

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, MAY 16, 1848.

The long expected arrival of the *Roodud* has placed us in possession of Natal Papers to the 21st April last. The particulars which they contain are few and unimportant, and it is with regret we perceive from them that the measures of Sir HARRY SMITH, for the restoration of order and confidence, have not been productive of those immediate results which we had anticipated. This, at all events, must be inferred from the tone of the local journals. "The Farmers" says one of them, "The Witness," have not yet returned, and there is no solid ground for supposing they will return, notwithstanding all the first arrangements that were necessary to the re-peopling of the Country—namely, the establishment of a permanent post at Bushman's River and the removal of the Kafirs in the Klip River Division—have been made. Whilst the other paper, the *Patriot*, expresses itself in the following terms on the aspect of affairs:—

"One Johnstone brings the report from beyond the mountains that the Boers are about to return, and only waiting for the wind, who, it appears, was away in the direction of the Orange. Happy shall we be if this is realized. The Klip River Boers will no doubt return, many reasons may be given which are cogent to induce this belief. For the rest we hope."

Further reports state that the Boers are divided into four parties. One will not hear of all submission to the British Government. A second will come if Sir H. Smith will negotiate and purify the sources of Executive administration. A third will wait and see if the present promises, &c., be carried out; and a fourth, comprising 60 families, will return and take their chances.

It is indeed very difficult, at such a distance, to draw just conclusions from such accounts. It appears nowhere, that the Farmers have formally rejected the advantages held out in the Proclamations; and though we are surprised that they have not been more speedily or readily accepted, we think most of them make their resolution to return subservient to the arrangements which they perhaps deem inevitable for their reception—and the last of which—the removal of the Kafirs from the Klip River Division—was only conditionally announced by the Government on the 4th of April. Nothing should occasion less surprise than the precaution which these often deceived people appear to observe in this instance; and there is, in our opinion, but little ground for making this apparent failure the foundation for a suspicion that the whole endeavour will eventually vanish in smoke. We cannot force ourselves to entertain such a discouraging idea even for a moment. On the contrary, we believe that when the arrangements already made by the Government and the resolutions of the Land Board shall become sufficiently known among the Emigrants and be properly explained to them, their return may be expected soon to take place.

According to the accounts there seems, however, to be another gap. Neither the Government nor the Land Board appear to make any endeavour to acquit the Emigrants with the arrangements already made by the first, and the resolutions adopted by the latter. "There is," says one of the papers just alluded to, "an entire absence of inter-communication between the Legislators and those whose case they are appointed to meet," and it justly observes, "that the Land Board, with all its industry and zeal, might, to all appearance, as well be legislating for the occupation of the Colony by Chinamen from Canton, as for its re-occupation by the Acheberg Farmers." If there be really such an important link wanting in the great chain—and we see no reason to suppose the contrary,—then it does not surprise us that the noble intentions of H. H. High Commissioner have been thus far barren of results. The condition of the entire body of the Emigrants, since their expatriation, has been of a very singular nature. This is proved by their history; and nothing, as a natural consequence, is more calculated to meet with a failure, in as far as they are concerned, than when, losing sight of that condition, it is expected that the measures adopted shall have the supernatural power of forcing their way to the desert and communicate themselves, by the same power, to those for whom they are intended. This can never have been Sir HARRY'S meaning—his own conduct and proceedings with respect to the Farmers beyond our immediate frontier, prove the contrary, and their salutary results already begin to show what activity and the consideration of their peculiar circumstances are calculated to effect.

The accounts, with respect to PATERSON, though not altogether favorable, are however of a less odious nature than those which have, hitherto appeared before the public. According to the extract above quoted he was on a journey in the direction of Orange, whilst the latest number of the papers received by us, alludes to him in the following terms:—

"Since our last issue no definite tidings have been received from behind the Mountain. It has been rumored that Mr. A. Pretorius is proclaimed generalissimo of the Acheberg people, while it is also stated that he has been traversing the length and breadth of that territory, for the purpose of endeavouring to carry out His Excellency's plans, and that he has been very successful."

this fund, now amounting to £332 11 in cash, and £236 10 0 in bonds, should be applied to the benefit of the Dutch Sufferers; whereas a just case is made out.

