

To subscribers to the "Zuid-Afrikaan." THE subscribers to the above paper in this division are hereby earnestly requested to settle their arrears without delay.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, July 13, 1957.

The big looks and solemn demeanour of the Eastern Members, on the occasion of their resignation, appear supremely ridiculous in juxtaposition with the opinions since expressed by the public press in the Eastern Province. We would have adverted to the subject before, but it happened that we always found something more important to our readers, something more worthy of their attention, to write upon. The fact is, that the eloquent silence of the Governor's speech had made it a hopeless task to say any thing on that ridiculous interlude of Eastern Legislation. Colonial society is the paradise of upstarts. A numerous body of emigrants, who in their native country would have had little chance of rising above the condition of "hewers of wood and drawers of water," settle in an out of the way corner of a distant Colony, where society is in a semi-barbarous state. A few of them, being more industrious and more clever than the rest, emerge from the crowd, realise first an independence, and ultimately arrive at comparative wealth, and on the strength of their money-making achievements, assume a position in society, which it requires more than ordinary cleverness to maintain, when they are brought into contact with men of a more liberal education. Purse-proud and presumptuous, they expect to carry every thing with a high hand; and when they cannot succeed, they turn away in disgust, evidently unconscious that their narrow views and ridiculous self-importance have long since disusted those, who have been temporarily associated with them in the exercise of public duties. Let us hope that recent occurrences have opened the eyes of our fellow Colonists in the Eastern Province, and that future elections will give evidence of the soundness of the public mind as regards the real interests of the Colony. It may be right to insist on a property qualification for the Legislative Council; but it is also right to keep in view that, along with the wealth, the intelligence of a constituency ought to be represented. We cannot help thinking that in returning Members for either House the plumping system ought to be got rid of. With a low franchise that system opens a wide door to corruption, and the worthless class of electors have no fair play. The consciousness of this makes them indifferent about exercising their constitutional privileges, and the venal multitude are mainly instrumental in filling the seats of the Council and Assembly. Taking all things into account, and leaving motives out of consideration, the retired Members of the Legislative Council may take credit for having done the best thing they could for the Colony. They are entitled to a vote of thanks for their resignation. There is a great probability that a new election for the Eastern Province will relieve Parliament of those insane clamors about separation and removal of the seat of Government. The Ex-Honorable had made up their minds to carry separation through thick and thin; the question was too large for them to deal with in a rational manner; the point was as much settled in their minds before as after a discussion; it was their *delenda est Carthago*. Some of them were modest enough to hint that they wanted separate Government, while at the same time the West should contribute as before to the defence of their frontier. With such an agreement an unsafe frontier would be indeed a profitable speculation. We may also hope that their successors will not be for ever prating about local interests. Before they take their seats, let them study the fable of "the Stomach and the Members"; it is an old story, but there is more sense in it than our six wise-acts from the East could muster. All people that can make any pretensions to understand the question of separation are unanimous in maintaining, that both Provinces would be sufferers by severing them from one another; and there is no doubt that the East would be the greater sufferer of the two, because two thirds of the Eastern Districts would probably join the West. Grahamstown would then become the capital of a little Colony, of which VOLTAIRE used to say: "When I shake my wig, I powder your whole Republic."

SEQUESTRATION.—The estate of Henry Goodwin, of Capetown.—First and second meetings at the Master's office on the 22d and 29th July.

INTERESTED PARTIES.—Meetings of the next of Kin and Creditors will be held in the following estates:—
M. E. J. Groenewald, widow of the late J. A. van Schoor. At the Master's office on the 25th August.
W. J. Maritz. At the Magistrate's office, George, on the 26th August.

SUPREME COURT.—CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The criminal sessions commence on Wednesday next. The calendar contains the following cases:—1. for attempt to poison; 2. for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm; 3. for shop and house-breaking, and 3 for theft.

CONCERT AT THE PAARL.—Mr. Simonsen will give a concert this week at the Paarl. He has placed himself in communication, we understand, with Mr. de Villiers, whose proficiency as a pianist is so favourably known. The inhabitants of the Paarl will doubtless avail themselves of this rare opportunity to gratify their taste for music.

