

## Nieuwe Goederen;

EX

## Regina en Royal Arthur,

Nu landende uit bovengemelde vaartuigen —

Muslin de Laines en Muslin Kleeden  
Gedrukt Muslin, Jaconet en Band Muslin  
Zwarte en witte ditto en fancy Brillante

Barege en Franseche de Laines  
Rol Voering, in groot stukken, verschillende kleuren

Rol Jaconetts, patente Voering  
Selicias, witte, zwart en gekleurd

Zwart en gekleurde laken voor daunes Mantels

Blaauw en zwart Laken

Doekskin en Tweed, ligt voor den Zomer

Herders Geruit, effen en met raderen

Groen en geruite Holland

Dubbele Huckaback

Tyk, Katoenen en Linnen

Handdoden, met Randen, Turkische en Regale

Victoria Kleeden, 6-4 tot 8-4

Alles te Koop na de Pakhuizen van

HAWES, STANBRIDGE, & HEDLEY.

Dagelyks verwacht per "Charlotte of Derby" en "Jane

Pirie", grote facturen **Stapelen Fancy Goede-**

ren.

Kaapstad, 7 October 1857.

**BRANDEWYN, WIN, BIER, &c.**  
ONTVANGEN PER  
"Rhondda" en ander aankomsten,  
Lichte Brandewyn in Oshooftsen,  
Do. in een dozen kastjes  
Whiskey ditto  
Lichte en donkere Sherry, in 3 dozen kastjes  
Portwyn, in ditto  
Champagne, in 1 dozen ditto  
Ale en Porter, in heele en halve bottels  
Do. in fust

Het geheel te koop in intre. of of tolery.  
HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.

**Ale en Porter,**  
25 OXHOOFDEN van bovenstaande, nu landende ex  
"Royal Arthur."  
HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.  
Kaapstad, 7 October 1857.

**Wol en Graanzakken.**  
T Koop aan de Pakhuizen van

HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.

**HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.**

HEBBEN te Koop aan hunne Pakhuizen, St. George's straat,—

Stapelen Fancy Goederen

Kombazien, Marine en Witney

Laarzen, Wellington en Blucher

Do. Dame's Kassimier en Schoenen

Wagen en Scheeps Zeil

Zeilgaren en Twyn

Wol Graanzakken

Schapscharen, Wilkinson's

Messen, Knip en Jagt

Tafelmessens en Vorken

Graven, No. 4, Bylen en Pikkens

Mortieren en Stampers, in Yzer en Koper

Koperdraad, ronde Knoopen

Hollandsche paroos Buszter

Lijn, Styfzel, Zwartzel

Verw, groene en gemengde kleuren, Witsel

Vernis, voor Ryttingen en huiszichters

Puimsteen, fijn en grof

Ajtar, Vruchten, Salade Olie

Kandysuiker, Banket

Zeep, extra kwaliteit, 40 stenen

Zout, grofen syl

Brandewyn en Bier.

**Nieuwe Goederen.**

**HENRY RUDD & CO.**

Hebben ontvangen per "Charlotte of Derby,"—

39 Pakkaadjes Manufacture,

Voor het saisoen geschikt.

St. Georgestraat.

**Henry Rudd & Co.**

HEBBEN per hante vaartuigen ontvangen, en te koop aan hunne Pakhuizen, St. Georges raat,—

Extra Mauritius Suiker

Brasilische Koffy, witt Ryst

Knopjes Thee, Sago, Peper, Indigo

Salpeter, Borrie, Gember

Goujezakken, Chinasche Zijden Doeken

Nageltjes, Voochie, Kandysuiker

Casey's Liverpool Zeep

ALSMEDDE,

Krenten, in blik en hout, Banket en Peppermint

Jams en Marmaalde, Bokkings en blikk

Vermicelli en Macaroni, Olyven

Ingemaakte Aardappels en Atjar

Worcester, gemeunge en Anjovia Saus

Zal en blik

Sardynen, Kippers, Mosterd, Gort

Azyn, in bottels, Brandewyn in kasten, Jenever in flesschen

Oude Tom, Eau de Cologne en Lavendel

Frambozen Azyn, bruine Windsor en Honig Zeep

Klinkers, fyne en stawg Zwavel

Dunblauwlaas, Pykkie, Harpus, Epsomzout, Styfzel,

Wissel en Aluin

Terpeny, Vernis, zwarte Verlaksel, Inkt, Verw, Olie in vaten en kannen, Zoot Olie, Kastoor Olie, vloeibare en een papa Zwartzel.

Cymposite Kaarsen, Zout in zakken, Kannen en Dozen,

Cement, Parfumsche Pleister, Ruiten in soorten.

Engelsche en Uitheemsch, Klei en Duitsche Pypen, Mandwerk,

Glaswerk, in Geslepen Kelkjies, Glazien, effen en geslepen Karaffen

Pakpapier, Poolsop, Post en Pakpapier, in uitgebreide voornam en verscheidenheid.

