

# HEDEN.

### Commerciele Zee en Brand Assurantie Maatschappij.

#### JAARLYKSCH BIJENKOMST VAN DEELHEBBERS

NARIGT wordt by deze gegeven, dat overeenkomstig het 26ste Artikel van de Acte van Overeenkomst, de tweede Jaarlyksche Algemeene Bijeenkomst van Deelhebbers zal gehouden worden aan het Kantoor der Maatschappij, Adderleystraat, Handels Bank Gebouwen, Op Heden, (Maandag) 2 February,

TEN 11 URE 'S VOORMIDDAGS.

ten einde aan Deelhebbers voortteleggen het Rapport van Directeuren, gezamenlyk met eene Staats-rekening van de zaken der Maatschappij tot het einde van December 1856; en tot het kiezen van vier Directeuren in plaats van de heeren R. GRANGER, J. SHEPHERD, F. L. C. BICCARD, M.D. en J. T. POCOCK, die by loting afstreden.

De volgende Deelhebbers zyn beoehylyk in nominatie gesteld als Kandidaten voor de vacatures, te weten:—

- De Heeren R. GRANGER,
- J. SHEPHERD,
- F. L. C. BICCARD, M.D.
- J. T. POCOCK, en
- THOMAS JONES;

Alsmede, overeenkomstig de voorwaarden van Art. 23 der Acte van Overeenkomst, tot het kiezen van twee Auditoren, voor het volgende jaar.

Op last van Directeuren, J. A. TRUTER, Secretaris.

## Koloniale

### Weskamer en Trust Maatschappij.

#### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

### KOSTBARE VASTE GOEDEREN,

#### Levende Have, Meubelen, enz.

#### TE DARLING.

In den Insolventen Boedel van WILLEM HENDRIK HERMANUS LATEGAN.

ZAL op DONDERDAG, den 12 FEBRUARY 1857, ten 11 ure 's voormiddags, op de plaats zelve worden verkocht:—

1. Dat welbekend HUIS en ERF, gelegen in het bloeiend Dorp Darling, z. er geschikt tot eene private woning, Hotel of Winkel.

Tevens zullen worden verkocht, de Meubelen, als ook Paarden, Wagens, Koetsen, Landbouwgereedschap, enz. J. RUSSELL, Junr., Eenige Curator. 29 January, 1857. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Afslager.

#### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

### KOSTBARE LOSSE GOEDEREN,

#### VEE, PAARDEN,

#### Schapen en Graan,

#### ENZ. ENZ.

In den Boedel van wylen ALIDA LOUW en nagelater: man J. P. JORDAAN, Senior, van Achter H. rivier, Distrikt Worcester.

DE Ondergeteekende zal in zyne betrekking als Testamentaire Executor in opgemelden Boedel, publiek en sonder reserve laten verkoopen,

## Op Donderdag Vrydag,

### Den 19den en 20sten Feb. 1857,

#### EN INDIEN VEREISCHT,

#### DEN VOLGENDEN DAG,

#### Al de Losse Goederen

#### TOT OPGEM. BOEDEL BEHOORENDE, TEW.

## HUISRAAD,

#### Als Aansluitings, Wasch, Toilett, Thee en andere Tafels, 21 dozen Paardenhaar Stoeien en 1 Paardenhaar Sofa, gewone Huisstoelen, Kleedertafelen, Sideboard, Rustbank, 1 Kabinet met zilver Bestek, Spiegels, 6 Ledikanten, 8 veder Bedden, Glas en Aardewerk in soorten, 1 acht-dagenlopende Klok.