The concert given at Simon's Town on Thursday evening last, was largely attended, and went off well.

VERY MUCH LIKE A "WHALE."—A paragraph has been furnished to all the papers of Saturday, setting forth that, according to advices of May 9, received by the overland mail via Mauritius (2) there had been a fall of £4 in the price of both red and white wines, consequent upon the arrival of the *Victor Emmanuel* with 300 pipes! We cannot conceive that there is any foundation for this report. When the last direct mail on the 8th of May left England, the *Victor Emmanuel* had not arrived, and so far from an anticipated fall, it was on the contrary expected that if the wine brought by her were equal to former consignments, they would find a ready market at £22.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday Morning last a serious accident occurred with one of Mr. Glyn's Omnibuses behind the castle. It appears that the connecting bolt got out, in

consequence of which the horses ran away with the front part of the bus, whilst the body coming down with a crash tumbled right over, bottom uppermost. It may be easily conceived how the poor passengers were jumbled together, and we regret to state that one of the female passengers had her collar bone broken, whilst Mr. Jones (dentist) received a fracture of the leg. Others also received severe bruises.

DRIILL MACHINE.—Mr. Hare's drill machine was tried upon the lands of Mr. Sybrandt Mostert, Rondebosch, on Wednesday last. Two pieces of ploughed and harrowed land were sown, one by the drill, the other by the hand. That done by the machine was not only executed in a shorter time, but also much more perfect and equal than that sown by the hand. By using the machine a great saving of labor is also effected, inasmuch as the process of manuring proceeds simultaneously with the sowing. When the time for harvesting arrives it will have to be shown which of the two crops are the most productive.

SLAVERY.—Under this head the following has been communicated to the *Mercator*.—A Dutchman on the 5th May, Wednesday, Beckmann boy complained to the magistrate, and stated that he had been stolen by one Louis Wolmarans, from the neighbourhood of Philippolis. He also said that Wolmarans was then in the Congo on a visit, from which place he (the boy) had come during the night to make his complaint. The boy exhibited marks of his having been brutally beaten with a knob on various parts of his body. On Monday the 11th, Wolmarans went to the court and demanded the boy but was refused. On the morning of Tuesday the 12th, the Magistrate left on a visit to Schoonberg, and in the afternoon Wolmarans again demanded the Kafir boy, but was refused, he then wished to speak to him, but this was also refused, as the magistrate had in strict orders that he should not see the boy. On Thursday the 21st (Ascension Day), Wolmarans was apprehended. On the 22nd, (Friday), a preliminary examination of Wolmarans took place and he was committed for trial. On the 23rd, about 20 hours went to the court house—headed by John McDermot, and asked to see the magistrate, when they found he was out, they sent for him; upon his arrival they demanded Wolmarans, who was committed on the 22nd; upon giving bail, himself in £500, and two others in £250 each, he was liberated. These boys, who were chiefly young men, got very impatient at the delay caused by the Magistrate's being out, and began talking of taking Wolmarans by force. If they had tried it—they would evidently have found themselves in the wrong.

INDIA.—SAD NEWS.—The following news from India, but which, though it may be true in the main, is evidently greatly exaggerated, was received by Saturday's Frontier post:—

EAST LONDON.—H. M. Steamer *Megara*, arrived yesterday from Mauritius (14 days passage) with baggage for H. M. 35th Regt. Passengers, Lieut. Douglas, Surgeon. While getting under weigh, the steamer from Point de Galle arrived at Port Louis, reporting the following and intelligence, if true:—Carrier Pigeons had arrived at Point de Galle, from Bombay, advising that the Native Troops had rebelled—massacred the Europeans—and plundered the Treasury of Twenty-five Millions of Rupees.

The following extract from a private letter, dated East London, July 30, appears to confirm the above. It is a report to the Mauritius to the effect that a revolt has broken out among the Native troops of Bombay, who have murdered nearly all the European inhabitants, and robbed the Treasury to an enormous amount. This news was brought by carrier pigeons to Ceylon, and from thence to Mauritius.