Schillers Drooge kleuren, Ivoor Zwartzel, Lampzwartzel,

Brunswyk groen, giel Kopers, Roode Menie, Loodwit,

gemeunge Loodwit, 3 kwaliteiten, Potlood voor Kagels, gemengde Verw, in blik en hout, lichtrood,

grond en droog Spaanschgroen, Vermillion, Stopverw, enz.

Staslood, Hazel, Graven, Zadelwerk, enz.

**Ex Royal Arthur, Regina en Excel.**

**MYBURGH & CO.**

Landen nu, bvoegingen tot hunnen Voorraad

**Stapel en Fancy Goederen,**

Verdere facturen verwacht, per ADMIRAL COLLING-

WOOD en andere Vaartuigen,

ZY HEBBEN OP HANDEL:

WITTE TAFELRYST, in entrepot of tolvy, versche

DADELS, Rio Koffy, Knopjes Thee, Styfzel, Duin

INDIGO BLAAUW, Cigaren, VERW, beste gemalen

Spanisch Groen, Rood, Blauw, Groen en Gemengd,

ROODE MENIE en LOODWIT, Gekoakte en Raauwe

LYNOLIE, RAARSEN Foster No. 4, en andere Kaapsche

Graven, enz.

St. Georgestraat.

Printed at No. 92, Waterstraat, Kaapstad  
elken Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en niet  
de eersthouende post naar de Buiten Districten  
verzonden.

Termen: — In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22 per  
kantoor Rds. 5-4. — In de Buiten-districten  
voortaan. Noverker in dertig vergelijcende Rds.  
22 per jaar; per kantoor Rds. 7, dochter  
at de stafte van de Maandags Courant (in een  
taal) by leggen. Supplement tot de Dond  
days Courant wordt begeerd, Rds. 22 per  
jaar of Rds. 8 per enkele Nommer.



Published at No. 92 Water street, Cape  
Town every Monday and Thursday Morning  
and dispatched to the Country Districts by  
the first evening post.  
Terms: — In Town Rds. 22 per annum, per  
Quarter, Rds. 5-4 per Quarter, per Quarter  
Rds. 7; but when the whole of thematter  
of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way  
of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is pre  
ferred, Rds. 22 per annum or Rds. 5-4 per  
Quarter.  
Single Paper 8 pence.

Muslin de Laines en Muslin Kleeden  
Gedrukt Muslin, Jaconet en Band Muslin  
Zwarte en witte ditto en fancy Brillante

Barege en Franseche de Laines

Rol Voering, in groot stukken, verschillende kleuren

Rol Jaconetts, patente Voering

Selicias, witte, zwart en gekleurd

Zwart en gekleurde laken voor daunes Mantels

Blaauw en zwart Laken

Doekskin en Tweed, ligt voor den Zomer

Herders Geruit, effen en met raderen

Groen en geruite Holland

Dubbele Huckaback

Tyk, Katoenen en Linnen

Handdoden, met Randen, Turkische en Regale

Victoria Kleeden, 6-4 tot 8-4

Alles te Koop na de Pakhuizen van

HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.

Dagelyks verwacht per "Charlotte of Derby" en "Jane

Pirie", grote facturen **Stapelen Fancy Goede-**

ren.

Kaapstad, 7 October 1857.

BRANDEWYN, WIN, BIER, &c.

ONTVANGEN PER

"Rhondda" en ander aankomsten,

Lichte Brandewyn in Oshooftsen,

Do. in een dozen kastjes

Whiskey ditto

Lichte en donkere Sherry, in 3 dozen kastjes

Portwyn, in ditto

Champagne, in 1 dozen ditto

Ale en Porter, in heele en halve bottels

Do. in fust

Het geheel te koop in intre. of of tolery.

HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.

25 OXHOOFDEN van bovenstaande, nu landende ex

"Royal Arthur."

HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.

Kaapstad, 7 October 1857.

Wol en Graanzakken.

T Koop aan de Pakhuizen van

HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.

HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.

HEBBEN te Koop aan hunne Pakhuizen, St. George's straat,—

Stapelen Fancy Goederen

Kombazien, Marine en Witney

Laarzen, Wellington en Blucher

Do. Dame's Kassimier en Schoenen

Wagen en Scheeps Zeil

Zeilgaren en Twyn

Wol Graanzakken

Schapscharen, Wilkinson's



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber to the Cape Argus in our next.

## THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, October 13, 1857.

THESE is a great deal of mystery about the mutiny of the Indian army. From its rapid spread over a vast extent of country many have concluded that it had been preconcerted; but it might perhaps be sufficiently accounted for without supposing a pre-arranged scheme of revolt. Disaffection in an army may be owing to a variety of causes operating at different points and independently of one another. It may go on increasing year after year, if not unnoticed, at least disregarded, because those whose duty it is to watch and remedy such evils, are indolent and secure, instead of being vigilant and on the alert. The inflammable materials go on accumulating as it were underground, and when the explosion comes at last, it takes every one by surprise, though some are immediately ready with an explanation. A detailed and faithful account of the Indian army, for the last fifty years or so, would fully explain the recent occurrences, and instead of leaving room for surprise at what has happened, would lead to the irresistible conviction, that an outbreak was in the natural course of events, and we would probably end with wondering that it did not occur long ago. The startling facts incidentally mentioned by SIR CHARLES NAPIER in his *Life and Opinions* published by SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, would alone go far to account for the fearful catastrophe, which has brought the Anglo-Indian Empire to the brink of ruin. Gross mismanagement and extreme imprudence are the roots from which all these evils have sprung. The native troops have been praised up to the skies, but the fact has been overlooked that in proportion to their efficiency they might one day become dangerous to British power in India. Hence unbounded confidence was reposed in them, and whole parks of artillery with stores of ammunition were committed to their custody. At the same time beardless boys were placed over tried soldiers, who, instead of respecting their superiors in rank, could not chose but despise them. SIR CHARLES informs us that some of those unfledged minors had to be drilled by native officers! Ought that not to have been done at the military academies? But military schools in England are deplorably behind the exigencies of the times. If it were otherwise such things could not happen. Again, we are told that the ablest and most experienced military officers are employed in the civil service. This is really inconceivable infatuation. Can a complicated machine like an army be expected, we shall not say to act efficiently, but even to hold together, when the main screws and springs are from time to time withdrawn, and wretched bits of wire and hoop iron put in their places? It is said of CESAR's legions that every soldier was fit to be an officer, but it may be said of several officers in the Indian army, that they are not even fit to be soldiers. The Roman Emperors also employed native troops, the celebrated Balaenians for instance; but not in their own country. They took them to foreign parts, and wherever they went they were surrounded by a legionary force that could crush them at a minute's warning if they showed the least disposition to revolt. It may be a necessary evil, but it is an evil that England should require to keep up an Indian army almost equal in number to that of the French Empire, with about one British soldier to twenty natives. But, if such necessity exists, ought not every officer to be most carefully selected for those qualities that constitute the real soldier? To be sure, but where are the military schools of England that can produce those officers in sufficient numbers and of the requisite caliber? In this as in other cases, incapacity can be traced to inadequate means of education at home and consequent mismanagement abroad. Have a native force by all means, if you cannot do without them, but look to it that those whom you put over their heads by their superiors in military ability as well as rank, and have always on the spot a sufficient number of British regiments to extinguish them at once when they become dangerous. Without such provision the Peninsula of India will not be a part of the British Empire much longer.

**THE REVIEW AT STELLENBOSCH.**—In our last we gave the contents of the order detailing the ceremonies which were to be observed on the arrival of the volunteers at Stellenbosch, on Tuesday last. His Excellency the Governor was at his post at the appointed hour, but owing to the inclemency of the weather on that day and other unforeseen circumstances, the volunteers did not reach the rendezvous before 5 o'clock. They were at once drawn up in line, and saluted the Governor. His Excellency then rode round them and finding everything correct placed himself at the head of the corps, which commenced their march into the town. On entering Alderley-square the Stellenbosch Artillery (composed of boys between 12 and 16 years of age) fired a royal salute. A square was then formed and the following address from the inhabitants present to His Excellency; the line saluting and the bands playing "God save the Queen":—

To His Excellency Sir G. Gask, K.C.B., Governor and Comptroller-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Stellenbosch, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded us, through your Excellency's first visit to this town, for expressing to you the high value we attach to the various schemes for developing the external physical resources of this colony, for advancing it in the scale of industrial and general improvement, and for promoting its efforts in the career of intelligence, prosperity, and happiness, that have formed the prominent, and in a great measure, the distinguished characteristics of your administration.

We also entertain a high appreciation of the willingness with which your Excellency has invariably co-operated in or sanctioned the introduction of such legislative enactments, as, through the boon of our Constitution, have been deemed best suited for forwarding the important interests of the colony. This has earned for your Excellency a well deserved reputation for an enlargement of views, a liberality of policy, and an impartiality in the exercise of the high functions that devolve on you, in your capacity of a principal representative, the consciousness of which, while it must form the highest gratification to yourself, cannot fail to render the indefatigable exertions of such a course of action less onerous. We feel confident that the measures adopted by your Excellency for reclaiming and pacifying the numerous hordes of barbarians that hover along our frontier, being founded on the strongest and most active principles of human nature, will, in due time, be crowned with abundant success.

We, sincerely trust that, under the disposal of a supreme Providence, you may be long allowed thus to devote the energies of a vigorous and experienced mind to working out the good of this colony, and be spared to see the fruits of what has been already initiated in a manner, so well calculated to inspire every reasonable expectation of ultimate success.

