactly in this part of the Black Sea a bank is placed by Polybios, which, as he says, extends more than a thousand stadia in length, and on which vessels often run aground, and which he calls Ariana, in his "Periplus of the Euxine." It does not appear that we must, for this and other reasons, suppose that Polybios was misinformed, or else that the alluvial deposits of the Danube have in the course of ages converted it into dry land and connected it with the continent. There is no sensible tide in this sea. Storms are not uncommon, but they are never of long duration. The most extraordinary and trou- blesome, more especially about the mouth of the Danube, is the channel of Constantinople. In summer the prevailing winds blow from north east and north, but in the sea these winds, are more variable than in the channel itself, where they are almost constant during the whole summer, and ships some- times lie here wind-bound for three months. These northern gales, which are felt as far as the island of Tenedos in the Archipelago. In autumn, winter and spring the winds are often southerly and variable. Another disadvantage to navigation arises from some of the northern ports being frozen up from the end of December or the beginning of March. This is always the case with the ports between the Crimea and Odessa. The harbour of Odessa is not often frozen up, but the navigation is rendered unsafe during a considerable time by drift ice. Kafta is open and safe all the year, though the strait of Yenikale is completely frozen over, and the navigation of the Sea of Azof is impracticable during the whole winter. Sebastopol and the other ports of the Crimea are never frozen. By far the greatest quantity of water is received by the Black Sea at its north western corner, where the Danieper, Hog, Dniester, and Danube fall into it. Most of the countries through which these rivers run are covered for three or four months of the year with snow; and in spring time all the moisture which has descended on them during the winter, and has been preserved in a solid state, suddenly dissolves and descends in the channels of the rivers with great velocity and in an immense volume. It then produces a very rapid current along the western shores from the mouth of the Danieper to the channel of Constan- tinople; this current is always strong, and is strong, especially in summer, during the prevalence of the westerly and north- easterly winds. The accumulation of the waters towards the Strait of Constantinople is so great that the Bosphorus is not able to carry off all of it, and a portion is pressed against the coast of Anstolia, where it gives rise to another current running eastward, and so on, but however it is not certain whether it is a current or not. Renewal is inclined to think that a current runs from the whole of the Black Sea with a varying degree of velocity, and at no great distance from the shore. Harbours are numerous. The principal are Buzorz and Yarna, the mouths of the Danube; Akerman, on the strait of the Danieper; Odessa; Nicolaiev and Kherson, on the Hog and Danieper; the Bay of Kilburn; in the Crimea, Eupatoria or Koslov, Sebastopol, Balasava, and Kafta. On the eastern shore there are a few anchorages, but no good harbour except Batum, which is sheltered by the tongue of land formed by the deposits of the Chorok Su. On the coast of Anstolia are the harbours of Trebizond, Terbolli, Ke-mun, Samsun, Sinop, Itebolli, Erzikli, and Kerpen.—Sun.

OLD TOM.

NOW LANDING from the Euphrates, Booth's OLD TOM GIN, L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.

EARTHENWARE.

NOW LANDING from the Euphrates, an assortment of the above. L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.

PRESERVED POTATOES.

NOW LANDING from the Euphrates, a consignment of EDWARD'S PRESERVED POTATOES, L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.

TIN PLATES.

NOW LANDING ex Euphrates, 80 Boxes of the above, of various sizes, L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.

IRON MONGERY.

NOW landing ex Euphrates and Express, a large and varied assortment, amongst which are:— Camp Ovens, Bellied and Soap Pots, Joiners' Cramps, Counter Scales & Weights, Buckles and Rings, D. P. Shutter Hinges, London do, Cupboard and Tilt Locks, Brass Pole Rings, and Iron Wire Sieves, Hops and Staples, Copper Box Irons, Chibber Bits, Pewter, Butter, and Tea Pots, Dish Covers, Brass and Steel Saniflers, Japanned and Tinned Dog Chains, Mahogany & Rosewood Desks, Japanned Shutter Bars, Do. Dressing Cases, Do. Workboxes, Mail & Collings' pat. Axes, &c., &c. L. H. TWENTYMAN, & Co.

Fresh Sweetmilk Cheese,

NOW LANDING from the Euphrates, a fresh batch of SWEETMILK CHEESE, L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.

Received per "Louise & Caroline,"

DIRECT from New York, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, AMERICAN PLOUGHS TOBACCO, 8 and 10 sticks to the lb. LEAF TOBACCO AMERICAN CLOCKS PRIME PORK, HAMS, &c. PIPE and HOGSHEAD STAVES PITCH PINE and DECK PLANK SPRUCE BOARDS and LUMBER ROSIN, PITCH, TAR, and OAKUM PAIS, SHIP BUCKETS, OARS, &c. THOMSON, WATSON & Co. 13, Heeregracht, May 27, 1854.

J. B. ROBERTSON & CO.

ARE now landing from the Louise & Caroline, from New York, a large assortment of American Goods, consisting of the following, viz., PLOUGHS, of various sizes and numbers IMPROVED CULTIVATORS HAND CULTIVATORS HAY CUTTERS STORE TRUCKS AXES and HATCHETS NAILS, of sizes PAIS and TUBS WHEEL BARROWS WEIGHING MACHINES SPADES and SHOVELS GARDEN RAKES and HOES SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, &c. &c. &c. A constant supply of EXTRA SHARES and other IRON WORK for Ploughs, imported by J. B. R. & Co., always on hand, at moderate prices. J. B. ROBERTSON & Co. Stores, 60, Pilsen-street.

J. B. ROBERTSON & CO.

HAVE received ex Euphrates, and other late arrivals, an extensive assortment of GOODS, consisting of:— Register & Romford Stores Rag and Synth Stones Bronzed and black Fenders Lump Alum Collings' and Mail Patent Whiting Axes Single and Double barreled Harness Rings and Buckles Percussion Caps Lead Pipe, 1/2 to 2 inch Percussion Guns Sheet Lead Gun Wadding Metal Air Bricks Grasshopper Springs Br. ss Arm Rings Hand, Pat, Tennon and Cross Cut Saws Oval Boilers, 3 to 12 galls. Copper Drivers Tea Kitchens and Kettles of all sizes Iron-wove Wire Negro Pots & Camp Ovens Machine Wire, best quality Brass Pan Water Closets, complete Strike-fire Knives Bedsteads Turkey Stones and Slips Ladies' and Tailors' Scissors London Glass Oak Tool Chests Nails and Tacks, of every description Horticultural Tool Chests Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, in Rosewood and Mahogany Iron Horse Posts Screw Bolts, of sizes Iron Well Wheels Bedsteads Hand and Panny Planes Turkey Stones and Slips Braces and Bits Patent Tubular Cross Bars Edge Tools in great variety No 4 Cpe Spades Brushware do. do. No. 4 Posters do. Roan Skins, various colors Crown and Sheet Window Glass Patent White Zinc Paint Patent prepared Drivers Linned Oil, in 1 & 2 gall. Jars Copal Varnish Roll Brimstone

On Hand,

Memel Timber Roofing Slates Deals 9 x 3, 12 to 23 feet Ladies, Duchesses, and Battsens 7 x 2 1/2, 14 to 21 ft. Countresses Europe Hope Roofing Zinc

Registered Umbrella Tents, lined throughout.

