





Cape Town, January 5, 1857.

The proposed scheme of building a harbour of refuge for convict labor has created a good deal of sensation in some parts of the Colony. This it was natural to expect. The country people take a single minded view of such subjects; they do not weigh moral pollution against material wealth in the same balance. If the aggrandizement of the Colony, in which they are no casual sojourners, but which is to them their dear native land and the land of their fathers for several generations back—if that aggrandizement involves the possibility of contamination to their families, they prefer to remain unnoticed among the nations of the world. It may be true that the improvement of Table Bay would benefit the whole Colony, and that the dwellers in the remote districts, as well as those in the immediate vicinity of Cape Town, would largely share in the profits that would come pouring into the lap of the community; but, little versed as they are in solving problems of political economy, they have no clear perception of those prospective advantages. What they clearly see at the first glance is, that this stupendous work is to occupy ten years, and experience has taught them that public works of any magnitude usually require double the time at which they were first roughly estimated. Twenty years is on an average the whole futurity on this side the grave, that a man at the head of a family has to look forward to. He does not expect to witness the promised influx of wealth through the Harbour of Refuge; but this he knows, that the effects of the introduction of convict labor will be visible from the first year that the work is taken in hand. He shudders at the thought that the lonely roads, by which he has to take his produce to the market, and which have hitherto been so safe, may be infested with robbers far more dangerous than the prowling Kafir or even the rebel Hottentot, and that the sanctuary of his domestic circle may be by turns exposed to the deep laid schemes of accomplished villains and the half-faced outrage of men hardened in vice and depravity.

Some country people, reverting to the stirring times of 1849 and 50 are even now looking in the direction of Cape Town and the question has been put to us: When are you going to form an anti-convict association? Where are the men who stood at the head of the movement in that glorious conflict? Are they asleep, or have they changed their minds? Are convicts more harmless than they were before, or is our moral character as a community worthless? To these inquiries we have answered: When we were threatened with the Neptunes we were an unrepresented people, and to act with any chance of success a temporary organization was necessary; now we have a Parliament of our own election, and in that Parliament are some of the leading men of the late Anti-Convict Association; in the House of Assembly sits the man who, when the ever memorable victory had been obtained, was publicly acknowledged to have been the instrument in the hand of Providence by which the Colony had been saved from the direst calamity—the Member for Swellendam, who moved the resolution: That whoever assists in introducing convicts into this Colony be considered as a public enemy. That resolution was passed, and with such a guarantee there is no necessity for agitation at present. Let it be remembered however that in the struggle already alluded to, more than one leading man was known to turn his back upon himself, and that what happened before may happen again. This is a time for constituencies to have their eyes open on their representatives, and should any betray the sacred trust reposed in them, let them feel the full weight of the popular indignation. Let no one suppose that we anticipate treachery; we only insist on what we have asserted more than once before, that representative Government is not a device to relieve the public at large from the duty of vigilance. To protect our dearest interests is doubtless the duty of Parliament, but it is ours to see that the Council and Assembly faithfully discharge the sacred trust committed to them.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. H. B. van der Walt, as Field-cornet of the ward Rhenosterberg, division of Colesberg, vice Venter, resigned.—Mr. D. J. de Wet, as ditto, ward Middel Boschveld, division of Worcester, vice Marais, resigned.—Mr. D. J. Maritz, as ditto, ward Riet River, ditto, vice Vermeulen, resigned.

J. A. Munnik, Esq., as Civil Commissioner of the Division of Tulbagh, and Mr. P. J. Winterbach, as clerk to ditto.

DIVISION OF TULBAGH.—The limits of the judicial division of Tulbagh as now constituted, comprehends the field-cornets of Voortre Omtrek of Cold Bokkeveld, Warm Bokkeveld, Breede River and Achterste Omtrek of Cold Bokkeveld included in the parish of Tulbagh. All taxes, &c., within these limits must henceforth be paid to the Civil Commissioner of Tulbagh.