To this His Excellency returned the following answer:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for the address you have presented to me, and for the warm welcome which

yourself and the inhabitants of Stellenbosch have given me. I have long wished to visit the town of Stellenbosch, one of the oldest towns in South Africa, so renowned for its piety, for the fertility of its soil and for the abundance of its produce. To have entered this town and to have become acquainted with its inhabitants, would therefore have been at any time a source of much pleasure to me. But, it is peculiarly so when I, for the first time, meet you on an occasion like the present, of which you may be so justly proud; when I come not as a solitary traveller, but accompanied by so great a retinue, comprising so many who represent the talents, the wealth, and the spirit of the Western districts, to be present with them at the first great muster of the volunteer corps, at which our youth will be gladdened by awaking to a knowledge of their own strength, and to the proud consciousness that they are themselves capable of contributing so largely to the defence of their country. My thanks are due to you for the terms in which you have spoken of my efforts to advance the interests of South Africa and its inhabitants. They, on their part have themselves, and through their representatives, most largely and generously aided me. It is but recently that they rendered me the greatest possible service by coining forward at a moment when the safety of our Indian possessions was threatened and voluntarily taking all the garrison duty of Cape Town, thereby enabling me, at an hour's notice, to dispatch every soldier in the Western districts to the point of threatened danger. The service they thus rendered to Her Majesty and the Empire was important in itself, but far more important still in the good example which it gave, and in the spirit of a generous rivalry which it will call forth in so many other places when similar difficulties arise. It only remains for me to add that I hope the acquaintance which has commenced between myself and the inhabitants of Stellenbosch, upon so suspicious an occasion, may long continue, and by such services as it may be in my power to render, and which you will ever find me willing to afford.

G. Gask.  
This Kafirs.—Information had just been received in Graham's Town of a visit recently made to the "Great Place," or kraal of Krelle, the Amagaleka Chief, on which occasion it was found completely abandoned, not a living creature being seen. To attract attention the visitor set fire to one of the straw huts, but without effect, the conclusion being that Krelle, with the remnants of his followers had wandered away in search of food.

We are informed, says the *Frontier Times*, that the Kafirs who are pouring into the colony (at least great numbers of them) have not abandoned the belief in the words of the prophet, and express their objections to be sent far westward, as in that case they will have a longer journey to perform in returning to their country, which they mean to do as soon as news shall reach them that the cattle reservation shall have taken place—whilst those of their countrymen who are close to the colonial border will get home first, and have the pick of the cattle.

The King William's Town *Gazette* announces the departure of Major-General Pringle Taylor for East London to embark in the Megara. He will be succeeded as Commandant of British Kaffraria by Col. D'Urban, son of the late Sir Bejamin D'Urban. The inhabitants of King William's Town presented the Major-General with a complimentary address to which a reply was returned. Two Kafirs had died in the Sow-Kitchen, and the bodies of several other Kafirs had been noticed, who are supposed to have died of starvation. According to the local paper, a Kafir and Hottentot were in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of a young German, named Lents, in his hut near Major Gowler's station. Money and articles were stolen from the hut. The accused kept a store on the station.

The next morning (Wednesday) at half-past 10 the various corps were assembled in Alderley-square, and marched out preceded by the different bands, to the beautiful and spacious slope S. E. of Stellenbosch, on which they proceeded as follows:—On the right, first, the Simon's Town and Cape Town Artillery, next the Durban Cavalry, and next the Wynberg, Cape Town and Paarl Cavalry. On the left, first, the Stellenbosch Cavalry and next the Malmesbury, Hopfield and Tharling Cavalry. The infantry were placed in the centre—the Cape Rifles on the right, the Stellenbosch Rifles on the left, and the Paarl and Worcester Rifles in the centre. The whole force consisted of about 600 men, officers and bands included.

At 12 o'clock the Governor (in full dress), attended by his staff and a detachment of the Cape Corps arrived on the ground. The bands struck up "God save the Queen" and the troops saluted. The Governor then went through the form of inspection and thereupon the force was put in motion, marching round the field in the order in which they had been posted. Various exercises then followed, such as the rifles throwing out skirmishes, the cavalry charging the artillery, supporting the rifles, falling back and reforming. These occupations lasted for some time, and eventually the order was given to retire for an hour. Having refreshed themselves, the bugle sounded the retreat and the men prepared themselves for the main feature of the day's proceedings—the sham fight between the two armoured horse and foot, and this spectacle was indeed most brilliant. Posted at a distance of 6 or 700 yards from each other, you saw the artillery, their rear reserves formed of the country corps, and in a body of skirmishers. The distance at which the cavalry were posted from the latter was about 50 yards. The advance having been sounded and "commence firing," the rifles at once advanced upon the cavalry, keeping up a scattered fire. Three squadrons of cavalry were pushed forward, who, gradually increasing their speed were approaching the rifles, when the latter were formed into several squares or sections and, with fixed bayonets, awaited their onslaught. Nothing daunted the cavalry set upon their horses, but when within 30 yards met with such a smart reception that they wheeled round and returned to their horses, but when within 30 yards met with such a smart reception that they wheeled round and returned to their horses. These attacks continued for some time, during which the artillery also kept up fire at the advancing horse. At length, however, a general movement being perceived amongst the cavalry, the rifles were formed into a square and the guns placed in position. The whole cavalry force rushed forward to the attack, amidst a brisk fire of artillery, and a volley from the rifles—both arms keeping up such a discharge of powder that the whols were soon enveloped in smoke. When the smoke cleared up, the cavalry were far in the rear, but forming for a fresh charge. Their reception was similar to the first, but they succeeded in reaching their original position. His Excellency this time left his post of observation, rode down to the line, and finding everything correct and prepared for a third attack, followed in the rear to witness the cavalry charge. The charge was splendid, but this time the cavalry were worsted, for when the smoke cleared up they were observed in confusion—their horses in a dreadful fright and hurrying away to reform, if possible. However the battle was considered lost, and the artillery and rifles were pronounced victorious—it is impossible to convey a just idea of the brilliancy and the exactness with which every evolution was gone through by the respective arms, and though it may be that one corps may have excelled another, as a whole the demonstration was perfect, and to draw any distinction would be most invidious. These proceedings having terminated the corps returned to quarters.