Mussey's Reaping Machines, of the latest improved.

For Sale

AT THE UNDERSIGNED'S, CULTIVATORS Howard's Single and Double-farrow Ploughs American do. No. 4 Spades. J. H. BREYERS.

DURBAN OMMIBUS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 20th instant, the Durban Ommibus will run three times a week to Tlova and back, viz., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at the usual hours.

P. G. R. DE VILLIERS, Sec.

PATENT L. R. GOLOSSES.

LADIES, Gents' and Children's PATENT L. R. GOLOSSES, are SHOE GLOVES, direct from the Patentee with the latest improvements, highly recommended by the MEDICAL PROFESSION, INVALUABLE in wet weather on SHIPBOARD. Ladies', Gents' and Children's PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES in variety; also, Ekaomidas, Autopropela, and Cork Soles. Leather and Materials of every description. WILLIAM BOYES, Boot and Shoe Warehouses, No. 3 Grave-street.

To Breeders.

THE Undersigned offer for sale the THOROUGH BRED HORSE LOADSTONE.

LOADSTONE was got by Lord Westminister's celebrated TOBACCONIST, out of Ildgarda, own sister to that cele- rated mare Napoleon, by Bob Booty; granddam by the renowned Waxy Pope (sire of several of the first horses on the Turf); great granddam Lady Sarah by Champion; great great granddam Letrim Gib by Comet; great great great granddam by Danganon, out of Miss Boston by Grand Blank Cartouch, matchless Highflyer's great grand- dam!!! this combining the best blood with the swiftest and stoutest horses that have appeared on the Turf.

It will be observed that Bob Booty, the sire of Ildgarda, is also sire of Giaccolli, the dam of Birdcatcher, sire of the Baron (winner of the Great St. Leger in 1845), and Feugh-a-Ballagh (winner of the Great St. Leger in 1844), and sired many of the best horses of the day.

On 4 sides the Stock have shown themselves to ex- traordinary advantage for swiftness and game; and there cannot be a doubt but that Loadstone is most suitable for this Colony. LOADSTONE won all his two year old races, and was by good judges allowed to be the best in his year.—For particu- lars see the Racing Calendar.

LOADSTONE is dark brown with a star in the forehead, stands nearly 15 hands 3 inches high, shortlegged, great power, remarkably handsome, and good tempered; is a sure Foot-getter, and his Stock are so large and strong that several gentlemen and farmers requested the Proprietor to keep him in their neighbourhood in England, for a Stallion. ELECTRICITY, the only one of his Stock which has appeared in public, won Three Races out of Five in 1850.

JAMES SEARIGHT & Co. Cape Town, June, 1854.

Valuable Landed Property at Wellington.

THE Undersigned fully qualified thereto by Mrs. HELENA ALBERTA SMIT, as Testamentary Ex- cutrix of the Estate of the late DANIEL JOHANNES MALAN, will cause to be sold, on MONDAY, 3d JULY 1854,

On the Spot, certain Erf situated in the Village of Wellington, in Church street, marked No. 7. On the same are erected a splendid Dwelling House and other Out Buildings, suited for a respectable Family, and well adapted for a Hotel which has been kept in the same with success during the last years. Adjoining is also a small Hirehouse with a Store, also fronting Church street, in which a Bottle Store has been carried on with good success during the last years by Mr. CURLEW. This Property is generally known and needs no further description.

Said Property will be sold in three Lots with Liberal Competition Money and Bonus. G. L. STEYTLER, Gs. Paarl, June 8, 1854.

SALE OF ERVEN

At Somerset West.

THE Undersigned having frequently been desired to dis- pose of certain ERVEN at Somerset West, will cause to be sold by Public Auction

ON THURSDAY,

The 6th JULY next,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

17 ERVEN, situate in the most desirable part of that beautiful and thriving Village, and being part of his place "CLOETENBURG," in extent as the subjoined plan will show.

THE ERVEN are all supplied with water, and offer a favorable opportunity for those who wish to become Proprietors of Valuable Ground.

The Conditions of sale will be made very favorable so as to suit the convenience of Purchasers.

HENDRIK THEUNISSEN. Hottentots Holland, June 6, 1854.

Mr. J. WAGZ, Auctioneer.

Plan of the Erven.

17 16 15 14 13 12 ROAD

126 322 493 495 495 267 S. R. S. R. S. R. S. R. S. R.

ROAD ROAD

11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

From 1 to 9 in extent and 10 S Feet

133 245 264 S. Roads and 10 S Feet S. R. S. R.

HARD ROAD.

BOOKS, GLOBES, MAPS, &c.

Extensive Sale of Books, in diffe- rent Languages.

LATIN, Dutch, English, German, and French, and on various subjects.—Theology, Natural Philosophy, History, Romance, for Children and Schools, &c. &c., to be held, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1854,

At 5 P.M., at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. BLOEM & BARTMAN.

For further particulars, see Catalogue, which contains about 500 lots, consisting of the choicest and scarcest Works of great value to Students in Theology, Natural Philosophy History, and Science. The Latin Works being of early date and rarely to be met with, and still in very good condition are particularly recommended.

Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. BLOEM & BARTMAN.

SUGARS.

JUST received and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, Yellow and Brown Mauritius Sugars. J. LETTERSTEDT & Co. Prince Street.

COALS.

FOR SALE at the Coal Yard of the Undersigned, best Newcastle Coals. J. LETTERSTEDT & Co. Prince Street.