MALMESBURY.—RECEPTION OF H. H. LODDOLF, Esquire, Member of Paarl, and representative of the district of Malmesbury.—Owing to private information a couple of days previous, and to the uncertainty (no prior announcement having been made) when Parliament would be opened, many persons were deprived of the opportunity to regard, many persons were deprived of the opportunity to regard, and to ride out to meet the hon. gentleman. On Wednesday, the 1st instant, in the afternoon, some inhabitants of the village proceeded to the other side of the farm of Mr. Mathys Basson, old field-croquet, for the purpose of meeting Mr. L., on his return from Parliament. Many inhabitants of the village and its neighbourhood were however, prevented by the inclemency of the weather, from joining in the procession. After waiting about half an hour, all were glad to meet him in such good health.

Having been welcomed by a hearty shake of the hand, the subjoined address was presented to Mr. Loddolf, by Mr. J. A. Louw; upon which Mr. L. thanked the company for the kind reception given him at this place, and stated that on his arrival at home he would give a written reply to the address.

The company then returned home and on approaching the village, the school bell was tolled to announce the hon. gentleman's return amongst us.—*Correspondent.*

ADDRESS.—Malmesbury, June 29, 1857.

Sir—It is most gratifying to us that we are enabled at this distance from our village, to welcome your return amongst us, after an absence of nearly two months—a period which, un mindful of your own interests, you have spent for the welfare of the colony generally, but more particularly of our district, which, we are proud to say, is represented by you in Parliament.

We have observed with satisfaction your appointment on so many committees, which, though increasing your labors, was most flattering to us, in showing what a high value the members of the hon. House placed upon your judgment and experience.

Agreeable was it to find you acting so entirely in union with our sentiments, and for that we offer you our thanks. How—not to mention others—you raised your voice on the Emigration Bill, not to pollute our country with those who would rather be a bane than a blessing to it.

How, on the introduction of railways, which, though you may be dissatisfied with us, in showing what a high value the members of the hon. House placed upon your judgment and experience.

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(Signed) J. A. Louw, H. D. J. du Toit, J. M. A. Louw, A. Ströbos, A. J. Loubser, J. A. de Kock, and others.

REPLY.—Malmesbury, July 2, 1857.

Dear Sirs and Friends,—It is gratifying to me, as your representative in the Assembly, to learn from your address, presented to me on my return yesterday, that my conduct and proceedings have again received your approbation.

It was a laborious session, during which several important questions were brought forward, against some of which I felt conscientiously bound to vote, but in which, having been carried by a majority, we must now acquiesce, in the hope and expectation that they may tend to the advantage of both country and people.

As I perceive from the address that you have constantly watched the proceedings of the Assembly, it would be superfluous to allude to any of them. I shall merely remark, that during the four sessions I have invariably striven, according to vocation, oath and duty, to promote the interests of the colony generally, and of our division in particular; and it affords me great satisfaction that during the present one I have been able to get something for our division also, consisting in increased postal communication with Capetown,—an alteration in the main road to the capital,—and the erection of the Pikerberg district into a separate division,—all which will greatly tend to the convenience and advantage of the inhabitants.

Receive, further, my heartfelt thanks for the address presented to me, and be assured that I shall always take your interests to heart, and that, when these are concerned, I shall deem no sacrifice too great.

In particular I beg to offer my thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who met me on my return at a distance from the village, and conducted me to my residence; and with the best wishes for your happiness and welfare, I have the honor to be, &c.

H. H. LODDOLF.

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PUBLIC MEETING AT GRAHAM'S TOWN.—On Thursday evening, according to announcement, a public meeting was convened at the spacious stores of Mr. C. Coxen, for the purpose of voting an address to the Eastern Province members of the Legislative Council, approving of their spirited conduct in resigning their seats in that department of the legislature. The attendance was very good—about 200 of the most respectable inhabitants being present. James Black, Esq., occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings in a short but exceedingly appropriate speech, stating the object of the present meeting, and intimating that ultimate steps would probably be taken to ascertain the public opinion upon the all important subject of separation.