WRECK OF THE DUTCH BARK "TIMOR."—The commission (consisting of Capt. Jamison, Tiley and van der Veen) appointed by his Excellency to inquire into the case of this wreck on Robben Island, sat on Wednesday last. The Captain and officers of the vessel were examined. From the evidence it appeared that a light in the direction of that about 10 o'clock at night the wind became very violent, the light being at the same time obscured by a haze; that afterwards the fore topmast was torn to pieces, and although every effort was made to keep the vessel off shore, she was carried on the rocks by the violence of the wind, and current and soon afterwards bilged. The commission were of opinion, that after the ship had struck the conduct of the Captain, officers and crew was most seamlike and praiseworthy—every effort having been made to save the vessel from total destruction; but nevertheless thought that if due attention had been paid to the instructions for entering Table Bay (which were on board), and if the lead had been kept continually sounding, the wreck might have been avoided.

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.—The Str. Madagascar, destined to run between this place and Natal, arrived in Table Bay on Saturday last. She left Aberdeen on the 15th, and Falmouth on 21st November, but brings no news of any importance. The Stamboul was to receive 600 of the German Legion at Portsmouth on the 13th November; and the Achbar, Algerian and Mercury, with ammunition and a portion of the German Legion, was to leave Portsmouth on the 20th Nov. The Str. Simla had sailed for Sydney, &c. on the 13th November.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA.—By the Dutch bark Johanna Maria, which arrived here on Thursday last, intelligence has been received of a serious dispute between the Chinese authorities at Canton and the British Consul at that place. It appears that on the 8th October the British Consul, Mr. G. A. B. Smith, was informed by the British Consul at Amoy, Mr. G. A. B. Smith, that a vessel opposite the city, had been forcibly seized, without any previous intimation to the British Consul, by a large body of Chinese officers and soldiers who, despite the remonstrances of the Captain (an Englishman) and the crew, had carried off 12 Chinese out of the crew of the vessel. Upon a representation made by the Consul at Canton, and demand for satisfaction for this violation of the treaty, the British fleet stationed in those waters had therefore received orders to enforce the demand by force of arms; the result of which was the capture of several Chinese forts and the shelling of the city itself; but up to the latest accounts no satisfaction had yet been given.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NATAL.—The Githana, which arrived in Table Bay from Natal on Thursday last, has brought intelligence of a dreadful massacre amongst the Zulus. The cause of this catastrophe arises from the fact that the two sons of Panda—Kichwaya and Umbulazi—are contending for the throne of their father. Umbulazi is the rightful successor, but being less powerful, he was vanquished by his brother and wretchedly butchered. Panda himself has fled for his life, but is endeavoring to collect an army for the purpose of attacking and, if possible, subduing his rebellious son. It was thought that the Natal Government would aid him in this endeavor. For the particulars of the catastrophe we must refer our readers to the accounts themselves, inserted elsewhere.

FRONTIER NEWS.—We have (says the Frontier Times) no news of importance to communicate, but are glad to be able to state that there now seems to exist a more than usual estrangement between Kafirs and Fingoes. It is not improbable that in some places the former may feel incited to reap the crops of the latter, in which case, a disturbance may ensue. We hear that in the neighbourhood of Mount Coxe, some Kafirs who have cultivated had their mealies pulled up and gardens destroyed by their brethren who had not cultivated.

Letters from Kaffirland state that the Kafirs are beginning to feel the folly of not having raised food—some of whom it is reported have already died of hunger. From Fort Beaufort we learn that General Michel's activity is unabated—he rode 60 miles the other day, and it has been amongst the farmers planning lagers for them in case they should require them—it is encouraging to have such a man among us. He is resolved to have everything ready, and no division will not have to work in the dark in case of an irruption.

Accounts from the Amaponda country state—according to the G. T. Journal—that the despotic chief of that territory, had put to death a native, charged with being the murderer of the late missionary Thomas. A fine in money had also been exacted, but how they would be disposed of, remained to be seen. The country was said to be in a very disturbed state. Forays and plunder were of frequent occurrence, and in these some of the pardoned rebel Hottentots it was affirmed, figured conspicuously. Faku himself is represented as in his dog days and having but small influence in maintaining the tranquility of his country.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUTCH JUVENILE IMMIGRANTS.—The arrival of the juvenile immigrants was completed on Thursday last. The allotment of the boys and girls took place after their arrival, in the chapel belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church. Great interest was manifested on the occasion, and the building was filled by spectators, who evinced the greatest eagerness to have a good look at the strange rs. The children confirm the previous reports of the Cape Press; they appear strong and healthy, and full of hope for the future. The circumstance of the arrival of so many European immigrants, in our District has directed considerable attention to the question of introducing European labour, and what is of immediate consequence, it has caused some little commotion amongst our colour-d classes. The journey from Port Elizabeth to Graaf Rinet was performed without any unpleasantness or accident; but we regret to hear, that in crossing the drift at the entrance of the town, one little boy fell down, and a wagon ran over his foot. Although no bones were broken, the accident was severe; the youth has, however, been taken care of by a humane fellow-townsman, and is now in a fair way of recovery.—Graaf Rinet Herald.