#### ZILVERWERK, — 2 dozen Zilver Lepels, 3 dozen dito. Vorken, 1 dito Soeplepel en verder Keukengereedschap.

#### Alsmede, 15 Aandeelen in de WORCESTER HANDELS BANK.

#### Boerderijgereedschap,

#### 3 Ploegen, Egenen, Jukken, Riemen, Stroppen, Voor machine, 2 Spaan Tuigen, en verder Trekgood compleet.

#### Keldergereedschap,

#### 2 Stukvaten van 5 legers nat, 5 Kuipen van 5 do, nat, Trap en Onderbalken, Leggers, Halfleggers, Amen en Halfamen, Trechters, Kraanen, enz. 6 legers oude Wyn, 2 Brandewyn Ketels, enz.

#### Verder, 4 nieuwe Wagens, waarvan een beaalgene, 3 halfieten do, en eene grote kwantiteit Wagensmakers hout goed droog, 1 veer Kar en 1 open do. Verder, eene complete Wagensmakers Winkel, met alle soorten Gereedschap, Schafbanken, enz. Smids Winkel compleet, en mede eene Melkery met Roombakken alles compleet in orde.

#### Graan,

#### 250 mudden Koor, 150 do. Garst, 100 do. Haver 50 do. Rog.

#### Beestiaal,

#### 100 Aanteel Merries, 15 jonge Hengsten, afkomstig van de opregtegetelde paarden Sadler, Overdought en Lary McHale. De opregtegetelde hengst Lary McHale, 300 Aanteelbeesten, allen opregt geteld en goede melkgevende Bersten, 3 opregte Bullen, 70 goedgedraaide Trek en jonge Ossen, mede geschikt voor de slagbak, 3 opregte Kwallinnen, 30 Varkens, 100 Gansen.

#### Kleinvee,

#### 2400 Schapen en Bokken.

#### Verder, eene grote hoeveelheid gizaagd Hout, bestaande in Dennen en Populier en Eik, en eene grote hoeveelheid artikelen meer doch te veel om te melden.

#### J. P. JORDAAN, Test. Executor.

#### Vendu-Kantoor, Worcester, Den 21 January 1857.

#### LAGUERENNE, BECK & MEIRING, Vendu-Adms.

#### N.B.—Goed Eten en Drinken zullen worden verschaft.

## GEVONDEN,

#### Op H. Donderdag, EEN ZAKJE inhoudende eenig Geid. De eigenaar kan hetzelfde terug bekomen, mits eene behoorlyke beschrijving daarvan gevende, en de kosten dezer Advertentie betaaldende.

#### No. 7, Langestraat. F. H. BOONZAIER.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Waterstraat, Kaapstad elke Maandag en Donderdag Ochtmiddag met de eerste uitsluiting van de Buiten-Distrikten versonden:—



Published at No. 92 Water street, Cape Town every Monday and Thursday Morning and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first ensuing post.

# De Zuid-Afrikaan.

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DEEL XXVII.

MAANDAG DEN 2 FEBRUARY 1857.

No. 2211.

## HEDEN.

#### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

### VAN KOSTBAAR VASTGOED.

In den Boedel van wylen den Heer WILLEM J. ESTERHUYNS.

DE Ondergeteekende in zyne betrekking als Executor Datief in bovengemelde Boedel, zal per publieke Vendutie verkoopen,

#### Op Heden, (Maandag) 2 February,

#### PRECIJS TEN 11 URE 'S MORGENS,

Het sufficient gebouwd, lichtig, tot den Handel en andere einden, byzonder geschikt HUIS, gelegen in de Kaapstad Loopstraat, No. 123. Het HUIS is dagelyks te zien.—

#### Alsmede eenige LOSSE GOEDEREN.

#### Liberaal Bonus zal gegeven worden.

#### ANDS. BRINK, Dk. Ex. Datief.

#### De Heer J. G. STREYLER, Afslager.

## MORGEN.

#### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

### Aan de Koeberg.

DE Ondergeteekende zyn Schoonvaders Plaats aan de Paar uit de hand gekocht hebbende, heeft den heer J. G. STREYLER gauthoriseerd om publiek te verkoopen aan Koeberg, op