Mr. James Tennil was then called upon to move the first resolution,—which observed that he should not have been present at that meeting if he did not fully approve of the conduct of the retiring members, and feel satisfied that they were men worthy of his confidence, and of that of the frontier generally, and who had nobly done their duty to the province they represented. He concluded by reading the resolution, which was as follows:—

"That this meeting consider it to be essential to the welfare of the Eastern Province that it should be formed into a separate government, the inhabitants thereof having the administration and control of their own local affairs."

Mr. Birkenruth seconded this resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Clough moved the second resolution, which he proposed by some lengthy remarks, commencing in no measured terms on the liberality displayed by the Western Province members throughout every session toward the Eastern Province. He particularly instanced the grants for the Graaff-Reinet road, and for other public works in the Eastern Province, whereas the original amounts on the estimates had been cut down to a mere cipher—while on the other hand, every sum (no matter what the amount) put down for the improvement of Cape Town (such as the library, the market, the water supply, &c.) was carried in their favour. In his opinion they (the Western members) treated the Eastern Province worse than if it were a convict settlement. He concluded by reading the resolution:—

"That this meeting fully approves of the steps which have been taken by the hon. members of the Legislative Council, representing the Eastern Province, in resigning their seats in that assembly, and fully concurs in the reasons assigned by them for so doing, as stated in the document headed by them to the Hon'ble the Acting President of the Legislative Council."

Mr. R. Holland seconded the resolution,—and the chairman before putting it to the meeting, inquired if any gentleman wished to make any remarks upon it, when Mr. Prames proposed an amendment as follows:—

"That an Address be presented to the late members of the Legislative Council, on their return to Graham's Town, thanking them for their great services, and expressing a hope that they will present themselves to the province for reelection."

Seconded by Mr. J. Quinn.

Mr. Prames made a few remarks, in which he expressed his opinion that the conduct of the Eastern members in resigning their seats was very injudicious, and could not produce, as he thought, any beneficial result. He also intimated that the unjust display by the Western members was not so great as had been represented, but that in the matter of separation, they had shown a very liberal spirit,—and that it was a great deal the fault of the Eastern members themselves that they did not obtain what they wanted. He instanced the conduct of Mr. Bowker, member for Somerset. Under such circumstances, he repudiated the idea of sending delegates to the Imperial Parliament,—such a step in his opinion would be useless, while the records of the local parliament remained as they were at present. No attention would be paid by the hon. government to newspaper reports or other representations,—but the prime minister would refer to the colonial records, and naturally would inquire what the Eastern Province could want more, when the records showed that the Western Province was agreeable to separation as soon as the majority of the Eastern inhabitants manifested their desire for such a measure.

Mr. Sheppard moved the arguments advanced by Mr. Prames, and contended that the retiring members had acted wisely, and that they did not take that step until they had maturely considered the matter, and felt convinced that it was the only and the best course to be adopted. He was glad to hear that Mr. Prames' opinion was the opinion of only one man.

Mr. Impey, Secy., said that the opinion of Mr. Prames was shared by himself. He thought the step taken was injudicious, and that the retiring members ought to have stood and fought the battle out.

The amendment was then put, when only the mover, seconder, and an unknown individual held up their hands.—The original motion was carried almost unanimously.

The chairman then read the following Address, which had been previously prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose:—

Malmesbury, inhabitants of the City of Grahamstown, in public meeting assembled, have great satisfaction in taking the earliest opportunity afforded us, of conveying to you our full and hearty approbation of your conduct in resigning your seats in the Legislative Council, when you found that your presence, as member of that body, could no longer subserve the interests of the Eastern Province; and that the so-called representation of this province in the Cape Parliament had become illusory and useless.

We are desirous of returning you our sincere and hearty thanks, not only for the straightforward, independent and fearless spirit with which you have performed your duty to your constituents, by resigning your trust, which you could no longer exercise to their advantage, but also for the zeal and ability which you have shown; the personal sacrifices which you have made and the personal inconveniences which you have endured, since the institution of the Cape Parliament, in the service and for the cause of the Eastern Province.