CUSTOMS.—TRADE.—To-morrow, says the P. E. Herald of 30th ult., is the last day of the year, and the Customs returns now nearly completed, show an amount of progress for the year almost incredible. The duties received for the year already exceed £200,000, which is an increase of about 100 per cent. on the duties of 1855. The exports too have risen to a very high figure. From 10,000,000 lbs. they have risen to over 12,000,000 lbs. or 25 per cent. on wool alone, over the returns of last year. To-morrow the Shepherds for London, and the Fleet Eagle for Boston, expect to clear— the former with over 1,000 bales, and the latter with over 300 bales; and as the exports for the quarter prior to these shipments were 2,720,000 lbs. the total exports for the quarter will exceed 3,000,000 lbs. and give about twelve and a half millions of lbs. as the exports of wool for the year. These returns are very satisfactory, and the present prospects are yet more encouraging.

PANEL RIFLE CORPS.—The second monthly meeting of this corps, last week, gave considerable satisfaction. The muster was a fair one and the various evolutions were gone through with tolerable precision, notwithstanding the arms were only issued on the previous day. Much credit is said to be due to the drilling master, Mr. J. A. Munnik, who presided over the 73d. The band, led by Mr. J. A. Munnik, were on the ground, and the performance excited the admiration of the spectators, particularly the ladies. Nearly the whole village lead turned out on this occasion.

CAPE ROYAL RIFLES.—This corps were invited to Kalk Bay, on the 2d instant, by their commander, Col Hope, where they are said to have enjoyed themselves in ball practice and otherwise.

CRITICAL STATE OF BORDER RELATIONS. GREAT MASSACRE OF ZULUS NEAR THE NATAL BORDER. (From the Natal Mercury Dec. 11.)

In our Supplement last Friday we supplied the details of the state of affairs in the Zulu Country to the latest dates then received. Several respectable traders and others have since arrived from the border, and from a careful collation of the several accounts furnished by them, we supply the subjoined particulars:— We must premise that the critical condition of Zulu politics, and the preparation for a deadly contest, between Panda's sons, for the sovereignty of the country, became known more than a month ago, to traders, in the course of their journeyings, and by them were revealed to the British Agents on their coming out of the country. Intimations of coming events (proved subsequently to have been in the main correct) were given in the local papers for several weeks past; yet we are positively assured that Mr. Shepstone declared to traders on the border, that Government had no authentic information until Friday, the 28th ult., when a letter, received from Mr. Schroder, the missionary, apprised them of the state of affairs. It was not until Monday that Mr. Shepstone departed for the border, when he arrived some hours after the massacre. And it does not appear that he was armed with any instructions or authority to act, or that any defensive measures had been arranged; but that he remained several days in a state of inaction, waiting for instructions from headquarters, to be forwarded on receipt of his information. He merely, as we are informed, distributed a portion of the refugees among neighbouring chiefs, in the Umvoti district, and ordered cattle for their sustenance, until Government should issue orders respecting them. With respect to the disarming mentioned last week, it was a very easy and unnecessary formality, since the crowd of savages that came in were mostly without arms, having lost or thrown away all encumbrances, in their desperate rush for refuge over the wide and swollen river; and vast numbers of them reached the Natal side, bleeding and helpless. It appears that the two armies of Kichwaya and Umbulazi came into close proximity, about seven or eight miles from