#### Morgen, (Dingsdag) 3 February,

#### AL ZYNE LOSSE GOEDEREN, BESTAANDE IN:—

#### 400 mudden Koor,

#### 200 do. Haver,

#### 100 do. Garst.

#### 1. Hooflyt van cirka zestig duizend] pond Kaf en Stroo.

#### Levende Have.

#### 40 Merries en Veulens, alle aan de Koeberg geteeld, en nu gedeelt door een Ezelhengst, een span Trekpaarden, een span Trekossen, (zestig Melkkoetsen, die vroeg in de maand naderhand miltien Kalvea; en opzegt geteelde Bul, zoo goed als ingevord.

#### Landbouwgereedschap,

#### Een Tentwagen, bykans nieuw, een Kar op Veren, een Bok, twee Howards Ploegen, een Zweedsche Ploeg, Kaap- schap Ploegen, Korenharp, een grote eik, een dito, een span Wag-tuigen, een paar Karuigen, 2 span Ploeg- tuigen met Zwengels en Ketting, twee span Jukken met Touwen, een Bakket en Tafel, een Kabinet, Ballen en Vaten, en wat meer ten dage der Verkoopung zal worden voorgedragen.

#### 2. Koopers die zulke verkieren, kunnen het geld op enten blyven behouden onder goede securiteit.

#### W. K. VAN DER SPUY, Jr.

#### Klein Olfantskop, den 30 December 1856.

## Executeurs Kamer.

#### VERKOOPING VAN

### Kostbaar Vastgoed,

#### TE SOMERSET WEST, (HOTTENTOTS HOLLAND.)

DE Directeuren der Executeurs Kamer, behooryk ge- authoriseerd door den heer EDUARD LANGSCHMIDT, zullen publiek doen verkoopen op

#### DINGS DAG, 10 FEBRUARY AANST.

#### Op de plaats zelve, met Liberaal Bonus

Dat kostbaar eigendom gelegen in het beste gedeelte van het bloeiend dorp Somerset, behoorende aan den heer LANGSCHMIDT, bevattende:—

#### 1. Een stevig gebouwd WOONHUIS, bevattende zes Kamers, Keuken, Diagens en andere gemakken, met een ander afgescheiden GEBOUW, zynde een Stal voor 18 Paarden, met Zolder, enz. enz. De ligging centraal en de Groote Weg in front zynde, is hetzelfde een verkielyk Eigendom.

#### 2. Een Erf met een ander groot GEBOUW op hetzelfde uitmakende 10 Huurhuizen, die altoos goed ver- huurd zyn, eene huur van £5 per maand opbrengende.

#### 3. Twee andere STUKKEN GROND, mede front makende naar den Grooten Weg, zeer geschikt voor Bouwerven.

#### Het geheel wordt beschouwd als eigendom van groote waarde, en biedt eene gunstige gelegenheid aan ter be- legging van kapitaal, en voor partijen die zich in bezigheid wenschen te vestigen.

#### De bysonderheden lyn te vernemen aan het kantoor der Kamer, Adderleystraat, of by den heer LANGSCHMIDT, Somerset West.

#### C. J. C. GIE, Sec.

#### Kaapstad, 14 January 1857.

#### De Heer J. Wess, Afslager.

#### Op bovengemelde Verkoopung zullen worden verkocht

#### 3 spanne grote gedraaide Mullezels,

#### 1 Goede lichte Paardenwagen,

#### 1 Stel Beeltoegen,

#### 2 Ligte nieuwe Veerkransen,

#### 1 Paar sterke Paarden,

#### Een compleet stel Timmermanngereedschap, enz.

#### J. P. JORDAAN, Test. Executor.

#### Vendu-Kantoor, Worcester, Den 21 January 1857.

#### LAGUERENNE, BECK & MEIRING, Vendu-Adms.

#### N.B.—Goed Eten en Drinken zullen worden verschaft.

## UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

### TE GEORGESTAD.

EEN stevig gebouwd WOONHUIS, WERKWINKEL en BUITEN GEBOUWEN, allen in goede repara- tie, met kostbare TUINGROND, meer dan TWEE ACRES groot, en wel voorzien van VRUCHTBOOMEN, enz. enz.