PUBLIC SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c. &c. &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from a Gentleman about to leave the colony, to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 Grave Street,

TO-MORROW,

The 15th JUNE, 1854,

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY

a variety of elegant Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany and other Chairs and Tables, Couches, Looking Glasses, Mirrors, Dining Tables, &c. &c., all of the very best description, as also Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, & other useful articles.

J. G. STEYTLER, G. son. Cape Town, 14th June, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Household Furniture, Cows, &c.

AT CLAREMONT.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOHN HENRY BEACH.

On Wednesday, 14th instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK

WILL be sold, at the Residence of the Insolvent, (Mr. STRYK'S Cottage, at Claremont), a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Crockery and Glassware, and Kitchen Utensils, Dairy Implements, and some Lumber. Also, 5 excellent Milch Cows, and a Calf.

R. LE SEUER, Sole Trustee. Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by public auction at the residence of Dr. SURVY, in this village, on WEDNESDAY the 14th instant, some splendid Furniture, comprising Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Couches, Secretaries, Lamps, and other goods too numerous to advertise, the property of the Rev. Mr. RUF HARD, who has left the colony.

At the same time and place will be sold in Commission, a select assortment of Merchandise.

J. WEGE, Auctioneer. Vendor Office, Stellenbosch, June 7, 1854.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for sale eight Mules, in splendid condition, and a second hand Wagon with Harness, Mattr, Chais and Tar Buckets. Apply at the Widow H. A. BYLVELD, No. 28, Bre- street, June 9, 1855. J. D. C. JANKOWITZ.

Grafted Fruit Trees.

THE usual quantity of grafted and acclimated Fruit Trees, annually advertised and sold by the undersigned, may now be had better than ever. It comprises the best descriptions already too well known, lists of which may be inspected on application to his agents in Cape Town, Messrs. J. P. VOLSTEDT and J. N. VOT, or to his agent at Stellenbosch, J. VAN DER BYL.

Situation Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived from Holland, and who understands Book keeping by double entry, would be glad to obtain a situation as Book keeper, in a Mercantile Establishment, in which capacity he has served more than seventeen years in one office, as will appear from his testimonials.

He has no objection to the country.—Apply at the office of this paper.

STRAYED,

FROM the undersigned's farm at Daljoanaph, on the 20th May last, a light brown Horse, with flat ears and white specks on the neck. Any one returning the same, or giving information to me or to Mr. A. P. HENYER, Paarl, will be rewarded.

J. L. DU PLESSIS.

FOURTH TROOP.

200 extra fat young Oxen,

Among which 100 trained draught Oxen, (colored teams.)

ON TUESDAY, the 13th June next, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. JAC. MYBURGH, Eensammet, the above number of extra fat Slaughter Oxen warranted to be in the above condition, having been purchased by the first undersigned himself beyond the Orange River.

H. A. MINNAAR, H. L. BOSMAN, Paarl, May 19, 1854.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

1800 extra fat heavy Wethers and Goats, and 140 slaughter Oxen and Cows.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. D. H. ROUX, to sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at Joostenberg, at the place of Mr. DE WAAI, the above very superior Wethers, Goats and slaugh- ter Oxen and Cows.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Adm. Paarl, June 1, 1854.

1050 extra fat Wethers.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. A. J. J. ENGLISH, of Victoria, to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th JUNE next, at Roosambied, the place of Mr. J. MYBURGH, the above number of extra fat Wethers, which are sure to be present.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Adms. Paarl, Mei 22, 1854.

1,000 excellent fat Wethers.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th June next, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the Place of Mr. DE WAAI, at Joostenberg, the above number of excellent fat Wethers. J. D. DE LA ROCHE HIEBNER.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Auctioneers.

130 extra fat Oxen and 30 do. Cows.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at the place of ABRAHAM VAN REESEN, Tygerberg, by the

AND. BINK, Da. June 7, 1854.

ROBERTSON'S STAGE COACH COMPANY.

THE Inhabitants of the New Village of Robertson, being desirous of continuing the Communication between Swellendam and Robertson, as far as Worcester, have resolved to start about the end of this month, a Vehicle for the Conveyance of Passengers &c., twice a week each way, from Robertson to Worcester, in immediate communication with that of Swellendam, and the Worcester Omnibus.

A Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at W. VAN ZYL, Esq., Robertson, on SATUR- DAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. for the purpose of electing Directors, and for general business. JOHN D' HUGO, Acting Secretary. Worcester, 5th June, 1854.

THE Undersigned hereby begs to acquaint the public, that in consequence of the abandonment of the Strer- dency by the English Government, the business formerly carried on by him under the style or firm of C. F. ROOS, & Co., will henceforth be carried on at Colesberg, and Duynsardstruik in the name of C. F. ROOS, and at Sun- shan Point in the name of J. ROOS; that the said firm is dissolved; that all debts due by the firm will be paid by C. F. ROOS, and that all debts due to the firm have been taken over by him.

C. F. ROOS, Colesberg, May 31, 1854.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies, that he is determined not to permit any outspending whatever on his ground, the farms Rietfontein and Valschfontein, on the Main Road from Colesberg to Hottentots Holland, to whatever person belonging, encroaching thereon, will be punished without distinction.

ANDRIES VAN DER WALT, T. Wolfontein, Colesberg, June 1, 1854.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY

June 7. Prince of Wales, Ketch, 50 tons, J. Davis, from Mombay June 3, to this port. Cargo annulled.

10. George Dean, schooner, 150 tons, P. Le Conteur, from Ichaboe May 22, to this port. Cargo annulled. Grandje & Co., Agents.

RAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY

June 8. Caroline Agnes, ship, J. Percuson, to Calcutta. 8 April, brig, Dodd, to Cochin.

Opgevat van Koloniale Opbrengst, de Stads Markt gepasseerd, van den 7 tot den 9 July 1854

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Includes items like Amandelen, Melles, Melk, Patates, etc.

Statement of Colonial Produce passed the Town Market from the 7 to the 9 June 1854.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Includes items like Almonds, Peas, Beans, etc.

MARKT PRYZEN

Van den 8 tot den 10 Juny 1854

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Includes items like Almonds, Apples, Potatoes, etc.

STRAYED,

FROM the undersigned's farm at Daljoanaph, on the 20th May last, a light brown Horse, with flat ears and white specks on the neck. Any one returning the same, or giving information to me or to Mr. A. P. HENYER, Paarl, will be rewarded.

J. L. DU PLESSIS.

FOURTH TROOP.