the Tugela, the dividing river between Natal and Zululand. The former was much the more numerous, being, it is believed, 20,000 strong. Umbulazi's force mustered about eight thousand. The latter chief had crossed the river some days previously, to solicit assistance from our Government, and had been properly informed by the British Agent at the Nonoti, that he had no authority to interfere. The Chief left, declaring that if he were beaten, he should throw himself on the protection of the English. He should stand at the beginning of last week. Meanwhile numbers of Kafirs were crossing and re-crossing the river, and the various reports plainly showed that a crisis was impending. About Monday the 1st instant, a movement took place which, though dictated, no doubt, by good motives, was extremely injudicious; calculated seriously to endanger our relations with the Zulus, and which has actually resulted in complicating the difficulties and embarrassing the policy of our Government. A gentleman who acts as Interpreter at the Agent's residence, and as a sort of Lieutenant to Mr. Walmsey, volunteered to cross the river, with a small body guard, to endeavour to negotiate terms of peace between the belligerent parties. The proposal was unfortunately acceded to, and the Kafir police attached to the station, with the uniforms and arms supplied for their use by our Government, besides a number of Hottentots and other natives, collected and armed for the purpose, proceeded on their dangerous mission, their leader (Mr. Dunn) being also armed to the teeth. The very appearance of such a force (it numbered 60 men) was calculated to irritate already excited passions, and it is not surprising that no answers were returned to repeated messages sent to Kichwaya with a view to open negotiations, more especially if it be true, as positively affirmed, that Mr. Dunn and his men took up their quarters with Umbulazi, one of the contending parties, thus, apparently at least, qualifying and discrediting an arbitrator between the two.

At length Mr. Dunn proceeded in person towards Kichwaya's position, when he was fired upon, and the ball passed near his head. On this, the party were drawn out and ordered to fire; and thus commenced the horrors of the day. A Dutchman, named Gouws (a settler in Natal) was professedly supporting Umbulazi at another point. Mr. Dunn's little party thrice momentarily repulsed the huge mass of the contending parties, and gallantly stood their ground for a time; but against such terrible odds success was hopeless; and the whole army of Umbulazi took to flight, as well as the Dutchman and his party. No battle therefore was fought; but the scene was a rout and a wholesale slaughter. Mr. Dunn escaped on his horse; but his party and the whole of Umbulazi's army had to run a distance of seven miles before they reached the river, the further (that is the Natal) side of which, offered the only possible safety. Followed by a mighty mass of infuriated and triumphant savages, multitudes of the fugitives were slain, and many dispatched by assegais, and multitudes more fell beneath the deadly thrust of that weapon while running for their lives. The women and children, who had taken refuge in kloofs and ravines, prior to the actual attack, were enclosed, and mercilessly butchered. Still several thousands of men, women, and children reached the Tugela, and plunged into its swollen stream, where again the spear of their brutal pursuers helped the deep and rapid current in the work of wholesale destruction. The river was reddened with the blood, where it was not blackened with the shrieking forms of innumerable savages; and a small flock of the number of corpses that shortly encumbered the water may be formed from the fact that they obstructed the action of the oars, and the passage of the boat, that conveyed the few who were able to avail themselves of it. Of Mr. Dunn's party of 60, only eight or ten returned to tell the tale of horrors; and the number of Zulus that perished by spear or water in this terrible massacre is estimated to be at least 10,000. Notwithstanding all this sacrifice of life, Umbulazi's army, half-drowned, and wounded wretches, succeeded in reaching the Natal side, and in the day of the slaughter, Umbulazi himself (who at first was said to have been killed, but who, it seems, had succeeded in escaping himself) came over with one hundred of his followers, the remnant of his army, and in now under British protection; as well as a lad, one of Panda's youngest sons. But during the events we have recorded, imminent perils, it may be assumed, befel the European traders, who, with their property, were in that part of the Zulu country at the time. And indeed, it is charitable to think that any of them escaped. As it was, one English trader, who seems no reason to doubt, was acting under Gouws, in hostility to Kichwaya, fell a victim, and it is said Gouws's own son also. The English traders (who were entirely neutral) escaped across the river with the utmost difficulty and peril. But the whole of their property was carried off by the victorious army; twelve waggon were entirely stripped and sacked, and no fewer than 1600 head of cattle belonging to the fugitives were carried off. Six of the waggons, with the Zulu side of the river to an island in the centre of the river, even here, on this neutral ground (if it be not actually British territory) they were emptied of their contents, and the cattle driven off. The value of property and cattle thus seized is not less than £40,000, whilst a large amount of the property and cattle of traders still remains in the interior of the country, at the mercy of the victorious savages. We have the concurrent testimony of the most respectable and experienced traders, for the belief that but for the unfortunate alliance of Mr. Dunn and his party, in the apprehension of ignorance of the true state of authority of the British Government, no white man's life would have been endangered, no wagon plundered, and if a trader's cattle had been taken away in the foray, they would have been promptly returned on application. Up to the eve of the catastrophe, and during the known preparations, the traders had mixed freely in friendly and business intercourse with both parties, and the continued observance of a strict neutrality on our part, would, it is fully believed, have prevented any loss of danger to Englishmen, as well as the very serious complications which have now arisen.