The Lieutenant Governor has therefore directed that it be notified to the said Sufferers generally, and especially to the surviving Widows and Orphans of Emigrants Farmers killed during the hostilities with Diagan, that he has appointed a Commission, consisting of—

"The Hon. Nicholas Boshoff, Esq.—The Minister, and Senior Elder of the Dutch Reformed Church at Pietermaritzburg, with instructions to receive and to classify all such claims upon the said Fund as may be established to their satisfaction within six months from this date, and further to prepare such a plan of distribution of the said Fund, as to them may seem just and fitting, under the circumstances, for the consideration of His Excellency Sir H. G. W. Smith, to whom the Lieutenant Governor will refer the entire decision of this matter."

THE COUNTRY TO THE N. E.
We have letters from this quarter up to the 27th ult., the tenor of which is far more favorable than those of an antecedent date. The Manifesto of Her Majesty's High Commissioner had, it is affirmed, been productive of the best possible effects—having in numerous instances decided the wavering, and excited very favorable emotions in the boldest hearts among them. Matters, it is asserted, were quite a different aspect to what they did a month ago, though there are still not a few who remain discontented with their situation, and disaffected towards the British government. All the respectable Dutch farmers within the Colony are, it is said, delighted with His Excellency's sentiments, as conveyed in that Manifesto, and these express a confident assurance that all commotion will subside, and matters go on smoothly as soon as the authorities appointed reach their destination, and the measures now in progress shall have been carried into effect.

THE BOERS OVER THE ORANGE RIVER.
(Communicated.)
Cradock, 24th April, 1848.
On the first day of the sitting of the Circuit Court, after the Proclamations for holding a Circuit Court at Cradock for the Divisions of Cradock and Albert had been read by Mr. Wythe, the Registrar of the Court, Chief Justice Sir John Wythe remarked, that he would take the opportunity the following morning of making a few observations, solely in his judicial capacity, as to the operation and legal interpretation of the Governor's late Manifesto, and the preceding Proclamations, issued by His Excellency on the 3rd and 10th Feb., 1848, relating to the Boers beyond the Orange River, several of whose relatives and friends were stated to be resident in this Division, and to whom it would be, His Lordship considered, matter of interest to know the law as it stood, affecting the civil condition and rights of those Boers.—G. T. Journal, May 6.

KAFFRARIA.
A known correspondent writing us from British Kaffraria states, that so far from the Chief Umbala being engaged in ploughing his land, that the plough intended for him as never yet broke ground, but is still lying useless at the end of the Commissariat stores. The Chief himself is said to be hither idly about the neighbourhood of the Tyasane and Buro's Hill in quest of one of his wives, who has, it appears, deserted him. Our correspondent expresses an opinion that the Chiefs will never use ploughs while they can idle and oblige their wives, as heretofore, to do all the labour of the field.—G. T. Journal, May 6.

TULBAGH.—PUBLIC MEETING.
At a public Meeting held in the Resident Magistrate's Office at Tulbagh, with the sanction of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, on the 6th of May 1848.—

One of the oldest and most respectable Inhabitants, D. J. de Vaal, Esq., was chosen to fill the Chair, and Mr. P. J. Winterbach, as Secretary. Seconded by Doctor French and unanimously carried.

The Chairman opened the Meeting with a very appropriate Address which was as follows:—
Gentlemen and fellow Colonists!
This meeting is proposed with previous notice to our respected Resident Magistrate, and with full sanction of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, to promote the interest and welfare of the Tulbagh District in general; but this cannot take place, without considering what Tulbagh was, and what it is at the present time.

At the time called "Roodud," or "Land van Waveren," of former years, generally known, not only as a healthy and fertile part of the Colony, but also for its advantageous situation, and renowned for its peaceful and loyal Subjects, a Drostdy was established by the Government in the year 1804, under the denomination of "Tulbagh," for the purpose of promoting facility, ease and advantage to the Inhabitants and the neighbouring Districts, formerly under the Jurisdiction of Stellenbosch and Swellendam.

This object was fully attained. For the Drostdy was scarcely established, when everything put on a new footing, and everything flourished. The places and even throughout the District, but more especially in the District of Tulbagh, rose in price to an amazing degree; and many Inhabitants of the same who were in pecuniary circumstances, were shortly advanced to affluence through trade and other advantages occasioned by the alteration of the Drostdy of Tulbagh, some of whom even made fortunes. Besides this, not only access to the Court of Justice was made convenient and obtainable for every one, but the Inhabitants had also the privilege of paying their quitrents and transfer dues at that place, which could not operate otherwise than to give peace and general satisfaction to the Inhabitants.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. P. de Villiers.
That the Government should be memorialized to make Tulbagh a separate and distinct District.