200 extra fat young Oxen,

Among which 100 trained draught Oxen, (colored teams.)

ON TUESDAY, the 13th June next, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. JAC. MYBURGH, Eensammet, the above number of extra fat Slaughter Oxen warranted to be in the above condition, having been purchased by the first undersigned himself beyond the Orange River.

H. A. MINNAAR, H. L. BOSMAN, Paarl, May 19, 1854.

D. A. DE VILLI

Cape Town, June 19, 1854.

History embodies the experience of past ages; but the records of the past are of such magnitude, that it requires not only deep reading, but also peculiar aptitude to make that experience our own.

The former of these requisites supposes more leisure than most people can command, the latter belongs only to a few gifted individuals. Observation is another source of knowledge more available to all.

It only imposes the duty of looking about us, or in other words, having our eyes open. It is true that observation limits us to the present, which is comparatively a narrow circle; but it will afford a sufficient range to the most speculative mind, when we speak of the present as embracing all contemporary events, that are daily brought under review by the press.

Thus, in politics for instance and in legislation, an endless variety of experiments are daily being made, that come within the scope of our observation, and they are all the more interesting from the circumstance that they are connected with the time in which we live.

This gives them practical utility. They do not belong to visionary systems long since exploded, nor for being intrinsically bad, but simply because mankind had grown out of them.

If there is any truth in these remarks, none but enthusiasts for antiquity will take offence, if we say that the laws of the Trans Vaal and Orange River States are more interesting to us than those of Sparta and Athens of old.

It does not follow that Mr. HOFFMAN is a greater lawyer than LYCURGUS or SOLON, nor do we intend to draw a parallel between them: that is a task which may devolve on future historians.

But we cannot help taking a lively interest in those occasional notices of legislative enactments for the good of the infant republic, that have from time to time met our eyes.

Some of these bear the stamp of sound sense, that goes at once to its object, untrammelled with endless considerations about the laws of other nations, the liberties of the subject, the authority of precedent and so forth.

In a primitive state of things this faculty of judging aright by intuition as it were, is far more valuable than the ponderous book-learning, which too often involves the simplest questions in the impenetrable mist of endless debate, until the disputants, to use a German phrase, cannot see the forest for the multitude of trees.

Our attention has latterly been attracted to a few laws recently enacted by the Volksraad of the Orange River Free State, under the heads of licences, quitrents and capitation tax. As a whole those laws appear to be very sensible. One in particular deserves to be noticed as an illustration of the above remarks. We shall quote it in full:—

Dealers in wine and spirits are forbidden to sell or barter such wines or spirits to any colored person, unless on the production by the latter of a special and written order from his chief, missionary or master, under a penalty of from twenty to seventy-five pounds sterling.

The obvious tendency of this law is to prevent the dangerous effects of intoxication, which it views not only in the light of a moral offence, but as one likely to lead to political disorders of a very serious character, and it therefore punishes the vendor of wine and spirits to the colored people as a political offender.

The itinerant dealer in ardent spirits or the licensed tavern-keeper may think it very hard, that he has no right to dispose of his own as he thinks fit, and if he is imbued with English notions he will probably call it an encroachment on the liberty of the subject; but it proves the good sense of the Volksraad to acknowledge the principle, that the same measure of liberty cannot with propriety be meted out to the subjects of every government under the sun.

They know the covetousness of the publican and the impudence of his colored customers; they do not wish to see the glimmering spark of reason quenched and a liquid fire poured into the veins of men, whose savage dispositions are at all times too prone to break out in acts of violence. The dealer in spirits, if unwilling to submit to the restraint imposed, is free to go in quest of more liberty elsewhere.

THE FRONTIER.—Nothing of importance has been received by the last Frontier Mail.

DASSEIN ISLAND.—Application having been made to rent Dassien Island, at Saltanba Bay, and certain claims to the proprietary occupation having also been brought forward, all parties making such claims, are required to lodge their claims, duly supported, with the Civil Commissioner of the Cape Division on or before Thursday, the 20th July next.

of which both dogs and tigers were suffocated. After waiting a considerable time, Mr. Wessel Pretorius ventured into a cavern, though having only one of his legs at disposal, holding a candle in one hand and an assegai in the other. He first brought all the dogs out, quite dead, and subsequently the tiger, also dead. On measuring him he was found six feet in length and three feet high, and was sold the day before yesterday in the market. Much praise is due to Mr. Pretorius for the courage evinced by him.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.—STANDING ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Graham's Town, 20th May, 1854. The Commander of the Forces desires that on the occasions of the Governor or Administrator of the Government, or Her Majesty's Representative, proceeding to open the Colonial Parliament at Cape Town, a Royal Salute shall be fired when he enters the Parliament House, in honour of the Sovereign whom he represents for the time being.

On all occasions of the Governor or Administrator of the Government proceeding to open or prorogue or dissolve the Colonial Parliament, a Guard of Honour, consisting of one company under a captain, and two subalterns of the battalion in garrison with the Regimental Colour, will be formed at the entrance of the House.

A similar Guard will also be furnished in like manner when the Governor or Administrator may periodically proceed to the House to pass Bills during the Session.

The subject of this Guard of Honour, which must never be dispensed with, is not for state, but in support of the Police if need be for the protection and security of the person of the Royal Representative from any insult from disorderly persons, which might at any time be apprehended.

By Command, EDWARD SMYTH, M-Jor. Acting Dep. Adj. Gen.

GENERAL ORDER. Head Quarters, Graham's Town, 3rd June, 1854. 1. Upon the arrival of the detachment of Royal Artillery under Captain Robinson, at Cape Town, Lt-Col J. Gieby, and the Staff of the Royal Artillery, will proceed to join the Head Quarters of the Army at Graham's Town.

2. The Revd G. Dacre, Military Chaplain, will proceed to King William's Town, to be stationed until further orders, and on his arrival the Revd. Alan Bell, will proceed and be stationed at the King's-Mountain, and will officiate there as well as the Kabousie, Dohne and Bailey's Grave Posts.

By Command, EDWARD SMYTH, M-Jor. Acting Dep. Adj. G.

Original Correspondence.

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICERS.

June 8, 1854. Sir,—It is rumored that it is the intention of the government to exercise the power of appointing the officers who are to be attached to both Houses of Parliament without reference to the members thereof. This course, if pursued, will, there is no doubt, be met with very great opposition in the ensuing session of Parliament. It is considered very unfair that the privileges which legally and properly belong to the members should be taken away from them.