We learn from a reliable source that the chiefs in this district, living near the Zulu Border have offered their services to Mr. Shepstone, with all their fighting force, to proceed with the English to attack and punish the Zulus. It is satisfactory to find that the Natal Kafirs, or one portion of them, are at present in this loyal mood; but we hope the proposal will not be entertained. Five hundred of their head, would be a dangerous force in the Zulu Country, and a small mounted force, properly equipped along the river, together with an adequate increase of military at the existing colonial posts, would permanently suffice to keep the peace, unbroken even by spasmodic periodical alarms. Nor would such an increase be required; for a state of settled security, together with the hopeful condition of industry and productive development would speedily fill the country with a population that would be its own guarantee of peace.

All parties acquainted with the Zulu Country represent Kichwaya, the victorious son, and now probably, actual sovereign, as a second (Chaka in character; restless, reckless, and blood-thirsty, and cherishing withal no friendly feeling towards the white man. He now commands all the hot young blood of the country, who have been kept from troubling their neighbours, only by the older and more prudent counsellors of Panda, whose experience extends back to the horrors of a former period, but who now are non-de-combat, before the rampant spirit of young Zulu-kind. Panda, the obese and bed-ridden old King, is probably now for ever out of the way. The latest accounts represent him as deserted and helpless; and the maddened triumphant host of Kichwaya proceed immediately after the massacre, to Panda's place, with the avowed intention of killing him, after the partricial fashion of these barbarians. These circumstances still further enhance present perils, and urge instant action. We do not mention them to create needless alarm; but to awaken Government and people to that sense of danger and duty. It would be folly and madness to ignore the facts that surround the present crisis.

Another circumstance is currently rumoured, and is credited by those best informed, namely, that a party, owing allegiance to the British Crown, though not a British-born subject, but who was concerned in the late transactions, has been proved to be implicated in a secret conspiracy to betray Umbulazi to Kichwaya, and afterwards Kichwaya to the independent Buffalo Boers, who were to seize the Zulu Country, and divide the spoil with the latter. It is said that correspondence, revealing this plot, had fallen into the hands of Government. This, if true, enhances the complications of our position. It reflects a lurid light on a re-

cent petition noticed in our last week's postscript, and demands the instant application of administrative vigour.— (Natal Mercury, December 18.)

We learn by private express that Kichwaya's army is still pursuing the work of destruction; it is broken into detachments, one of which proceeded to Panda's place, and the others are scattered throughout the country, scouring the bush, and "seeking places of the earth," in quest of the concealed fugitives, whom, when found, they are accustomed to dispatch. When this work of vengeance is accomplished, it will then be determined what course to take next. We have heard nothing tending to disparage the importance of our views on the necessity of defensive measures, and the duty of Government at this crisis.

We continue from last week the narrative of events on and beyond the border, as the accounts have reached us. On Saturday, a letter was received from the Nonoti (near the border) which stated that the banks of the Tugela at its mouth, and the adjacent sea beach, were covered with dead bodies, of which 500 were counted within a narrow compass; that the state of these bodies was most horrible, and the stench unbearable—so much so that no one could live in the neighbourhood.

Kichwaya had gone with a division of his army into the country, but had left a sufficient force to guard the river banks, and carry on the work of death on all who attempted to escape across. The only ford not thus guarded is one at the mouth of the country. This wholesale slaughter is still going on as shown by the fact that bodies continue to float down the stream in great numbers hourly. Kichwaya divided his army into three parts, to hunt for fugitives and kill all whose loyalty to his cause is doubtful; among them Panda himself is marked for destruction. The king's wife was found covered with wounds, but still alive. It is thought Panda had succeeded temporarily, at least, in hiding himself. Umbulazi, the faithful heir and defeated brother, is not on this side of the river, as reported; and it is believed he is still alive concealed in the bush. No immediate danger is apprehended to this colony and prompt decisive measures will, with God's blessing, prevent any real occasion for alarm.