Proposed by Mr. P. de Villiers and unanimously carried.
That the Government should be memorialized to have the New Kloof Pass put in a proper state of repair.

Proposed by Dr. French and seconded by Mr. H. Vos.
That mention should be made in the memorial, that Bain's Kloof will not be to the benefit either of the District or of the public at large, contrary to a proposal appearing in the "Government Gazette" of the 27th April 1848.

Proposed by J. C. Winterbach, Esq., J.P., and unanimously carried.
That since the District of Tulbagh has for the last ten years been deprived of a Superintendent Teacher, an application should be made to the Superintendent of Schools, to recommend a Government Teacher to be appointed here.

Proposed by Dr. French and carried unanimously.
A vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was the conclusion of the meeting.

Original Correspondence.
May 11, 1848.
Sir—Many and multifarious have been the interpretations given to Mr. MONTAGU's conduct regarding the appointment and discharge, or removal of certain functionaries; and we have to thank Mr. W. W. for his candid and sensible remarks upon the subject of his writings, has been placed in possession of the raw proceedings in these matters, whereby it is proved that Mr. MONTAGU has acted with different and more honorable intentions, than were laid to his charge by gossiping.—I say more honorable, because I consider, that certain individuals will now be looked upon by some of the public in a far different light, than in which they stood before the publication of my many comments, and so also Mr. MONTAGU's conduct, putting character on the foreground, and contradict, if they can, those documents now before the public. If they do not, then I must assert, that all the hue and cry against Mr. MONTAGU were merely raised to put the public up against him, and with no good purpose. I shall not refer to particulars, but speak in general terms, and shall await the further correspondence on the subject, which will guide my future proceedings.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.
An extraordinary supplement of the *Opinion* of Turin of the 6th of February announces that the municipality of Turin had in a solemn sitting of the day before, voted an address to the King, to the effect that, seeing what had passed in Naples, nothing less than a representative government would satisfy the nation. At Genoa there was a similar manifestation. M. Guizot's portrait was burnt at Turin, in the presence of 8,000 persons.

The Marquis Rittoli, minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has demanded a representative government, which if not accorded, he will resign. The Venetian of the 2d instant, states that the *Volcano* steamer had left that port, having on board a number of men to complete the crews of the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic. The object of this movement had not transpired, the captain of the steamer having sailed under sealed orders.

The *Monteur Parisien* of Friday night published the following telegraphic despatches:—The Emperor visited the King, to the effect that, seeing what had passed in Naples, nothing less than a representative government would satisfy the nation. At Genoa there was a similar manifestation. M. Guizot's portrait was burnt at Turin, in the presence of 8,000 persons.

FUNERAL ORATION IN MEMORY OF O'CONNELL.
The long-announced funeral oration in memory of the late Mr. O'Connell was on Thursday pronounced in the church of Notre Dame, Paris, by the celebrated Abbé Lagarde. One of our letters describes it as "a most affecting, and, indeed, sublime discourse." The preacher alluded to the subject of this country, and took occasion warmly to eulogize the conduct of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel in respect of the Catholic Emancipation Bill. Mr. John O'Connell was present, and seemed much affected.—*Evening Packet.*

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
The mortal remains of the late venerable Primate of all England will, it is expected, be removed from Lambeth Palace on Saturday next, for interment at Addington, near Croydon. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort sent to make inquiries after the health of Mrs. Howley on Friday, and on Saturday and yesterday the calls of the nobility and gentry at the palace were very numerous.—*Globe.*

It is rumored that his Excellency Count Dietrichstein, the Austrian Ambassador, is on the eve of leaving England for Vienna, accompanied by the Countess Dietrichstein and Count Potocki. The 1st proximo is fixed for the departure of his Excellency and suite, and, according to the statement promulgated at the Austrian Embassy, the Count and Countess will certainly be absent five or six months, but probably longer.—*Times.*