The parties to be appointed to the respective offices in Parliament are naturally presumed to be entrusted with many confidential matters, and as such those who administer the Government can hardly be expected to be so imprudent as to make appointments without consulting the several members. The universal belief has been in all quarters that the Government who had hitherto acted with such good will in all matters connected with the Parliament, would not interfere with the present question; and it is to be hoped that the reports which are current and alluded to, may, for the sake of preserving the good feeling now existing and preventing unpleasant debates, prove to be without any foundation.

JUSTITIA.

ASSEMBLY.—THE BEAUFORT ELECTION.

Cape Town, 8th June, 1854. Sir,—From what the public has been able to ascertain from the public papers, I think some explanations are due to them, either from the Returning Officer, or some body else, qualified thereto, in that division. If that explanation be not given, before the Meeting of Parliament, I am satisfied that some Member in the House, will call for such explanations, being warranted for such a course by the Order in Council, relating to the mode of electing the members of the House of Assembly, and the mode of conducting the business of the House of Assembly for this Colony.

The said Ordinance, amongst others, enacts, that the Governor of this Colony shall and may by Proclamation enjoin, and direct some fit and proper persons, or persons, to make out, or cause to be made out, in and for each Field-cornetcy, in each electoral division, an alphabetical list of all persons entitled to vote, resident within such field-cornetcy &c.

Section 12th enacts that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor by his Proclamation "to fix and name some convenient place within each field-cornetcy, at which the persons or persons appointed to make out the list aforesaid for such field-cornetcy will attend upon such day or days as shall in any such Proclamation be in that behalf appointed, and at which place all persons shall be entitled to appear in order to claim to be the name of such list, &c."

Section 13th amongst others enacts, that as soon as these lists shall be completed "the persons or persons appointed to make out such lists, shall cause a copy thereof, legibly written, to be posted upon, or affixed to, some public place or places within such field-cornetcy, there to remain for general information during not less than seven days, &c."

Section 15th enacts, "that the Civil Commissioners of the several divisions of this Colony shall respectively, and with all convenient speed, prepare the several lists, as aforesaid, containing the names of all persons entitled, &c."

Section 20 enacts, "that upon the day appointed for commencing to take the poll for Members of the Legislative Council at any polling place, within any electoral division, the officer appointed to take the poll thereat, shall attend for the purpose of so doing at each polling place, having in his possession a copy of the general list of voters for such division, as is described in the 6th Section."

After such further enactments as to the mode of constituting the Council, the 48th Section proceeds to enact, with regard to the Assembly, "that upon the day which shall by Proclamation be appointed for proceeding to the election, in any electoral division, of Members of the House of Assembly for said division, the returning officer of such electoral division shall hold in the Court Room of the town or place, at which the officer of the Civil Commissioner of the same division shall be situated, a public court for the nomination of persons proposed as Members of Assembly for such division; and every such person shall be nominated, &c."

But "in case the number of persons so proposed exceeds the number of Members (2) to be elected, and any of the Candidates or any Voter, acting on behalf of any of the Candidates, shall, after the result of a show of hands of the Voters present, shall have been declared, demand a poll, the returning officer shall, before adjourning such court for the purpose of such poll, take sufficient security, &c.; provided, that no less than three clear days shall in every case, elapse between the nomination of the Candidates and the commencement of the poll, and that, when there shall be more polling places than one in any electoral division, the returning officer shall, before adjourning the court aforesaid, fix and announce the time of days, on which the poll will be taken, at the respective polling places; and such returning officer shall also forthwith cause a written notice under his hand to be posted upon or affixed to some conspicuous place at or near such Court Room, containing the names of the several polling places in such electoral division, and the days and hours, for taking the Poll, thereat respectively, &c."

Section 49 enacts that he shall for some sufficient reason find it expedient, to act otherwise, appoint for the taking of the poll for election of the Members of the House of Assembly, the same polling places within such division, which had been before appointed by proclamation, for the taking of the poll for the Members of the Legislative Council; and such returning officer in fixing a day or days for taking the poll at any polling place, within the electoral division shall have regard to the distance from the Court Room aforesaid of such polling place, and its other local peculiarities, and shall take care to allow time reasonably sufficient for the transmission of such polling places, and the publication thereof, for a period of not less than three clear days, of the names of the persons proposed in the manner as aforesaid, as candidates, &c."

Now, by Proclamation of the 16th of November 1853,

the Governor, in fixing the general polling places for Members of the Council in and for every electoral division, has fixed and named the polling places in the Division of Beaufort to be the following, viz:—

Table with 3 columns: Field, Polling Place, Day of Polling. Includes locations like Beaufort, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18.

In all 18 polling places.—The polling for the Members of the Assembly at Beaufort up to the 26th May last has been reported to have taken place at only 9 places,—being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 15 and 16,—leaving two places more as stated, to be held at, so that there remain still 7 places not polled at for which certainly some explanations are due to the public.

Some explanation is also justly due as to why the court held on the 19th April, for the nomination of Candidates, and when 4 candidates were properly nominated, succeeded in being more than one place, as by law required, that meeting was adjourned to the 15th May, without observing the directions given in the 48th section, and without acting in the spirit and according to the clear meaning, direction and intent of the other sections above quoted.

BRITISH KAFFRARIA. MEETING IN THE TRIBE OF KAMA.

A most interesting public meeting was held by this Chief and people on Tuesday last at the residence of the Rev. W. Sargant, the resident Wesleyan Missionary of this people. The meeting was purely religious and of a Missionary character, and the addresses were characterized for their religious bearing, without any admixture of politics. Some persons were present from the Colony; from the neighbouring Mission station under the care of the Rev. Mr. Kayser, one of the officers from the post of Middle Drift, and the Civil Superintendent of the Royal Reserve. The meeting was presided over by Kama himself, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Ayliff and Sargant, Mr. Kayser, Jan., and six natives, Fingoes and Kafirs. The collection amounted to £9 18.

To most of the Colonists of the frontier it is well known that the Kafir Chief Kama is one of the first fruits of the joint labours of the Rev. W. Shaw and his worthy coadjutor, the Rev. W. Shepeston, now of Kamasston, as long back as 1823.