His Excellency returned on Sunday to this town. We understand it is resolved to form a military post at the Umhali, to consist of ten mounted men and twenty infantry. We cannot think the site well chosen, which should have been at the Tugela itself, and not 20 to 30 miles away. Several similar posts are established along the river, which plan will afford the only effectual protection to the colony.

TROOPS.—We have received ample confirmation, as we believe, of the statement that our Government has sent off an express to the Cape Colony, demanding more troops; and we hear, in addition, on good authority, that General Mitchell, lately arrived at the Cape, is coming to take command in Natal, with an accession of troops. This must be an arrangement prior to and independent of the present occasion, and confirms a previous report of the intention to augment the military strength of this colony. These arrangements are highly satisfactory, and may we we to ally the alarm which the events now transpiring in the Zulu Country would otherwise justify.

THE SLAUGHTERED ZULUS.—Sad tokens of the massacre continue to appear along the coast. Numbers of dead bodies, in a state of dreadful laceration and mutilation, have been washed up along the beach near this place, southwards, for thirty miles. They are found bearing horrible marks of the strokes of the assegai, though many are in such a state almost to defy recognition, even as human beings.

His Excellency ordered the women and children, and the wounded men only to be brought over—the abjectly blind were strictly forbidden to cross. Kichwaya's army is only a few miles from the border, and he is said to be resolved on taking Umbulazi, alive or dead. On the other hand, it is rumoured that Panda is raising an army, and may effect a junction with Umbulazi, and the Amaswasi Boers. If this prove true, the tables may still be turned on the brutal man slayer, who has committed the recent outrages. Kichwaya himself is said to have become alarmed, and, no doubt, of the insult he has offered to the British Government.

The missionaries in the Zulu Country are reported to be in safety. We are surprised to learn that nothing like a full investigation has taken place into the Dunn affair, which led to the loss of so much British property, and to so serious an outrage on a party wielding British weapons, and acting under the orders of an accredited servant of the British Government. We are assured by those who have it from Mr. Dunn's own lips, that he (Mr. Dunn) has not been questioned as to his motives for the interference that led to so disastrous a result. Doubtless, ostensibly, and so far as the knowledge of the British Resident Agent, Mr. Walmsey, were concerned, the movement was to arbitrate a peace between the parties. But it is positively affirmed that Mr. Dunn himself declared (and he ought to know best) that he wished to bring the country with him and force to aid Umbulazi, under stipulations to share the booty in case of success. This is a most important matter, and ought not to be hushed up or slurred over. We know not the motives for the obvious attempt to do so. But we will take care that it shall not be hushed up. The statement we have just made can be verified on oath by at least two credible witnesses, and Government cannot pass by the demand we now again make, for an impartial and a full investigation. We have narrowly escaped a great peril, and our future security depends on the vigour and determination of the present arrangements. It is worse than under the orders of an ignorant and unscrupulous adventurer for Government to attempt to ignore facts openly declared before the world, and it is as insulting to the intelligence of a free British people, to strive to hoodwink them into a blind submission to a policy founded upon ignorance, or willful concealment of facts.

TUESDAY MORNING.—Yesterday, several mercantile gentlemen of this town, interested in the Zulu trade, addressed a letter to his Excellency requesting an interview to receive their views on the present state of affairs, and to receive from them, if they particularly desired it, but, at the same time, intimating that he did not conceive any advantage would result from the interview, as Government were already in possession of the facts, and moreover, that his Excellency has no power to act in affairs beyond the border, but must wait the instructions of Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's High Commissioner. It is all-ged, on good authority, that the whole of the cattle taken by Kichwaya from British traders, are kept in a place apart, apparently under the expectation of a demand for their restoration, and with a view to restitution when the demand is made.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.—The following particulars have just been received:— Zulu Border, December, 14th. The Norwegian Missionaries are safe—one has recently come out of the country. Umbulazi has been skinned alive. Umbulazi is supposed to be killed; his favourite wife has had her eyes cut out by assegais, and then told to seek death where she could find it. Hundreds of men, women, and children in a torn, lacerated and wounded condition are daily flying to the borders, and the scenes are truly frightful. There is every probability of the colony remaining quiet. The slaughter of doubtful characters fully occupies the mind of Kichwaya. Only two white men have been killed—Gouws and another, whose name is not ascertained. A Dutch Boer is with the Zulus in the camp of Kichwaya, and influences that chief's movements, as regards this colony. He is reported to have instigated the Zulus to plunder the traders' waggons. Another brother of Umbulazi has had his hands cut off and has also been tortured. The tribes from beyond the berg have penetrated into the Zulu Country, and will aid in keeping Kichwaya in confusion. He will have enough to do for the present.