THE LOSS OF THE AVENGER.
The following is the sentence read by the officiating Judge-Advocate at the close of the court martial upon the survivors of the above-mentioned vessel:—"The Court, after having heard the narrative of Lieutenant Rooke read, and the evidence adduced, are of opinion that the *Avenger* was wrecked on a reef of rocks, about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 20th of December last, but that there is not sufficient cause shown in the evidence to account for the accident. No blame is attached to Lieutenant Rooke, or the other prisoners, and they are fully acquitted. The Court consider the conduct of Lieutenant Rooke to have been proper, in lowering the cutter, as he was acting in obedience to orders given. The Court consider the conduct of Lieutenant Rooke, in lying off the ship to save the lives of any who might seek safety, and his persevering efforts for the same object, in returning the vessel from Tunis to have been most praiseworthy and humane. The Court cannot separate without expressing their warm approbation of the conduct of Mr. Larcom throughout the trying scene. The Court warmly eulogize the humanity of the Arabs who assisted the sufferers on their reaching the land. The Court have very considerable doubts if the *Avenger* had the Admiralty charts of the Mediterranean on board. The Court fully and entirely acquit the prisoners." The President, calling Lieutenant Francis Rooke, thus addressed him:—"Lieutenant Rooke, it is needless for me to make any comment, after the expression of the opinion of the Court you have just heard, and I have the greatest pleasure in returning you your word."—*Times.*

MAURITIUS.—RUMOURS OF WAR.
There is quite enough in the London Journals to persuade many of our unreflecting readers that war is not far distant, and that we are to see a repetition of the terrible events that form such an important page in the history of the beginning of this century. Nay the great Duke himself fears an invasion of the coasts of England and thinks it is high time to prepare the fortifications there for the reception of the invading foe; and if Louis Philippe is slightly indisposed the

of war are ordered forthwith to China. The late Chinese Justice in China arrived yesterday and proceeds onward to England. Major General Blackmore and family from Mauritius; he has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in China and will embark tomorrow with the *Arctique*. He is a fine old man, very tall and I believe a most excellent man in every particular. He has been residing with the Honorable Mr. Gardiner, the Residing Councillor here.

Major Carthew, commanding the 21st Regiment N. I. offered to send the two first companies of the Regiment for service in China, but the Governor (Colonel Bouverie) declined it, as he was afraid to strip Singapore of its troops, having only four companies altogether there. There is in China only H. M. 85th Regiment and six Companies of the Ceylon Rifles, besides the ships of war.—*Maurician.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION—AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
For these last three years we have from time to time tried to keep this important subject alive, sometimes discussing the different bearings of the question as regards ourselves, and at others calculating the advantages our neighbours will enjoy from it. All of the Colonies in this part of the world have had the matter officially laid before them; and we are therefore enabled to take a general view of the opinions in favor of the different lines and calculate where the preponderance appears to be.

As for Mauritius, she will benefit by any line of communication that includes her, whether it be, from Aden to the Cape and Australia; from Ceylon; or from the Cape to join here another line from Ceylon. The most direct and expedient is the first, viz. Aden, the greatest traffic will be ensured to Mauritius, especially if emigrants are to be brought to Mauritius from India, and finally the third, viz. the Cape offers many advantages in connecting us with that colony—in establishing a means of transport to and from Europe within the means of all classes, and enabling us to communicate with Australia. It is clear then that both from the Cape and Ceylon would be the best for us, especially so, but if the line to Bourbon should be established by the French, we should be brought into closer connection with them than we can possibly expect to be brought into Ceylon, will the Home Government be satisfied to remain under the disadvantage? We do not think so.

There are many colonies in favor of the Cape line. The Cape, St. Helena, Mauritius, the rapidly rising colony of South Australia, Van Diemen's and Swan River all support this line. The Cape has proposed to contribute £5000 per annum, Mauritius (not excepting for the £20000 per annum) and we have just seen by the Australian papers that South Australia proposes to give £250 for each vessel that arrives in 65 days.

Sydney or rather New South Wales, is, of course the partisan of a line via Singapore and Torres Straits, that she may be the first of the Australian colonies on the list. This colony proposes to give for the communication by that line £20000 per annum. In this state of the case the Home Government is rather embarrassed to decide, and it appears from a despatch of Earl Grey to the Governor of Van Diemen that no decision will be come to until the experiment has been fairly tried by a screw steamer of the new North and South Transatlantic Company, which vessel we believe will make the Voyage without touching at Mauritius.

As for the plan lately submitted to our Council by the Secretary of the P. and O. S. N. Company at Calcutta to establish sailing vessels between this and Ceylon we hear it has been rejected by the Committee appointed to examine it. This we forego the day it was presented to the Council. Whilst other experiments are being made to the Cape, Australia, New South Wales and Bourbon, it is to be regretted that the sum the Council has proposed to give for a steam communication with Ceylon has not been already accepted by the P. and O. S. N. Company with the assistance of the Home Government.