In giving expression to these, our thanks, we take the opportunity of stating our conviction that the bold and decided step which you have taken by unitedly throwing your resignations at the feet of the majority of the Legislative Council when you found yourselves a powerless minority for Eastern Province purposes, will give such an impetus to the movement for separation as it will not be in the power of the opponents of this measure long to resist; and also of expressing our fervent hope that, by the providence of God, it may be the means of bestowing upon this long suffering, neglected, and oppressed province, the blessing of self-government; of giving to its inhabitants the full control over their public concerns, of obtaining for them their own public institutions, and of enabling them to apply their own resources to the relief of their local wants, without the interference of a distant commandment. You are allowed to them in feeling, in sentiment, and in interests.

Many more words might be used on the present occasion to express our satisfaction at your secession from the Legislative Council, but as other opportunities will not be wanting to testify our approval of your conduct, we abstain for the present from enlarging on the subject, and in hearty and gratefully welcoming you back to your homes and families, we emphatically proclaim that you have manfully done your duty towards your constituents, and that it only remains for them to do their duty by carrying forward with energy and spirit that movement for separation to which your sudden, united and significant retirement from the Legislature has given so powerful and decided an impulse.

Mr. Hoole moved.—That the address which has been read be approved by this meeting, and presented to each of the retiring members in as public a manner as possible, so that the whole of the inhabitants may be present who feel an interest in the rising progress of the Eastern Province, and that a committee be appointed to carry out this object.

Seconded by Mr. Wedderburn.

Mr. Coxen moved, seconded by Mr. Glanville, that the committee who drew up the address be appointed to present it.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Glanville moved, seconded by Mr. Atwell, and supported by Mr. J. McMaster of Somerset,—

"That the committee appointed to draw up the address just adopted be requested to form a permanent committee with power to add to their number, for the purpose of initiating further steps to secure the separation of the two provinces, and of co-operating with her committees to that

may be formed in other parts of this province, with the same object in view. That the committee be requested to communicate with the inhabitants of the different towns of the province, requesting their co-operation, and advising the formation of a committee in each to aid in carrying out the common purpose, and that a subscription be set on foot to defray the necessary expenses of the committee.

Mr. Glanville made some very pertinent remarks on the subject of the resolution, and stated that it was the practice at home when any great measure was wished to be carried, to send delegates to various parts to agitate the question, and stir up the people; and he strongly urged that the same course should be adopted here. His suggestion was highly approved of.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman for his patient and impartial conduct in the chair, and also to Mr. Coxen for the loan of the room—and with three cheers for the Queen the meeting broke up.—*Grassfield, July 4.*

THE LATE MEMBERS.—OPINION OF THE P. F. MEREWE.—On reviewing the conduct of the late members during the period they were supposed to represent us, we must say we cannot find much to praise,—we look in vain for any great measure, either originating or advocated by them. The shadow of Table Mountain chilled their very hearts' blood, without the courage to stand up manfully for the interests of their constituents, they were awed by the great men of the West, and became grasshoppers in their own eyes. Their opinions on the railway question is sufficient evidence that resigning their seats was the best thing they could do for the country, and that however estimable they may be in private life, and however great on their sheep farms, or amongst bastas or panjunks, they are miserably out of their place in a Legislative Council. Men, who like Rip van Winkle, have been asleep for the last thirty years, and who do not know things as in the same state they were when they commenced their nap, are not the men we wish to see represent us.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—By the mail Steamer *Lindsay*, which arrived here on Thursday last, we have received Mauritius papers to the 17th June, from which we have copied the following summary of European news to the 13th of May, received three by the Steamer *Aczo*.

The new Parliament opened for business on the 7th of May. Lord Palmerston has expressed his intention of bringing in a measure of Parliamentary reform next session, as also a bill for amending the oaths of members of Parliament. This affects the Jews, and the question has assumed such a formidable shape that it can no longer be put off by a minister who depends for success upon his popularity.

The law which substitutes, in certain cases, other punishments in lieu of transportation, is to be taken into consideration immediately. The recent flagrant cases of Bank failures and breaches of confidence, will be amongst the earliest subjects upon which government propose to legislate.

The Neuchâtel affair is not yet settled; but Dr. Krza has arrived in Paris with the assent of the Swiss Federal Council to the proposition previously agreed to by Prussia, so that it may be presumed the close of the negotiations is near at hand.