About a hour afterwards all the members of the corps assembled in the avenue at the back of the Drury, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared for them by the Stellenbosch corps. The Civil Commissioner, Mr. Ryneveld, occupied the chair. On his right sat the Governor, on his left the Sec. to Government, Dr. Schreiter, of the Austrian Ship *Nova*, P. B. Borcherds, Esq., and other distinguished individuals, were also among the guests.

Original Correspondence.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

Sir,—Much has been written and spoken about under-taking for the improvement of this or that district in particular, and of the colony generally, such as hard roads, bridges, mountain passes, and lastly harbour improvements and railroads, all for the convenience, benefit and welfare of this in prosperity advancing colony. But if I may be allowed to express my opinion freely as regards railways, the question, it occurs to me, is difficult to answer. It may be true that railways will benefit the whole colony, and that the inhabitants of remote parts as well as those in whose immediate neighbourhood the line will run, will largely participate in the advantages which will be turned into the bosom of the community, but inexperience as I am in answering questions of political economy, I have no clear perception of prospective benefits.

What I clearly perceive at the first glance is the guarantee of 6 pds offered by Parliament to the company undertaking the work, and that the remote parts of the colony, where no railroads shall be made, will always remain the sufferers, inasmuch as they will be subjected to heavy taxation, in order to meet the guarantee given by our Parliament, can not be doubted, as experience has already proved it in the case of road improvements. For years the districts of Malmesbury and Clanwilliam have had to pay road rates of which they never had, and even now have not the slightest benefit; consequently they have no reason to applaud the present great undertaking. Much has still to be done in developing the resources of the colony to secure the success of railroads; it would be a very foolish proceeding on the part of a farmer to exert every possible means to facilitate the transport of his produce, without at the same time looking to the capabilities of his farm.

Among the improvements of the colony, the commercial interests of Berg River and St. Helena Bay should also be taken into account. These places so well situated and adapted for trade, are the only fit landing places, as well as for the shipment of the rich produce of the fertile regions of Piketberg, Verlorenburg, Upper Olifants River, Twenty-four River, Lower Zwartland, Berg and Salt Rivers, and a portion of Saldanha and St. Helena Bays—in the road from Capetown to Namaqualand and the Copper mines, which here is also to be best passed. The contiguity to Cape Town, the navigation which has already been opened between this place and Berg River, all these make these

places most desirable for trade, and offer a fine opportunity for the establishment of a village or town on the banks of the Berg River, if only care be taken that the sea during the summer season does not run up so high the river, and this can be easily effected by constructing a wall at a distance of about two miles from its mouth, where nature itself has provided the necessary facility to effectuate such a purpose; the banks being on both sides flat, very wide, and composed of hard rock; so also is the bed of the river, where it now has its outlet, all rock and very shallow, leaving but a narrow passage for small craft of 15 or 16 tons burthen, to be passed at high water. The soil on both banks being once *freshed* (i.e. reclaimed from the sea) could not be surpassed for productiveness. From the spot where we consider the wall ought to be constructed the river higher up is very wide and level on both banks, and as these flats are in summer often overrun by the sea, they are brackish and unproductive, but being rendered fresh by means of a wall, these flats will become the finest and most productive valleys that can be desired; and if the water in the river be raised by means of the aforesaid wall, it would also give the neighbouring farms, all of which suffer great want of water in the summer, a fine opportunity to irrigate their lands, as well as greatly facilitate those who have to carry their produce to the river for shipment during the summer without water for their cattle.

In order not to obstruct the traffic higher up the river by the wall, care will be taken to provide large boats at the upper side of the wall, to carry goods up and down to and from the wall, when they may be shipped into larger vessels for further conveyance, and it will make no difference in the price of transit. I know two gentlemen who have positively offered to contribute five hundred pounds each to carry out this object, if government will only assist us, by deputing a proper person to make a survey, investigate the best means of carrying out the scheme, and make a rough estimate of the expenditure required for the purpose.

The produce which are here offered to the trade, consist of wheat and other grain, wool, a large quantity of salt, tallow and butter, wine, brandy, tobacco, dried fruit, pease and beans, which can be raised in great quantities at Piketberg, if only they could find a market.

St. Helena Bay is also one of the best Bays for fisheries for the Mauritius market, which is proved by the two large fisheries which are successfully carried on here by Messrs. Barnard and McLachlan. Fish may be caught in quantities.

Allowing space for the above, you will oblige.