From the time that this Chief professed Christianity, he has never evinced the smallest tendency towards a heathen practice of his tribe; and in addition, it may be remarked, that he has for more than twenty years proved himself by acts undeniable a faithful friend and ally of the Colony. For what reason I know not, but Kama became obnoxious to the displeasure of his brother Pato. This took place a few years after the war of Hintza of 1835, when, to prevent collision and danger, he moved with a part of his tribe to the Northern boundary on the banks of the Kraal and Orange Rivers, at the place called the Witbergers.

In this obnoxious manner given, as by being bound to the Witbergers, and his brothers professed fealty to the Colonial Government, and as a proof of their sincerity they offered to man the post then on the Gualana River, if the officer in charge and the few troops would but remain. To the above the Chiefs did service under Colonel, now Sir H. Smith.

The next war, that of 1840, was called by the natives "the war of the axe" because this dreadful war was precipitated by the late war of the axe, and it was a war which involved the brothers of Kama—Pato and Cougo—and their people in the guilt of having violated their professed alliance with the Colony; but Kama stood faithful alone, though the whole of the Kafir tribes were in arms against the Colony. And it must be remarked, that his was not empty professions. He took the field with his son and people, and continued faithfully to serve the white man, as well as for the part of the Cradock District that Kama's tribe were then located there; for being supported by one of the bravest bands of frontier defenders that ever drew trigger, they stood the brunt of the most violent and determined attacks for many months of the united forces of Sandilli, Krell, Hermanus, Mappasa, and the bands of the Rebel Hottentots.

This war fully tested his fidelity, for not only were all the tribes involved, influenced by the ravings of the Kafir Prophet Umhangani, but even several families of his people proved faithless to him and the English cause, thereby weakening his strength, and increasing that of the common enemy. But even in this trial he stood firm, though at the expense of losing several of his fighting men.

At the close of the last war, Kama received as a reward for his fidelity the beautiful country on the Keakamma, at the foot of the Amatola mountains. A post has been established at the Midle Drift to give him confidence, and close to the same the government have built him a small burnt brick cottage, and further, as one of the greatest boons the government have promised to lead out the water of the Keakamma for the purpose of forming a Kafir town or village. This, with the presence of the Minister of the Gospel and the Schoolmaster, would advance their civilization to a greater degree. The spot selected is capable of supporting the large population, and every one knows that nothing tends so much to civilize the native as that which fixes him to one locality. The military have erected there one of the nearest posts on the frontier. Kama's house stands in a prominent situation. The house built by the Rev. W. Sargant looks uncommonly well at a distance, and is indeed a commodious and substantial building. The son of Kama, who acts as schoolmaster to the tribe, is building a small cottage. Nearly the whole of these buildings have been erected within the year.

There are two circumstances which I cannot omit to mention, as proof of the civilization of Kama. It is a fact that his son had just returned from Graham's Town, having been sent for supplies—of bread and buttons or red clay, but of meal, sugar, coffee, and clothing, bringing with him two receipts for money deposited in the Eastern Province Bank—the one for £147, and the other for £18—Graham's Town journal, June 3.

Extract of letter received this morning:—Kaffraria, May 31. "There is serious preparations for war being made by the Tambookies, and every prospect of its being so general as to involve the whole of the two great branches of the Kafir tribes, viz: the Tambookies and the tribes of Kaffraria proper. If Faku should join the side of the former, as he has been invited to do, and which from his connection he is most likely to do, it will destroy more men in one day's pitched battle than we did in many months of our war."

THE MUSTER AT QUEEN'S TOWN.

The 24th of May, 1854, will long be held in remembrance by the inhabitants of the Queen's Town District. The morning was ushered in by clouds, and did not give promise of a favorable morn'g. No sooner, however, did the hours appointed for the gathering draw nigh, than every cloud disappeared, and on all sides troops of men were disclosed. The Grantes, with the number of men they are required to hold in readiness in case of war, were first drawn up on an undulating plain on the left bank of the Kommae River.

It is a singular circumstance, that it is a fact, that the natives of this frontier and Kaffraria call the war of 1835 "The war of Hintza."

and presented a front upwards of a mile in length. The Civil Commissioner and Field-Corsets then proceeded, from lists already prepared, to mark down those who attended—which showed a most admirable result, upwards of 1,000 men, mounted and equipped. The character of the rifles used was so described, when it is ascertained that this form of weapon alone cost their owners upwards of £5,000. Many a gun was there which had helped to reduce the number of the enemy, and several of Colt's revolvers, respecting which the Colonel says in his report, "that they have been found very useful against the Hottentots and Indians, and it is hoped they will be more extensively employed."

Before the proceedings terminated the whole force was formed into a square, and the Civil Commissioner, after making a few well timed and animated observations, demanded three cheers for the Queen. In this the spectators joined, and a cheer burst forth as long, loud, and patriotic, as ever rent the air in Southern Africa, or swelled the throats of a thousand determined men. This was followed by volleys of musketry, discharged, not with much precision perhaps, but accompanied by an enthusiasm which might well strike terror into the hearts of their enemies. Many were still suffering from their wounds, and amongst them was to be found some representative of almost every name conspicuous in the annals of border warfare. One fell in particular—that of seniority to defend, as far as in their power lies, this unhappy frontier. The greater portion then returned to the ranks, and the remainder were ordered to march to the best of everything and consciousness of strength impart.

The scene itself had its full share of historical interest, and was not wanting in native beauty. Scarcely a prominent hill but was named after some Kafir Chief, notorious through many wars; and Hangip—a very fine mountain with a very ugly name—at the distance of a few miles, reared its majestic form to a height greater by 1,500 feet than the loftiest mountain in the British Isles.

The Inns, crowded to excess, did not even pretend to accommodate a fifth part of the army of visitors. Shooting matches followed amongst those who remained, the prizes being as high as a buggy and pair, and a horse valued at £200. Nor were the swarthy sons of the soil behindhand in inventing modes of amusement. Hottentots and Fingoes kept up an incessant fire all night, and many of them were busy in the morning, with their muskets by their sides, under the shelter of walls and thorn fences, even in silence, "de gustibus non est disputandum."

Universal satisfaction was expressed at the policy pursued by General Cathcart, not only with regard to the settlement of this District of his creation, in which they are particularly interested, but with the whole of his proceedings since his arrival in the Colony. His departure was regarded with regret, for in him every one felt that he had lost a friend, too generous to allow that, because their farms are granted to them, they are the less to be supported by the military strength of the country, and too straight forward to deceive Her Majesty's Ministers as to the extent of the protection the settlers have a right to receive from the mother country, in justice, in fulfillment of her obligations, and by every dictate of a humane policy.