The news of the British assault upon Mohammera has occasioned some sinister commentaries in one or two of the French journals, where the affair is spoken of as having been perpetrated in the face of the knowledge that a treaty of peace had been concluded between England and Persia. The *Pays* affects to doubt the fact of the occupation of Malmesbury, "seeing that the treaty of peace was known in the Persian Gulf when the occupation occurred." But, if known, was it not, probably, known to both parties. The sarcasm, however, is scarcely worth a serious answer.

The immediate departure of Baron Gros for China, as Extraordinary French Commissioner, to co-operate with Lord Elgin, is announced by the *Moniteur*. A mission of such importance could not have been placed in slier hands. Baron Gros has long been recognized as one of the most able and able diplomats of France. In 1847 he was sent by Louis Philippe on a mission to the Argentine Republic; in 1850 he acted as mediator between Great Britain and Greece; and he very recently concluded the treaty between France and Spain which regulates the common frontier on the Pyrenees.

The Grand Duke Constantine, now in Paris, where the luxurious prodigality of the Court is poured out in fetes and banquets, is expected on a visit to the island of Ouhare about the middle, or latter part, of the present month. With this circumstance report connects the recent resignation of Sir Robert Peel. It is said that communications have passed between the French and English Courts on the subject, and that the resignation has taken place at the instance of the Queen. The star of the Peels is apparently on the decline. At about the same moment when Sir Robert was retiring from the Admiralty, Mr. Frederick Peel, disqualified from office by being defeated at the election, was resigning his under-secretaryship. There is this difference, however, between the cases of the two brothers—that the latter, Mr. Frederick Peel, has received a distinguished mark of the royal favour, by being made a privy councillor.

The *Patrie* says it is reported that the French government is about to send several more vessels to China, and that the steamer *Grigate Audaceuse*, Capt Paris, now belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, the Audaceuse will be the largest French steamer that has yet been seen in the India or China seas. Each of the ships of the new squadron will carry out 1000 infantry.

It is said that, in consequence of the increased naval force about to be sent to the China seas, the command of the entire French force in those waters will be given to a vice-admiral, who will have two rear-admirals under his orders.

The Grand Duke Constantine left Toulon on the 27th of April, and proceeded to sea by Cistat, where some vessels are in course of construction for the Russian government. From Cistat he proceeded to Marseilles and then to Paris, where he arrived on the 30th. He was received at the terminus of the railway by Prince Napoleon, who accompanied his royal highness in an open carriage to the Tuilleries. The thoroughfares between the Lyons railway station and the place were crowded with spectators, who saluted the Russian Prince respectfully; but there was no cheering. His Royal Highness and the officers of his suite dined with the Emperor in the evening. The following morning he paid a visit to Prince Jerome at the Palais Royal, to Prince Napoleon, and to Madame Demilloff (the Princess Mathilde). Prince Jerome returned the visit in the course of the day at the Tuilleries. On the 2nd of May the Grand Duke was present at a dinner given by Count Kisseloff, at which the marshals of France, the general officers, and all the Russians of distinction now in Paris, were present. The Grand Duke, in proposing a toast to the French army, congratulated himself in the name of Russia on being able henceforth to reckon as his friends the "intrepid conquerors of the Alma and Sebastopol."