J. H. Ellers.

St. Helena Bay, Oct. 3, 1857.

ATROCITIES IN INDIA.—Among various letters from correspondents in India to the *Times*, is the following extract of one from an officer dated Bangalore, 4th July:—

"We have had an awful time of it. I can assure you, though we ourselves have been mercifully kept from alarm or danger. No words can express the feeling of horror which pervades society in India, we hear so many private accounts of the tragedy, which are too sickening to repeat."

"The cruelties committed by the wretches exceed all belief. They took 48 females, most of them girls of from 10 to 14, many delicately nurtured ladies,—violated them, and kept them for the base purposes of the heads of the insurrection for a whole week. At the end of that time they made them strip themselves, and gave them up to the lowest of the people, to abuse in broad daylight in the streets of Delhi. They then commenced the work of torturing them to death. One lady was three days dying. They took the face of another lady and made her walk naked through the streets. Mrs. —, the wife of an officer of the — Regiment, at Meerut, was in a precarious situation. They both ripped her up, and cast her and her offspring into the flames. No European man, woman, and child has had the slightest mercy shown them. I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more hellish torments than have been inflicted on our poor fellow-countrywomen. At Allahabad they have rivalled the atrocities of Delhi. I really cannot tell you the fearful cruelties these demons have been guilty of—cutting off the fingers and toes of little children, joint by joint, in sight of their parents, who were reserved for similar treatment afterwards."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—We noticed recently an arrangement into which the French Government had entered with a commercial house at Marseilles for the supply of 10,000 Africans to the French West Indian colony at the present month, as will be seen in the minutes of that body, which we print in the original in the Dutch portion of our paper, and from which it will be seen that about 19 memorials were read, requesting a mitigation of punishment in the case of C. F. Geere and the other State prisoners, including those from themselves and their wives, bearing collectively about 500 signatures.

The council, after this mass of memorials had been read, decided: That, considering the strong recommendations accompanying the different verdicts of the juries, seconded by those of the judicial bench, and the earnest wish of so many of the inhabitants for mercy, as shown in the memorials, as well as keeping in view art. 6 of the Treaty of Peace, entered into in June last with the S. A. Republic, and moreover considering the length of time that the principal prisoners have already been confined, and lastly, from a confident hope that such clemency would have a salutary effect on the public mind, determined on the following mitigation of the sentence of the courts:

1. That the sentence of "death" against Carol Frederik Geere, be commuted to a fine of £500 stg.

2. That the sentence of Johannes Jacobus Jacobs, to suffer a 10 years imprisonment, be also commuted to a fine of £150.

3. That Pieter J. Piennar, instead of 10 years imprisonment, to pay a fine of £75.

The costs of suit to be superadded in all three cases, Geere and Jacobs are also required to give their own personal recognizance for £500 stg. to keep the peace for 5 years, with two or more good securities to a like amount, all which must be signed, and the costs paid, prior to their liberation.

The council—after consultation regarding the case of Isaak John Pretorius, and finding that when he pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of high treason, laid against him in the indictment, the combined court had tried him for "desertion to the enemy," on his own admission that he had fled to Pretoria—decided on the ground of the vagueness of the charge, and the great doubts which surrounded the question of the extent of his criminality, to alter his sentence from 14 years hard labour to a fine of £25 stg. with his own personal recognizance to keep the peace for 3 years.

A memorial was read from fieldcornet Serfontein, in favor of diminishing the fines of Gabriel du Toit and one of the four, the former of whom had been fined by the Krigskamer of Bloemfontein district, £25, and the latter, £100. Inasmuch as du Toit had already laid his case before the President, his fine was at once reduced to £15. With this the council decided, that he must himself apply for writing, with a statement, accompanied by proofs, of his grounds for claiming mitigation of punishment.

The council—after consultation regarding the case of Isaak John Pretorius, and finding that when he pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of high treason, laid against him in the indictment, the combined court had tried him for "desertion to the enemy," on his own admission that he had fled to Pretoria—decided on the ground of the vagueness of the charge, and the great doubts which surrounded the question of the extent of his criminality, to alter his sentence from 14 years hard labour to a fine of £25 stg. with his own personal recognizance to keep the peace for 3 years.

It will occur to most persons whose perceptions are not blinded by an amiable prejudice, that if these rules and regulations are fairly and honestly carried out, as we assume they will be, the result will be beneficial to the two parties most interested—to the French colonists on the one hand, and the free blacks on the other. The condition of the latter will be rated far above the miserable and degraded state in which they are now found in their native country, and the former will increase, by an abundant supply of labour, be enabled to make their property remunerative.

Use it as we may, all our efforts to put down the slave-trade have been failures. We have spent millions of money in the effort, we have sacrificed numberless valuable lives, but the traffic still continues, and as it appears from the recent showing of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, our precautions have only increased the wretchedness of the unhappy race whose welfare has been our constant care.