Dit Eigendom is eenige jaren in de occupatie geweest van F. D. CASSELL, Winkellier, is in een der beste liggingen voor bezigheid in de Stad George, en wordt thans te koop aangeboden tegen matigen prijs. Voor bysonderheden vervoerge men zich by de Gebroeders PATRICK, Kaapstad.

## Prince, Collison & Co. Publieke Verkoopung

#### Landen uit de "Dorsetshire."

#### FANCY 5-4 CHITS

#### Hoy's 9-8 do.

#### Gedrukte Keemrik

#### Ligte, donkere en zwarte Voerchits

#### De Laine, Hoyles, Chits en Cashmere Kleeden.

#### Gedrukte Keemrik Kleeden

#### Witte en bruine Baftas, Tafelgences, Meubelgeruit,

#### Lustres, 4-4 Vlaamschlingen, Gekperd, Lancashire en Welsh Flannel, Ordinance Kombaarzen.

#### Beste Molken, gasorteerde kleeden

#### Vesten, Doe, geruite Tweed, Tweed, Jagt, Toilett, gebloemd Laken, Kassimier, Barathes, geruite Moir, enz.

#### Groene en Blauwe Sluijers, 9-8 en 5-4

#### Muslin Mouwen

#### Rhyndjies

#### Gros de Naples, zwart en blauwzwart

#### Kassimieren Doeken, 4-4 en 5-4

#### Verona Doeken

#### Touwenraad

#### Schoonmakers Garen, alle kleur Garen

#### Konswaren

#### Accordeons, Fluitas, Concertinas

#### Spiegel- en fancy Pypen.

#### St. Georgestraat.

## Nieuwe Goederen,

### PER STOOB OT "IRELAND."

#### JAMIESON & CO.,

#### HEBEN PER BOVENGEMELD VAARTUIG ONTVANGEN

#### ZEER GROOTE BYVOEGINGEN

#### TOT HUNNEN TEGENWOORDIGEN VOORRAAD

#### ZOMER GOEDEREN.

#### Heeregracht, 31 Jan. 1857.

## Bengaalsche Produkten.

#### JAMIESON & Co.,

#### LANDEN nu ex "Enterpris" van Calcuta.—

#### Witte en bruine, of Patas, Tafel en Mooghy Ryst,

#### Drooge Gember, Salpeter,

#### Cassiope Suiker,

#### Koudeperste Kastoorolie, in blikken,

#### Lampolie,

#### Gonjaskakken,

#### Alles van extra kwaliteit, en te Koop tot redelyke pryzen.

## PER STOOB OT "IRELAND."

#### PREUSS & SELIGMANN,

#### HEBEN ONTVANGEN:

#### KLEEDEN, in Zyde, Barge en Muslin, gebloemde

#### Satinettes, de Laines,

#### Chits, Boratjes en Mouwen, Syphide en Kassimieren

#### Tuilen,

#### Lazzen en Schoenen van alle soorten, patent en

#### ander Leder,

#### Superyne zwartkassische Marie Petten, met breede

#### bolten, Coropans,

#### Schenkladen, Accordeons en Fluitas, Paarl Knou- pen, enz.

#### En vele andere Artikelen.

## YZERWERK.

#### L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

#### LANDEN NU EX "DORSETSHIRE."

#### MAIL en COLLINGS PAPENTE ASSEN

#### SPYKERSWERKERS KRAMPEN

#### Schroeven en soorten

#### Gewer-Versteeren

#### KOPDRAD

#### Zandpapier

#### Rotten en Jakhals Vallen

#### MESSEWERK

#### Gegoten zeyren Pompen en Pypen

#### Suinds Aanbeelden en Schroeven

#### Foruis Platen

#### Voor en Hand Hamers

#### Blaasbalgen

#### Zeyr en Koperdraad Zeven, enz. enz.