In the evening the whole of the party went to the great ball given by the Minister of Marine, at the Grand Ducal mansion, the Princess Mathilde in the saloon. The whole fashionable world of Paris was here assembled. The brilliant band, led by the famous Strauss, struck up a National Hymn of Russia, when the Russian sent-red. Dancing continued till day-break. On the 3rd (Sunday), his royal highness visited the Russian embassy at Faubourg St. Honoré accompanied by the ambassador and the members of the embassy, he proceeded to the Russian chapel, in the Rue Neuve de Berri, where a *Te Deum* was chanted. The chapel was crowded. He then went to see the Sainte Chapelle, the Palais de Justice, and Notre Dame, all which he examined with much attention. In the course of his drive he visited the Courciererie (where he saw the cell in which Marie Antoinette was confined) and the interesting exhibition of the works of Paul Delaroche. At 2 o'clock he accompanied the Emperor in an open carriage to the races at the new Hippodrome in the Bois de Boulogne. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"I scarcely ever saw the Champs Elysées so crowded with carriages as it was to day. Shortly before the Emperor came along, the whole length of the immense avenue between the Rue de Chaillot and the Barrière de l'Etoile, a distance of upwards of a quarter of a mile, was as much blocked up as old London-bridge used to be at 4 in the afternoon. The imperial cortège, consisting of three carriages and four, with out-riders, was delayed several minutes, while the private equipages in front were defiling through the barrier gates. In the evening the Grand Duke dined with the Emperor. The following morning the Emperor, dressed in full uniform of a General, and accompanied by General de Falluy, went to the Grand Duke's apartments in the Tuilleries, and presented his imperial

highness with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. The Grand Duke subsequently proceeded to the Observatory, the Palace of the Luxembourg, and some other public buildings. At 3 o'clock he held a levee at the Russian Embassy which was numerously attended by Russian subjects." In the evening of May 4 His Imperial Highness went to the opera to witness the ballet of "Marco Spada." The Grand Duke, accompanied by his suite and the members of the Russian embassy, attended, at 10 o'clock, the following morning, at the Greek Chapel in the Rue de Berri (Faubourg St. Honoré), where a religious service was performed in honour of the fête of the Empress Dowager and of the Grand Duchesses Nicoladievna. The congregation was chiefly composed of Russians, several of whom were presented to the Grand Duke. The fact of this being the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon I. led several people who were not familiar with the Greek calendar to suppose that the religious service was commemorative of that event, and that his highness only meant to pay a delicate compliment to Napoleon III. After the service the Prince proceeded to Vincennes, where he had been invited to breakfast by the commander of the fortress. Experiments were made at the Polygon for the satisfaction of the Grand Duke, who, as a matter of course, greatly admired the skill and accuracy of the artillerymen. In the evening he dined at the Russian embassy. On May 5 a grand review took place on the Champ de Mars in honour of the Russian Prince. Nearly 60,000 men, comprising the elite of the French army, were ranged in battle array on the vast plain which extends from the military school to the Bridge of Jena.

The whole of this large force began early to move from its various quarters, according to the distance each corps was from the Champ de Mars, and in nearly two hours the air was filled with bursts of martial music as the regiments marched along the quays on both banks of the Seine towards the place of rendez-vous. Before half-past 1 o'clock the whole of that fine corps d'armée was on the ground in order of battle. Precisely at 2 o'clock the foremost horseman of the Emperor's escort came in view, and as the imposing cortège issued from the Bridge of Jena on one side, the bands struck up the imperial air, "Partant pour la Syrie," and the eagles of every corps lowered as the emperor, with the Grand Duke on his right and Prince Napoleon on the left, rode up the space left open to the front of the Ecole Militaire. His majesty found the troops drawn up nearly in the following order:

Immediately in front, and at both wings of the building were raised two large and handsomely-decorated stands for the accommodation of those persons, particularly the ladies, who were invited to witness the review. The emperor and her ladies-in-waiting were on the ground in an open carriage, but afterwards viewed the "march past" from the large balcony of the school. The ground was commanded by Marshal Magazan, as general-in-chief of the First Military Division; the Imperial Guard was under the immediate orders of General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely.