The commercial spirit is at present at issue with philanthropy. The high price of all tropical produce, owing to the want of sufficient labour in our West Indian possessions, induces sensible people to inquire whether consequences in a system which has produced such barren results is wise or even humane? No one will dispute the fact that the precautions which the French Government have taken for the amelioration and upraising of the blacks who may be introduced into its colonies will benefit the Africans themselves, as well as those who employ them; and if the British Government had gone to work in the same spirit the spasmodic efforts to which Lord Palmerston alluded the other evening would not have been failures. The demand for our article of commerce—cotton, so far exceeds the supply that a reaction has taken place which is seriously affecting the mercantile and the labouring classes in England. A more enlarged view of the subject seems to prevail in ministerial circles which shows that we might imitate the example of France with advantage to ourselves, and with benefit to our black fellow-creatures. Nothing, in our judgment, could be easier than to frame regulations for a supply of a sufficient amount of black free labour to the West Indians without in the least approximating to the odiousness of the slave trade. The only thing which stands in the way of a practical arrangement of this kind is that sentiment of philanthropy by which the religious world

this country is moved. But the religious world is not consistent with itself. It consumes slave grown cotton, slave grown sugar, coffee, coca, and other articles raised by a slave population in a state of bondage, without remorse or care. It is only when leave is asked by the struggling British colonist, who cannot compete with his slave holding competitor, for leave, under regulations sufficiently stringent to prevent abuse, to import blacks from the coast of Africa, that the philanthropic spirit steps in with a strong and decided negative. But, it strikes us that more enlightened views are beginning to prevail on this important subject; and the time, we trust, is not far distant when the practical and the philanthropical will be so blended that the one will mutually react upon the other. So far, in our endeavours to serve the sons of Africa, we have been the only bar to their advancement; and this dog-in-the-manger policy has reduced some of the finest possessions in the world to a state of bankruptcy and ruin. The late discussions about the short supply of cotton have opened people's eyes to perceive the folly of the course we have long

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

NOTICE TO INTENDED ASSUREES.

NOTICE of Intended Assurers is invited to the 9th Section of the Society's Deed, viz.—The Holders of all Policies, granted on or before the 1st day of November next, will be entitled to Share in the Profits realized in and for the year ending 31st May, 1858, in accordance with the Deed.

By order of the Board,  
J. C. GIE, Jr., Sec.

Cape Town, 15th Sept., 1857.

## NEW GOODS.

### HAMILTON ROSS & CO.

ARE NOW LANDING

From the "Regina," and "Royal Arthur,"

477 PACKAGES OF

## New and Fashionable Goods,

Suited to the Season, Comprising:

### Wool and Grain Bags.

FOR SALE at the Stores of

HAWES, STANBRIDGE, & HEDLEY.

### Hawes, Stanbridge & Hedley,

HAVE FOR SALE at their Stores, St. George's-street,

STAPLE and FANCY GOODS

BLANKETS, Navy and Witney

BOOTS, Wellington and Blucher

Do. Ladies' Cashmere and Shoes

WAGON and SHIP CANVASS

SEAMING and ROPING TWINE

WOOL and GRAIN BAGS

WOOL SCREWS

SHEAR SHEARS, WILKINSON'S

KNIVES, Strike-and Sportsmen's

Do. Table Knives and Forks

SPADES No. 4, Axes and Pickaxes

MORTARS and PESTLES, in Iron and Brass

BRASS WIRE, BALL BUTTONS

DUTCH PATTERN-BOX IRON

GLUE, STARCH, BLACKING

PAINTS, Green and Mixed Colours, Whiting

VARNISH, for Carriage and House Painters

PUMICE STONE, fine and coarse

PICKLES, FRUITS, SALAD OIL

SUGAR CANDY, CONFECTIONARY

SOAP, superior quality, 20 bars

SALT, coarse and fine

BRANDIES, WINES and BEER.

### New Goods.

#### Ex Regina and Royal Arthur.

NOW LANDING from the above Vessels,—

Muslin de Laines, and Muslin Dresses

Printed Muslins, Jacconet and Tape Muslin

Black and white do., and Fancy Brilliants

Barge and French do. Laines

Roll Lining, in large pieces, different colours

Roll Jacconets, Patent Lining

Selicias, White, Black, and Coloured

Black and Coloured Cloths, for Ladies' Mantles

Blue and Black Cloth

Doekins and Tweeds, light for Summer

Shepherd's Plaids, plain, and bordered

Rough and Checked Holland

Double Warp Hockabacks

Tick, Cotton and Linen

Towels, Bordered, Turkish and Regal

Victoria Cover, 6.4 to 8.4

The whole for Sale at the Stores of

HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.

Daily expected per Charlotte of Derby and Jane Pieri

large additions of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS.

Cape Town, 7th Oct., 1857.

### Ale and Porter.

25 HHDS. of the above now landing ex Royal Arthur

HAWES, STANBRIDGE & HEDLEY.

Cape Town, 7th Oct., 1857.

### Ironmongery.

### L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

ARE NOW LANDING

### Ex "Royal Arthur,"

Foster Steel Spades

Manure Forks

Post Coffee Mills

Grocers' and Wheat Do.