## L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

#### Landen uit de Dorsetshire,

#### Ordinance Kombaarzen.

#### Kennisgeving.

VAN en den 2de February staande, zullen de althuisen in de Bus der Maatschappij, naar en van de Kaapstad naar Somerset ZES SHILLINGS wezen. Op last der Algemene Bijeenkomst, HENRY BOASE, Secretaris. Somerset, West, 26 January 1857.

## Stellenbosche Scherpchutters Corps

#### OVEREENKOMSTIG het 16de Artikel van de Wetten en Reglementen, zal de eerste Jaarlyksche Bijeenkomst van Leden gehouden worden in de Raadzaal van den Resident Magistraat van Stellenbosch, op WOENSDAG, den 4 February staande, ten 10 ure 's Voormiddags.

#### Op last van den Raad van Tuicht, J. C. NIELEN MARAIS, Kwartiermeester.

## TE KOOP,

#### EEN plan van 8 groote sterke MULLEZELS, 2 jaren oud.—Prys, £12.

#### J. C. R. OTTO.

#### Swellendam, Jan. 28, 1857.

## STELLENBOSSCHE MARKTPRYZEN

#### Van den 1 January tot d.n. 17 Jan. 1856.

#### Rds. Schl. St.

#### Garst per mud..... 8 5 2 — 10 3 0

#### Haver per mud..... 6 1 0 — 8 4 0

#### Haver per 100..... 16 0 0 — 2 0 0

#### Kat ter laste..... 1 0 0 — 2 5 2

#### Konin per mud..... 17 3 0 — 24 2 0

#### Ret per 100 Bussen..... 27 0 0 — 37 0 0

#### Rog per mud..... 12 3 3 — 0 0 0

#### A. J. FICK Marktmeester.

## KAFFIRIEN.—Sedert onze laatste uitgaaf, zegt de "G. T. Journal" van den 24 II, hebben wy volliker narigt ontvangen omtrent de groote byeenkomst in het Galeka land dan ons stroomen ter hand gekomen. En wy gaan nu aan onze lezers voortleggen zulke dadaken, deswegens, als wy in staat zyn geweest opzamen uit een bron, waarop wy ons volkomen verlaten kunnen. Het schynt, dat Umakana, de Kaffer profet, beoefend heeft



# THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, February 2, 1917.

In the English papers that we have seen there are no indications of coming events, that are likely to equal in political importance those of the last two years. The Emperor of Russia, following in the footsteps of his father, probably values peace as a season of preparation for war. France, though still exulting in her Crimean laurels, cannot help feeling that she has paid a handsome price for them. England, always true to business, is wholly intent on its material prosperity, and even the little Persian war, which is not likely to be a little war much longer, is viewed by sober people as a great folly, from which nothing but unnecessary expense is likely to result. Under these circumstances King Bona will probably be allowed to treat his own subjects as he thinks proper for some time to come.