December 15, Mr. Baldwin and four Kafirs have just crossed from the Zulu country. Another account states that Umpanda is supposed to be still alive, as the slayers of Umbulazi have been destroyed; the plot of having been ordered to do it not availing them, inasmuch as they had shed royal blood. The tribes above-mentioned are also said to be the Amaswasi, and that they have fallen upon the Zulus in the rear, and seized large quantities of cattle.

Reports brought by natives from the border confirm the last statements of our account under date of yesterday. Panda is succeeded in raising an army, and that he will probably be aided by the Amaswasi Kafirs, and by the Boers settled in that region. In that case, Kichwaya's reign will be brief; and a skillful policy on our part, may turn these events to good account. The details of the tortures inflicted on Umbulazi are too

horrible to narrate. Suffice it to say that, after being skinned alive, hot ashes, and afterwards black ants were applied to the raw, quivering flesh.

THE PASSPORT NUISANCE IN RUSSIA.—The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Times by a correspondent, under the signature of "A Northern Tourist," to visit it from various points, among others a desire to see some part of Europe not yet over-run by our countrymen; a curiosity to see the means, manners, and resources of our late gallant foes; and further incited by the expectation of seeing somewhat of the gaieties of the coronation of the reigning Czar. My trip has not been without its gratification in each point, and I can say that Russia is a country which deserves to be more visited and better known by us of Western Europe. We might learn much from the people called barbarians of the north; their advancement in many things has, however, far outstripped their civilisation and ideas on others; their method and mode of agriculture and institutions for the public service seem to be quite unparalleled in our part of Europe; their establishments are of so colossal a scale. The railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow is managed with extreme care and punctuality; the stations for refreshments, during the 22 hours' journey between the two cities, are better arranged and managed for the comfort of travellers than any I have seen in other parts of Europe. Residents in Russia say that the present Emperor is exceedingly desirous of developing the resources of his country, and is anxious that his people should travel in foreign countries, and that foreigners should visit Russia. To encourage the former he has directed the tax usually levied on natives for permission to travel from 500 to 5 roubles; but if he wishes to encourage the visits of foreigners he must certainly alter the vexatious and troublesome passport system now in force in Russia. We must, of course, be prepared to pay the tax a foreign government may choose to levy on strangers entering the country, but so much personal attendance is required at offices dispersed at great distances through St. Petersburg, that several days of one's visit are consumed in fulfilling the required formalities. For the information and guidance of future travellers I give you a list of the work cut out for them if they meditate a trip to Russia. I may mention that in going I travelled by the route worked by the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, crossing Denmark by rail, and returning by steamer to London direct from St. Petersburg.