The emperor had throughout the Grand Duke Constantine on his right hand and Prince Napoleon on his left; while Marshals Vaillant, Pelissier, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Bosquet, Canrobert, with their respective staffs, and followed by a cloud of foreign officers, the Russians in majority, with a rare sprinkling of the scarlet uniform, rode immediately after. Amongst the Russian officers present were Generals Luders, Kisseloff, Liprandi, Todleben, Manoufrov, Gortchakoff, Chernomirski, Daniloff, Admiral Behrens, Colonel Greig, Captain Nicholas Leffloff de Rostoff, Prince Serebrak Oukhtomski. As the cortège advanced, the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" rose from the ranks amid the music and the words of command which were heard on every side. The emperor and the prince, having paused for awhile in front of the Military School, rode along the lines. After the inspection, which lasted some time, they took their stand immediately under the central pavilion of the building, and the troops put themselves in a motion. The whole was over at 4 o'clock, and by 5 the troops were in their quarters. The day was fine and far from being oppressive, as the same cold north wind still prevailed. For a review, however, it was all that could be desired; the only drawback was the dust, which the slightest movement of the horse threw up in clouds. The multitude that was gathered on the terraces that enclose the Champ de Mars, and on the quays, could not be estimated at 200,000. Notwithstanding the crowd everything went off in order. The same morning the Grand Duke walked out from the Tuilleries after breakfast dressed in plain clothes, and alone. He took a turn on the Boulevards until 12 o'clock, when he returned to the Tuilleries to prepare for the review, the particulars of which we have given above. On the 9th the Grand Duke dined with Prince Jerome, and on the 11th of the day he was expected to leave Paris for Fontainebleau, where the court proceeds on that day.

The Grand Duke was present on the night of the 6th of May, at the fête given by the municipality of Paris. It consisted of an operatic entertainment, in which some of the principal artists took part. It was almost in every respect similar to the one offered to the Plenipotentiaries of the Congress of Paris last year. The grande salle des fetes, where the performance was given, was beautifully lighted up. The Grand Duke breakfasted the following morning with the emperor at his private chateau, Villeneuve l'Étang, near St. Cloud. His imperial highness afterwards visited the imperial manufactory at Sevres, and thence proceeded to the Bois de Boulogne, where he witnessed the races got up by the society for encouraging the breed of horses.

The King of Bavaria is expected in France on the 14th May.—*Mauritius Commercial Gazette.*

FRANCE AND CHINA.—The *Constitutionnel* gives some details as to the precise objects of Baron Gros' mission to China. It says:—This diplomatist will have to demand from the Chinese Government a more liberal policy towards France alone. Amongst others is the murder of Mr. Chapdelaine, the missionary, who was last year put to death under the most atrocious circumstances. He is also to demand a fresh treaty of commerce. The French squadron is so composed as to be able to ascend the rivers, and thus act so strongly on the Chinese government as to compel it to satisfy the demands made. Baron Gros will leave Toulon for China on the 12th of May.

CHINA.
(From the *Overland Friend of China*.)

We announced in our last the fact of H. M. S. S. *Hornet* having captured and destroyed nineteen piratical junks, on Thursday morning last in St. John's Bay off the island of San Shan, distant from her berth to the southwest direction about ninety or ninety five miles. From further information we learn that the boat attack was headed by Captain Forsyth himself in connection with first Lieutenant Brook. On approaching the junks the men gave three hearty cheers, a long pull to give the boats way, they then dropped their oars, gave a deadly volley from their muskets and boarded.

Lieutenant Brook remained on board one of the junks all night, and the next morning had them towed out into deep water, when all the guns, to the number of seventy six, were thrown over board, and the junks burnt to the water's edge. Five only escaped out of the twenty four which comprised the fleet. They had some Opium, Rice and Serge on board but only a small quantity. Taken altogether it has been the most dashing affair of the present war and will add greatly to Captain Forsyth's already well established fame. The action lasted about an hour, and we are happy to record only one casualty on board the *Hornet*, one man being slightly wounded; but numbers of the Chinese were killed and drowned. The island of San Shan is celebrated as being the burial place of St. Francis Xavier, and the headstone of his grave is still visible. Xavier came here from his Japan mission in 1581 and died the following year, 1552.

NEWS FROM CANTON, THROUGH THE PROVINCIAL REPORTER.
His Excellency Yeh, by the Imperial command ruling the Two Kwang in the double capacity of Governor-General and Governor, patted forth this proclamation for the general information of the Shop-keepers and people. Recently when the English barbarians raised disturbances they projected the rebels for their own interest. They truly desired to enter the City, and seized upon a mere pretext to gain that end; but the Shop people and Citizens, Regulars and Militia, both within and outside of the City, firmly, with one mind, fought the English barbarians and drove them into the great Ocean. Henceforward those English barbarians will not be allowed to enter into the inland waters