The alarming state of public crime in England seems to be the most fruitful subject of comment for the present. The reader will find in another column an article of the *Illustrated News* which, if it had appeared in a continental paper, might have passed for a malicious libel on the English nation. It must have been painful in the extreme to the Editor of a paper, that boasts of a circulation of 100,000 copies, to give such a picture of the moral condition of his own country. The revolting details corroborating the truth of his general statements meet the eye in the columns of every newspaper. In accounting for this lamentable state of things he finds "money-worship" at the root of the evil. The correctness of this discovery, if it deserves the name, few will venture to impugn, but it does not appear that the number of money worshippers will be at all reduced on that account. Some fondly cling to the delusion, that an improved system of public education will overturn the throne of Mammon. We are afraid that Sir John Packington, Lord John Russell and others are too late in the field. The latter was spoken of as likely to obtain an office connected with the Department of Public Education, to which was to be attached an income of £2000 with "enormous patronage." Money again! We heartily wish we could share the conviction of the *Illustrated News*, that the black list of crime which he passes in review, does not affect the national character, and that like him we could derive comfort from the reflection that "the frauds and robberies with which the Metropolitan Journals have lately teemed, may be paralled, if not surpassed, by the frauds and robberies of speculators in Paris." What an idea must we form of public morality, when we are told that, at a recent meeting for public worship, where the celebrated Mr. Spurgeon addressed 53000 hearers, it was thought necessary to have a police force of 25 men in attendance, besides detectives. Among the worshippers were noticed three women, "dressed in a style of far greater elegance than any one else present, whom the Inspector of Police knew to be notorious thieves." It is clear that why were they at large? The fact is, that there is a very a thief of any respectability in London, who is not known to the Police; but then the Police are equally known to the thieves; they are obliged to cultivate each other's acquaintance with a view to mutual security. There is a trial of professional skill for ever going on between the two parties, and it is not surprising that the police should be often foiled in this contest, when we consider that the policeman has not the same inducements to be always on the alert as the thief. The one is placed above care by a fixed salary, the other must contrive to live by his wits and at the same time keep out of harm's way. In this he is moreover assisted by the protection of the law. The myriads of justice cannot lay their hands on him, unless they catch him *flagrante delicto*. His study is not to avoid crime, but to escape detection. His being a notorious thief is no cause of alarm to him, in a city like London, where Swell mobsmen have their public meetings, and publicly declare that their life is one of continual annoyance, but that after all it is more profitable than honest employment. The *Illustrated News* ascribes the prevalence of robberies to the ticket-of-leave system, which he hints is about to be abolished; but does not inform us what is to be substituted in its place.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER.—The *Ireland* arrived in Table Bay on Thursday afternoon. Her voyage was delayed by the continued storms which on her departure prevailed on the English coast, and which compelled her again to run into Plymouth, which she left on the 14th December.

On the 19th ulto, a fire originated on board, which might have led to fatal results, but which was fortunately extinguished through the activity of the captain, his officers and crew. It appears that the wind had been very moderate that morning, and not strong enough to blow off a thick column of sparks which rose from the funnel of the engine, some of which settled in the sails and soon set them on fire. The fire spread rapidly to the back part of the ship, and a portion of the ropes and sails was destroyed. The main hatchway was at once closed, and the burning masses which fell on deck and on the straw close to the sheep were immediately thrown overboard. The first and third masts were in the tops and rigging, amidst thick smoke cutting away and pulling off the burning ropes. The rigging is partly of iron wire, and to this circumstance the saving of the main mast is ascribed. The fire was extinguished within an hour, and considered by all on board as a merciful escape.

The *Ireland* brings papers to the 14th December. The subjoined letter of our London correspondent is dated the 5th, and contains an epitome of the principal occurrences up to that date:—

London, Friday, Dec. 5th 1916.

At the time I last wrote considerable anxiety prevailed in the public mind with respect to continental politics, and especially as regards the relations of the English and French governments, which popularly and I believe correctly, was supposed to be of a less cordial and intimate character than was desirable. At that time I endeavoured to explain to you the points in the conduct of certain members of the French cabinet and of the Paris press, which had excited these suspicions in England—since then a much better and healthier feeling has been created and there is every reason to believe that these differences have been removed; but whether this is the case or not it will be impossible to say until we see the united policy of both these Powers with respect to the fulfilment of the terms of the Treaty of Peace on the part of Russia. We are given to understand that the French government has come over to the views entertained by England, Austria and Turkey with respect to the demand of Russia, and that on the other hand the latter waive their opposition to the renewal of the Peace Congress at Paris. I conclude therefore that this will take place in the spring.