1. The visa of the Russian consular-general in London must be obtained; for it is necessary the traveller should be recommended to, or carry letters of introduction to, some well-known person in Russia. 2. The visa of the police in crossing Denmark. 3. Passport is examined by the officers of the guardship, about two miles before reaching Cronstadt. 4. Passport is examined by an officer of police on landing in St. Petersburg. 5. Passport has to be written in the office of the police district in which the traveller resides. 6. To obtain certificate from the Danish consul that the bearer of the British Foreign-office passport is actually a British subject. 7. To appear at the office of the secret police to answer any number of questions concerning the bearer's past, present, and future intentions. 8. To appear at the Alien-office, to have a description of one's personal appearance made out to obtain permission to remain in St. Petersburg or go to Moscow; here a new passport is furnished. 9. Passport has to be examined and stamped at railway station, previous to proceeding a ticket for Moscow. 10. At Moscow one's arrival has to be written in the office of the district police. 11. To present a petition to Governor of Moscow for permission to leave the city. 12. To procure a certificate that one is a resident in Moscow. 13. To deliver up the passport furnished at St. Petersburg, and obtain a new one to return there, and being stamped in a book at the police office. 14. Get passport examined and stamped at railway station, previous to proceeding a ticket for St. Petersburg. 15. Get passport written in at office of district police on arriving at St. Petersburg. 16. Apply at office of secret police for a certificate to take to the Alien office. 17. Apply at Alien office with the aforesaid certificate to obtain some other certificate. 18. Get this last certificate stamped at the district police office, to certify that one owes no money in Russia. 19. Advertise three times in the St. Petersburg Gazette of one's intention to leave Russia. 20. Get the certificate stamped at the office of the major of police to identify the person as the one referred to. 21. Petition Governor of St. Petersburg for permission to leave Russia. 22. Get papers stamped at Customs papers or gold out of the country. 23. Get right to passport at police office in Cronstadt. 24. Passport is finally examined by the officers of the guardship of Cronstadt. You will perceive by the foregoing that I visited Moscow, for which trip many formalities were necessary to my passport. On carefully reckoning the expenses incurred for the necessary nuisance in Russia, I find they amount to £4 sterling. This is made up of charges by Government for the passport, and also for commission, and his charges for his time and trouble in procuring those nuisance &c. when my personal attendance was not required.—European Times.

The Times, correspondent writes, on Wednesday the 8th, that at the present moment the Emperor of the French is quite as much occupied with domestic affairs as he is with the Neapolitan question. These affairs do not present the most flattering prospect. Greater ill-feeling exists among the various populations of Paris than for a long time past. The aristocracy of the faubourgs are so incensed that they demand the Government. The Emperor is beginning to lean the truth. A deputation of workmen of one of the faubourgs went to St. Cloud on Wednesday, to lay before him their condition, and the impossibility of their supporting the heavy burdens, particularly of house rent, laid on them. They were well received, no doubt, and so far came back uncomplaining; but the symptom is full of meaning, and the Emperor may be followed by others. Placards were again posted up last night, in streets near the Halle, still menacing to the proprietors, and repeating the demand for cheap bread. In some there were the words *Vive l'Empereur*, in others they were wanting. The Emperor's absence from the capital is much commented upon. His reception at the opera, on his return, was not so warm as it used to be.

The *Monitor* of the 10th states that the returns of the yield of taxes in September show an increase of 16,000,000F. as compared with the same month of 1854, and 14,500,000F. as compared with 1855, and not an increase of 12,000,000F. as had been intimated in Mague's recent report.

A NEW PISTOL.—On the 8th inst., His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief received a deputation from the proprietors of a newly invented American pistol, which bids fair to surpass, in utility and efficiency, all previous inventions. The pistol will receive nine charges at once, which can be delivered successively in twelve seconds. Cartridges on the same principle will contain twenty-five charges. Mr. Haslewood, the agent of the manufacturers and patentee, assisted by Captain Bellairs, explained the principle of the weapon to his royal highness, and recommended that it be sent for trial to Colonels Hay and Dickson, respectively commanding at Hythe and Bingley. We may explain briefly that the pistol consists of two barrels, one above the other. The lower tube contains the charges, which consist each of a conical bullet containing its own powder, hermetically enclosed by a copper capsule, filled with detonating ingredients. One pull of the trigger lifts a bullet into the upper tube, or barrel, and instantaneously discharges it. The piece rarely requires cleaning—can be discharged many hundreds of times without striking, and if the spiral spring, which forces the bullets downwards, becomes injured, it can be replaced in a minute or two by an armorer. The original inventors of the pistol are Messrs. Smith and Weston, of Hartford, Connecticut, and the patentee for England is Mr. W. R. Palmer, of Connecticut.—Morning Post.

FATAL DUEL.—A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle describes a fatal duel which took place near Mannheim on the 28th ult. between Messrs. D—, a French journalist, and a Prussian officer, named B—. In consequence of some observations of an offensive nature made by D— in speaking of the French Government, D— requested him to retract the language which he had employed. Matters would probably have been arranged in a satisfactory manner, had not D— become impatient at the hesitations of the Prussian officer, and permitted himself to call the latter a coward. A duel was instantly decided on, and it was already half-past five in the evening, when the