"A chief among ye taking notes, And faith'll he'll print them."

Advices have been received from the Delegates, Dr. Fraser and Rev. A. Murray. They arrived in London on the 23rd February, and lost no time in putting themselves in communication with the friends of the colonies there, and also with the House of Commons, who had fixed March 15th for their meeting. Their letter is dated 15th March to which period they were completely in the dark as to the proceedings of the Home Government. The Duke of Newcastle it is said had informed the deputation of London merchants that Her M. Government had gone too far in the matter to recede.

MAJOR BRUCE.

We give, with much pleasure, insertion to the following:—Waterberg, May 9th, 1854. I beg leave to forward you the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Major Bruce of the 74th Highlanders. During the late war the gallant Major, and the brave men under him, did excellent service in this part and by his zeal for the defence and protection of the farmers and their families, together with his kindness to them in their necessity, when surrounded by enemies and troubles, have endeared him to all for many years to come, his name will be as familiar as household words among them. Long may he live to serve his country and may it not forget to reward him as he merits!

J. SWEETMAN. Army and Navy Club, London, 14th March, 1854. Gentlemen, The very handsome silver Goblet which the farmers of the Waterberg have presented to me, reached me shortly after the departure of the last mail for the Cape. I do not know how to express my thanks for this mark of your esteem and recollection, but I wish you to believe that I will not easily forget the ready and hearty co-operation you so assiduously afforded me in the late war, and that all of you, by the many excellent services which we have witnessed together, constantly recur to my memory.

I trust you will always bear in mind, in the event, if possible as it seems, of your again having recourse to arms for your protection, that "unity is strength."

Accept my earnest wishes for your prosperity, and that you may steadily advance in the increase of the comforts and social advantages that peace can bless you with, in the present hope of

Your most obedient Servant, (Signed) BRUCE, Major, 74th Highlanders. To the Gentlemen of the Committee &c., Waterberg.

NEUTRALS AND COMMERCE IN WAR.

Lord John Russell has announced that Ministers have under consideration "the whole question relating to neutrals in war time," and will probably be prepared to state their decision and the principles on which they intend to act, before any declaration of war. It is to be believed that a Cabinet like the present cannot take such a subject into consideration without advancing the rationale of its treatment of neutrals in war time, and without introducing great practical improvements into the law on the subject.

The law, not in a strict sense, because properly speaking it can scarcely be said that the rights of neutrals have been reduced to a fixed law. We have often than once had occasion to remark that the whole subject of international law rests on very uncertain grounds, and is liable to great modifications. It is obvious that any code of rules formed by the practice of separate nations, which the commentators of writers belonging to those separate nations cannot have the effect of laws given automatically by a dictator, or agreed upon by legislative assembly, and enforced by an executive with a jurisdiction. In the instance of international law, there wants, in the first place, the general consent; in the second place, the concentrated interpretation; and in the third place, the comprehensive jurisdiction. As all nations have contributed to the common stock, so each arrogates to itself the right of separate interpretation, and no one can enforce the decrees, so each enforces what it can. The judgments on the subject of international law are enforced only where the whole incidence of the case lies within a particular jurisdiction. The balance is made up by the power of one state to coerce another, with something like an appeal to the common sense and good feeling of the civilized world.

It follows that both the rationale and the practice of international law must be liable to alteration with the development of intelligence in legisla devoted to the subject, and still more with that development of civilization in the State generally which facilitates the improved practice and interpretation. Formerly it was regarded as a very praiseworthy and patriotic act to assist the armed forces of a country by vessels going under letters of marque; and even the subjects of neutrals were thought to display a patriotic and courageous effect of laws given automatically by a dictator, or agreed upon by legislative assembly, and enforced by an executive with a jurisdiction.

In the instance of international law, there wants, in the first place, the general consent; in the second place, the concentrated interpretation; and in the third place, the comprehensive jurisdiction. As all nations have contributed to the common stock, so each arrogates to itself the right of separate interpretation, and no one can enforce the decrees, so each enforces what it can. The judgments on the subject of international law are enforced only where the whole incidence of the case lies within a particular jurisdiction. The balance is made up by the power of one state to coerce another, with something like an appeal to the common sense and good feeling of the civilized world.

It follows that both the rationale and the practice of international law must be liable to alteration with the development of intelligence in legisla devoted to the subject, and still more with that development of civilization in the State generally which facilitates the improved practice and interpretation. Formerly it was regarded as a very praiseworthy and patriotic act to assist the armed forces of a country by vessels going under letters of marque; and even the subjects of neutrals were thought to display a patriotic and courageous effect of laws given automatically by a dictator, or agreed upon by legislative assembly, and enforced by an executive with a jurisdiction.

In the instance of international law, there wants, in the first place, the general consent; in the second place, the concentrated interpretation; and in the third place, the comprehensive jurisdiction. As all nations have contributed to the common stock, so each arrogates to itself the right of separate interpretation, and no one can enforce the decrees, so each enforces what it can. The judgments on the subject of international law are enforced only where the whole incidence of the case lies within a particular jurisdiction. The balance is made up by the power of one state to coerce another, with something like an appeal to the common sense and good feeling of the civilized world.

It follows that both the rationale and the practice of international law must be liable to alteration with the development of intelligence in legisla devoted to the subject, and still more with that development of civilization in the State generally which facilitates the improved practice and interpretation. Formerly it was regarded as a very praiseworthy and patriotic act to assist the armed forces of a country by vessels going under letters of marque; and even the subjects of neutrals were thought to display a patriotic and courageous effect of laws given automatically by a dictator, or agreed upon by legislative assembly, and enforced by an executive with a jurisdiction.

In the instance of international law, there wants, in the first place, the general consent; in the second place, the concentrated interpretation; and in the third place, the comprehensive jurisdiction. As all nations have contributed to the common stock, so each arrogates to itself the right of separate interpretation, and no one can enforce the decrees, so each enforces what it can. The judgments on the subject of international law are enforced only where the whole incidence of the case lies within a particular jurisdiction. The balance is made up by the power of one state to coerce another, with something like an appeal to the common sense and good feeling of the civilized world.