In other respects there does not appear to have been the slightest move or alteration on the political chessboard of Europe, and matters stand precisely as they were. Russia

still persists in her interpretation of the Treaty of Peace with respect to Belgrade and the frontier line, and the role of Serbians. From the latter she is kept out by the presence of the English fleet. Some very unintelligible financial changes are going on at Constantinople, both with the various plans for the reconstruction of the Danubian Principalities are very mysterious to strangers. As to the regeneration of Turkey and the Ottoman Base, I believe the most sanguine persons have given it up in hopeless despair. We certainly hear of great concessions made by the Porte. But although granted they are perfect dead letters. The ultimate solution of this question will perhaps remain a stumbling block not only to the present, but to many generations to come of European statesmen and diplomats. However, notwithstanding the proverbial obstinacy and sluggishness of the Turkish mind, the Sultan and his Ministers are diplomats of no mean order and they are keenly alive to what they consider their own rights, privileges and advantages and equally determined to retain them. Their favourite policy is to do nothing and truly their *inertia* would beat down every attempt to make them move onwards. There is little doubt, however, that they understand the bearings of the points raised by Russia much better than any of the other Powers, except Russia herself, and the state papers which the Porte has published have been so able as to determine public opinion in this country.

If Russia is allowed to retain Belgrade it is clear that she will have perfect command of the Danube and in a strategic point of view also of the whole of the Turkish forts and strongholds on the frontier.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria are now making a tour of the Italian Provinces, where their reception, even making allowance for official stimulus, has been very favourable. I am happy to say that the Emperor has granted very extensive political amnesty to mark the event of his visit.

The Neapolitan question which excited so much interest a short time back, has subsided into nothing. The Ambassadors of England and France have departed, but the fleets of those Powers have not put in an appearance in their place and so most probably matters will go on until they are forgotten or thrown into the background by other events.

The dispute between Russia and the Swiss Republic for the possession of the small Canton of Neuchâtel still continues and might assume a formidable air, if it was not understood that the great Powers will not tolerate active measures. The title of Prussia to the Canton is very bad, having been obtained by the cajolery and intrigues of one of the early kings of Prussia. Since the revolution of 1849 it has united itself to the Swiss Republic with the acquiescence of Prussia, who now revives her demands in consequence of certain of the nobles having most rashly tried a coup d'état in her favor. Prussia demands their unconditional release, the Swiss refuse, unless Prussia will in return formally cede all her nominal claims, and as of matter good stands, although the former talks of coercive measures. But this will be difficult for the territory in question is not on any side connected with Prussia, and it is supposed the neighbouring Powers will not allow her to march through their countries.

The Spanish court appears to be mad with their recent success and inclined to use it to the utmost. It is believed that England and France, tired at length with their useless efforts to promote a responsible government in Spain, have determined to let matters take their course and leave the Queen and her friends to results which must come sooner or later.

There is evidently some glimmering of improvement in the affairs of France, both political and commercial. The comments of the English press upon the policy of the Emperor and his chief advisers have had some effect, for the former has broken up the festivities at Compiègne, which were exciting so much indignation amongst the suffering population, and in which there has been no change in his military policy, it is evident that the master is again at the head of affairs, for some very wholesome and sweeping reforms are being made in the subordinate and provincial government departments. The tone of advice with respect to money matters in this country, has lately been more favorable and certainly the immediate pressure has been to some extent relieved as the rates of discount have fallen all over the continent. This result however I am inclined to believe is more owing to the entire stoppage of speculation, which of course will in time have its due result, but too much credit must not be given to the reports that the worst has passed. The rage for speculation in France and abroad is not extinguished, it is only checked and the issue cannot as yet be foretold until the liabilities of the credit Mobilier and other projects are ascertained. It appears that £16,000,000 has been expended in the present year on railways in France and that £16,000,000 more must be forthcoming during 1917, for the engagements to this amount have been postponed until the last moment and will be preemptorily required during that year. The French government is beginning to entertain a serious idea of establishing a single gold standard of currency instead of the double silver and gold at present in use in that country. The exportation of silver required for the China and East India trade is still great, and silver being at a premium the French coinage is largely melted down for this purpose. This extraordinary drain is further augmented by the fact that Australia now has a considerable direct trade with China and India and her imports from the latter are paid thro' England, partly in exchange for the gold we receive from the colonies. Austria has suspended further railway works for the present, which will relieve the money market, but she is on the other hand taking measures to resume cash payments. The scheme for Russian railways is a complete failure at present, and it is to be hoped that it will remain so, but the parties engaged in it have great influence and know how to use it. Its object is merely military, for not a single commercial place or district is touched by any of the proposed lines.