The following are the resolutions agreed to by the Legislative Council of South Australia respecting the proposed steam communication between those colonies and England.

1st.—That this Council are deeply sensible of the importance of establishing steam communication between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies, as calculated not merely to promote the rapid advancement of the general prosperity of these portions of the British Empire, but to strengthen the bonds of union between them and the Parent State.

2d.—That this Council deem it unnecessary to enter into minute investigation of the details of the projected line of mail steam communication by Torres Straits and Sydney, because the difficulties and dangers of the navigation of Torres Straits are already sufficiently set forth by the several published authorities on that subject, and they do not recommend that line for adoption because it affords little or no prospect of practical advantage to the colonists of South Australia, and because those advantages in the doubling of the population and capital of New South Wales, which the Hydrographer of the Admiralty anticipates, are not likely to be realized, inasmuch as the projectors do not seem to anticipate carrying passengers and goods to any extent, but the continuance of those limited exports which the markets of India and China appear to demand.

3d.—Because it conceives the ordinary demands for tea, coffee, rice and other produce of the tropics, a sufficient to maintain the continuance of those limited exports which the markets of India and China appear to demand.

4th.—Because in the event of war, its improved means of communication with the Home Government, would be less exposed to interruption, as not passing through the territories of any foreign nations; and on this head the Council cannot refrain from noting its belief in the incalculable importance which the establishment of this additional steam communication with the vast dependencies of the British Crown in this hemisphere must assume in the event of hostile interruptions, to the overland route—especially as many of these dependencies possess no local means of defence, and must entirely rely on succour by sea.

5th.—Because it conceives, that with the attainment of these objects, Sydney itself would secure a more speedy communication with Great Britain than the necessarily tardy navigation of Torres Straits could admit of, and that there would be combined numerous advantages to Van Diemen's Land and Port Phillip, arising out of the steam communication passing along so central a line in the Australasian settlements as Bass's Straits.

6th.—Because steam by so direct a sea route can thus be made available for the purpose of emigration, which depends their steady prosperity, as well as for the purpose of travellers, to a degree which is manifestly prohibited by the necessary expenses of the overland communication; and any addition to the population by the proposed communication would be European instead of Asiatic.

7th.—That his Excellency be requested to suggest to the Secretary of State the expediency of directing the Colonial Emigration Commission to make arrangements, in the event of Mr. Hay's plan being adopted, to secure to the promoters of the scheme proposed by him, the passage of emigrants to this province for three years, to the extent of the means of transport.

8th.—That the sum of £250 should be given to such vessels only as arrived here within 65 days from leaving the last English port.

9th.—That his Excellency be requested to forward the resolutions, together with his Excellency's calculations, to the Secretary of State.—*Maurician*, April 12.

CHINA.
The *Madras Circulator* of 24th January contains the following important extract from a private letter from Pinang dated 8th January:—

"We have received a sudden requisition from Sir John Davis to embark all the European Artillery in Penang for China; they will proceed to Bombay by Company's Steamer *Hooghly* in charge of Captain Corrie and Lieut. Paul; we have but half a company here; their families wait others from Madras; their line of a service being up. All the vessels

of war are ordered forthwith to China. The late Chinese Justice in China arrived yesterday and proceeds onward to England. Major General Blackmore and family from Mauritius; he has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in China and will embark tomorrow with the *Arctique*. He is a fine old man, very tall and I believe a most excellent man in every particular. He has been residing with the Honorable Mr. Gardiner, the Residing Councillor here.

Major Carthew, commanding the 21st Regiment N. I. offered to send the two first companies of the Regiment for service in China, but the Governor (Colonel Bouverie) declined it, as he was afraid to strip Singapore of its troops, having only four companies altogether there. There is in China only H. M. 85th Regiment and six Companies of the Ceylon Rifles, besides the ships of war.—*Maurician.*