It follows that both the rationale and the practice of international law must be liable to alteration with the development of intelligence in legisla devoted to the subject, and still more with that development of civilization in the State generally which facilitates the improved practice and interpretation. Formerly it was regarded as a very praiseworthy and patriotic act to assist the armed forces of a country by vessels going under letters of marque; and even the subjects of neutrals were thought to display a patriotic and courageous effect of laws given automatically by a dictator, or agreed upon by legislative assembly, and enforced by an executive with a jurisdiction.

with one exception, will adopt the principle of the United States convention as their rule of conduct on the strength of its own good sense and honest feeling.

Nothing, however, illustrates both the uncertain basis of international law, and the progress of the improvement, more distinctly than the right of neutrals to supply the goods on board ships. According to the doctrine of the English courts, it is a recognized principle that neutral ships do not afford protection to an enemy's property; it may be seized if found on board a neutral vessel beyond the limits of the jurisdiction. The English courts have sustained this doctrine in their decrees; but the opposite doctrine has also been sustained, and a new rule has in many cases been introduced by convention, stipulating that "no ships make free goods." In another respect English authority has been controverted. That great judge Lord Stowell, while overruling "many unwarrantable rules laid down by public authority" in 1803, respecting articles contraband of war, enumerated amongst articles which had been considered contraband, opium, and oil, butter, salt, fish, rice, and other provisions; speaking of such cases as instances in which the rule had been unduly stretched. Yet he drew a distinction, declaring that such articles are not contraband, but may become so under circumstances arising out of the peculiar condition of the war; and he pointed to two circumstances which have usually obtained indulgence for the articles in question, as "where they are the growth of the country that exports them," and "where the articles are introduced by means of an unexplored state." Thus said Lord Stowell, "the latter is treated with more indulgence than the former; a hemp is more favourably considered than cordage; and what is not so obvious a commodity as any of the final preparations of it for human use,—which, being interpreted, means that what is "not so obvious" as bread, basting pudding, or Norfolk dumplings. The rationale of these distinctions is easily seen; that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

While it is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger consideration also calls for new "indulgence."

It is justifiable and desirable, even in the interest of humanity, to bring coercion to a final point as decisively and speedily as possible, it is not desirable to do a great mischief that a small amount of coercion may be put on the latter, and a larger on the former. Already we have introduced an additional restriction, comprehending no doubt in the spirit of Lord Stowell's remarks, to prevent the export of marine engines; but it is evident that a larger

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kampstad den 19 Juny 1854.

De geschiedenis omvat de onderrinding van verloopene eeuwen; maar de rollen van het verleden...

anderen heeft dood, is eindelijk op de volgende wijze om het leven gebragt. Enige personen gingen op het spoor gaande naar een spelonk ter diepte van ongeveer 20 voeten.

DE OPMERKING VAN HET PARLEMENT.

Eene militaire dag orde, uitgevaardigd door den Oppervehebber der troepen, bepaalt dat een koninklijk saluut zal worden gegeven...

Origineele Correspondentie.

PARLEMENTAIRE AMBTENAREN.

Mynheer!—Men zegt dat het Gouvernement voornemens is gebruik te maken van dezelfde maat om de ambtenaren aan te stellen die aan beide huizen van het Parlement toegevoegd zullen worden...

TWEEDE WARSCHUWING.

“Olipodrigo” en de “Monitor,” van 20 Mei 1854. Mynheer!—Het schijnt dat Olipodrigo's kastyding in uw blad van 6 April niet gevoelig genoeg gebragt is...

Onze aandacht is onlangs gevestigd op enige wryten door den Volksraad van den Oranjerijvryen Staat vastgesteld, onder het hoofd van Li. cencie, Reconitentie-penningen en Hoofdgeld.

De kluisblyke strekking van die wet is om de nadeelgevolgen van dronkenschap voor te komen, welk het niet alleen in het licht beschouwt van eene zedelyke overtreding...

Reeds vele maanden geleden waren zyne Edelheid de Luit. Gouverneur Darling, de edele William Porter en de edele en zoo regtvaardige Hope aan aanbodende, gezochte en overdiende later en verguizing blootgesteld...

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

OLIPODRIGO.

BYENKOMST ONDER DEN STAM VAN KAMA.

“(Uit de Grahams Town Journal, 3 Juny.) Eene zeer belangryke byeenkomst werd door dit opperhoofd en het volk gehouden op 11 Dinsdag, aan het verbygaan van den Erw. W. Sargeant...

TERREURS VOER WEG.—De Civile Commissaris van de Kaapse Afdeling zal tenders ontvangen tot Maandag den 19 dez., ten 10 ure, voor de reparatie van den weg gaande van Duikevallei naar Visserhoek...

Aan de maats der koloniën op de grens is het wel bekend, dat het Kaffer-opperhoofd Kama, een der eerste vryheden is van de verenigde werksaamheden van den Erw. W. Shaw, en syn wandelende molshoofder van den Erw. W. Shepperson, nu van Kammassos, zoo vroeg als 1823.

De volgende oorlog, die van 1846, werd door de inlander genoomd, “de oorlog van den Iyi,” omdat die verschrikelyke oorlog werd verhaast door het gebeurde. Deze byl was gestolen uit een winkel in Fort Beaufort.

MAJoor BRUCE.

Wy plaatsen met genoegen het volgende:— Winterberg, 9 Mei 1854.

Ik neem de vryheid aan u te toezenden ingelooten copy van een brief van St. Majoor Bruce van het 74ste Schotten. Gedurende den laatsten oorlog heeft de dapperre Majoor en de dapperre manschappen onder hem, uitmuntende dienst in dit gedeelte gedaan...

DE LANDVERHUIZING UIT CHINA, VOLGENS OFFICIELE ENGELSCHE BESCHIEDEN.

De Jersche Exodus, de plotselinge ontwikkeling der Deutsche landverhuizing en de nog veel melleere stroom van de beste klassen van Engelsche arbeiders naar de mynen, elk op hune beurt, de beweging dezer eeuw genoemd. Wy zyn niet zeker, dat de Chinese landverhuizing niet nog wonderbaarer is dan deze allen.

DE MONEERING TE QUEENS TOWN.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

aan de twee hoogts van meer dan 1200 voet boven den hoogsten berg op de Britische Eilanden. De herbijge, bovenaans overvloed, konden niet een vyfde gedeelte van het legter van bezoekers veroorzaken.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

sambaneren hebben waarschynlyk in een ooplaas begrepen, hetgeen ook ons minstens van koloniën kan opmerking gebruyt, nelyk dat eenesamerlyke landverhuizing...

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.

De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven. De 21 Mei 1854, zal lang in aandeken blyven.