Braces and Bits

Sand Paper

Sash Lines

Fishing Lines

Girth Web

ALSO,

An assortment of Window Glass of all sizes.

Cape Town, 24, Heerengracht.

### L. H. Twentyman & Co.

ARE LANDING

### EX "ROYAL ARTHUR,"

Charcoal Tin Plates, 1C, IX, & IXX.

24, Heerengracht, Cape Town.

### NEW GOODS.

### L. H. Twentyman & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING EX "ROYAL ARTHUR,"

A "REGINA," AND "EXCEL."

Durham Mustard

Sperm and Compo Candles

Day & Martin's Blacking

Tumblers and Wine Glasses

Cut and Plain Decanters

Patent Table Salt

Salad and Caster Oil

Striped and Fancy Voerhitz

Black and White Ditto.

Seine and Sewing Twine

Check and Plain Cambrays.

Black and Brown Holland

Plain and Twilled Sheetings.

Brown and Black Cords

Müller Robes and Dresses

An assortment of Fashionable Shawls

Do. do. do. Handkerchiefs

Do. do. do. Confectionary

White and Brown Baftas, &c., &c.

24, Heerengracht.

### Platedware and Lamps.

RECEIVED per Excel, an assortment of PLATED and

GERMAN SILVER GOODS, with Silver Mountings,

in 26-inch Oblong Tea Trays, 10, 12 and 14 inch Waiters',

Piano, Chamber, and Pillar Candlesticks, Snuffers, and

Trays, Liquor Stands, Ink Stands, with Cut Glass Bottles

and Taper Candlesticks.

A fresh lot of the much approved of Cambridge Reading

Lamps, with Solar Burners.

For late arrivals, a large variety of the most fashionable

London-made JEWELLERY.

FREDK. WALDEK.

St. George's-street, next to S. A. Bank.

### Henry Rudd & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED per recent arrivals, and have on Sale, at their Stores, in St. George's-street, Superior Mauritius Sugar, Brazil Coffee, White Rice, Caper Tea, Ginger Preserves, Tapioca, Sago, Pepper, Indigo, Saltpetre, Turmeric, Ginger, Gunny Bags, China Silk Handkerchiefs, Cloves, Mace, Sugar Candy, Casey's Liverpool Soap.

Also,

CURRENTS, in Tins and Cases, Confectionary and Peppermints

Jams and Marmalades, Herrings, in Tins Vermicelli and Macaroni, Olives

Preserved Potatoes and Pickles

Worcester Mixed and Anchovy Sauces

Salmon, in Tins

Sardines, Capers, Mustard Pearl Barley

VINEGAR, in Bottle; Brandy, in Cases: Geneva, in Flasks

Old Tom, Eau de Cologne and Lavender

Raspberry Vinegar, Brown Windsor, and Honey Soaps

BATH BRICKS, Flour and Roll Brimstone

Thumb Blue, Pipe Clay, Rosin, Epsom Salts

Starch, Whiting and Alum

TURPENTINE, Copal Varnish, Black Japan, Ink, Paint Oils, in Casks and Jars, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Liquid and Paste Blacking

COMPOSITION CANDLES; Salt, in Bags, and Boxes

Portland and Roman Cements, Plaster of Paris

Window Glass, in English, Sheet, Crown, and Foreign

Clay and German Pipes, Basketware

GLASSWARE, in Cut Wines, Pressed and cut Tumblers, Plain and Cut Decanters

PAPER HANGINGS, Foolscape, Post and Packing Papers, in extensive Stock and varieties

PAINTER'S DRY COLOURS, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Brunswick Green Chromes, Copper as Litharge, Red and White Dry Leads, mixed white Leads, 3 qualities, Black Lead for Stoves, Mixed Paints, in Tins and Kegs, Rose Pink, Ground and Dry Verdigris, Vermilion, Putty, &c., &c.

Bar Lead, Shot, Spades, Saddlery, &c.

### NEW GOODS.

### Henry Rudd & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED per "CHARLOTTE OF DERBY,"

39 Packages Manufactures,

Suited for the Season,

St. George's-street.

### Ex 'Royal Arthur' 'Regina' and 'Excel'

MYBURGH & CO.,

ARE NOW LANDING ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF

### STAPLE AND FANCY SUMMER GOODS.

Further Supplies expected per "Admiral Collingwood" and other arrivals.

### THEM HAVE ON HAND.

White Table Rice, in bond or duty paid

Fresh Dates, Rio Coffee, Caper Tea, Starch, and Indigo Blue, Cigars

Paints, in best ground Verdigris, Red, Blue, Green and Mixed, Red and White Lead, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Candles, Fosters No. 4, and other Cape Spades, &c., &c.

St. George's-street.

### THEM HAVE ON HAND.

White Table Rice, in bond or duty paid

Fresh Dates, Rio Coffee, Caper Tea, Starch, and Indigo Blue, Cigars

Paints, in best ground Verdigris, Red, Blue, Green and Mixed, Red and White Lead, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Candles, Fosters No. 4, and other Cape Spades, &c., &c.

St. George's-street.

### THEM HAVE ON HAND.