THE CHINA TRADE.
HOUSE OF LORDS, FEBRUARY 10.
Mr. Cardwell moved for some consular return connected with China, not so much with a view to the production as for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the House the report of the select committee appointed in the year 1847 to take into consideration the present state of our commercial relations with that country. Every one who knew what extravagant expectations were entertained throughout the kingdom at the first opening of our ports to trade with that country, at that time it was expected that by this time our exports to that country would have exceeded 2,000,000. Though we had not been gratified in that respect, it was still supposed to reflect that in the trade recently opened with China, by far the greater portion of its trade had fallen to our share, and we therefore ought to do our best to encourage its import. It had not, however, been carried on at all as much as England; on the contrary, it had been carried on at a loss of 30 or 40 per cent. This had gone on for the last three or four years, but it could not go on much longer, for the trade would recede till it would rise up to a remunerable rate. Why had we hitherto found the trade to China unprofitable? Let them consider what the returns were which we received from China. They were of three kinds, silver—worth 2,000,000, had been obtained from China for the last six years; silk—of which the export was gradually increasing; and tea. Now, it was impossible to conjecture how long China could sustain the drain of the precious metal; but as the export of tea could not be increased on the present system of the tea duties, a constant reduction of our tea must inevitably take place. It was, however, beyond calculation how far they would and could buy our cotton if we were to lower the tea duties. The House was not surprised at the discovery of the committee, that the rate of the duty on tea had been and was the cause of the retardation of the exportation of tea to Great Britain. It was in all cases 20 per cent. on the price of the article, and in some cases it was even 1,000 per cent. Now, the Americans were our chief rivals in the China's markets, and had no duty upon their tea. If we, then, could we continue to compete with them in the market in that branch of manufactures in which they were our rivals? Objections, however, to the reduction of the duties on tea was that a revenue of 5,000,000, derived from them. Yet, though this amount of revenue could not be relied on with the existing duties, it was a sum of an element in the income of the country, that in the present circumstances, it could not be entirely abolished. It entered into several statistical details to show, that if the duty were reduced from 30 to 15 the probability was, that in the course of the next year the revenue from the tea would amount to 3,500,000, instead of 3,000,000. There was but one limit to our trade with China, and that was the amount to which we took the exports of China; and the limit to that amount depended upon our duties. It was not for him to devise what was in the breast of the Government as to the duty; but it should have been a member if he had allowed his report to be printed on the table, and had left the House to approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that upon the opening of the trade with China the merchants increased their exports to that country to an enormous extent, and found it in consequence a losing concern. The fact, that the exports of China had become gradually a greater quantity of goods imported from England, and that circumstances produced a depression of trade, which in course of time would cure itself. He had no doubt that if we could reduce the duty on tea by revenue derived from the insurance would be made up again in the course of a few years. He had likewise no doubt that the quantity of goods which we sent to China must depend on the exports received from China. It was not an increase of the duty on tea which would benefit the English producers; and that in the long run the revenue would be benefited by the advantage of the trade thus created. But he could not expect from him to do most look for additional taxation in some other quarter. The committee had rightly said that this was a matter that should be lightly dealt with; for the revenue derived from it was near £10,000,000. It was not a matter of great importance, but the duty on tea was a matter which would cost a diminution of 2,000,000, in the revenue. Mr. Cardwell had said that on a former occasion the distressed condition of the people had been ameliorated by taking off the burdens which were pressed upon the spirits of the labourer. Now, if he were to take off at present either the tea duties, or as so many gentlemen had even suggested, the whole tax, the country must submit to an additional income tax, and he did not know how far that might be met.

Lord G. Bentinck would say, when we were losing 4,000,000 a year under the present system, we ought to take off 1,800,000 of tea duty; we could be benefited by the doctrine of the doctrine, that the business of diminishing a deficiency was to take off the duties which were pressing on the spirits of industry.

A very desultory discussion then took place, in which Mr. Moffitt, Mr. Brown, Mr. Sturtevant, Dr. B. G. and Mr. Wilson supported, and Mr. Bouverie, Mr. De la Motte, Mr. Sidley, and Mr. F. G. B. objected to the reduction of the tea duties now proposed. After a short reply from Mr. Cardwell the motion was granted.

The House then adjourned.—*Times.*

INTESTATE ESTATES.
Meetings of the Next of Kin and Creditors will be held in the following Estates:—
Barward Dorkin and Charles Mounsey, of Graham's Town.—Meeting at the Magistrate's Office, Graham's Town, Wednesday, 28th June.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.
The Estates of the following parties have been placed under sequestration:—
Jan Fredrik Cornelis Storm van 's Gravesande, of Wynberg.—First and second Meeting of Creditors at the Magistrate's Office, Wednesday, 31st May and 7th June.
William Somerset Mitchell, of Rondebosch, and William Croll Ellis, deceased.—First and second Meetings at above, Wednesday, 7th June.

COMPULSORY SEQUESTRATION.
The following Estate has been placed under Compulsory Sequestration:—
Jacques Gideon Tredoux, of Pictburg, in the Cape Division.