Another scheme shows the fertility of Russian invention. They are prohibited from having more than a certain number of ships of war in the Black Sea, but a company which is to have 40 large class steamers is to be established to trade between Odessa, Constantinople, and the Mediterranean. Now the object of this is evident for Russia has no trade of her own in this direction and in the foreign trade the new concern will have to contend against several powerful English, French and Austrian companies all in active operation. The state of trade in England continues very good, and the pressure on the money market restricts it to insignificant orders. The trade returns for October have kept up the increase in our exports which has gone on at a rate of £,000,000 per month since the close of the war. Although the bank, as a matter of precaution, raised their rates of discount to 7 pct., matters have become more favourable and yesterday it was lowered to 6½ pct., which is rather above foreign rates. The arrival of a million and a quarter of gold from Australia last week was most opportune and the funds have been very animated. The setting day yesterday was most satisfactory and great confidence exists with respect to projects.

Parliament will meet on the 3d of February next, but the announcement has created little sensation, for although there have been several political meetings lately, nothing practical or tangible has been the result and, the initiative will be left with the government, as far as all measures of any importance are concerned. There is no doubt that the country will expect something to be done by the government, which according to all appearances, will have a large majority to support it, and possibly if the public is dissatisfied there may be a considerable reaction. The policy of Lord Palmerston with respect to the demands of Russia and the late difference with France, is considered to be highly energetic and it has certainly raised the prestige of this country, whilst that of France has fallen. Lord Palmerston's reception at Manchester and in the City of London at the Lord Mayor's banquet was a more enthusiastic oration than often falls to the lot of an English Minister, but of course it will be required that the present firm and vigorous attitude should be preserved.

Her Majesty is reported to be *excellent* and another addition to the Royal family is expected in March. This is the rumour and I give it only as such. Liberal governments are proverbial for the patronage which falls in during their tenure of office, but Lord Palmerston has been the luckiest minister ever known in this respect. Five Bishops have been vacant during the present year, with several deaneries and other high ecclesiastical benefices, besides one or two colonial Governorships and Bishoprics. The bias of the Premier in filling up the church appointments, is decidedly evangelical and generally approved of.

By the death of Sir John Jervis, the Chief Justicehip of the common pleas has fallen vacant. Sir A. Cockburn, the Attorney General, succeeds with a peerage. This is a very popular appointment, for although the new Chief

Justice has had the reputation of being a very gay man, he is decidedly clever and a universal favourite not only with the bar but the public. The Solicitor General, Sir R. Bethell, becomes Attorney General. Mr. Worley, the Recorder of London, resigns £2000 a year to become Solicitor general. This gives another vacancy, and the retirement of Baron Platt has made a place for Mr. Watson Q. C. and Mr. P. for Hall.

The Rev. Mr. Bickersteth is the new Bishop of Ripon. Dr. Tait the new Bishop of London and the Rev. H. Cotte, till, who succeeds the late Dr. Armstrong as Bishop of Graham's Town, were consecrated together last week by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

There is a rumour afloat that Lord John Russell will be made a peer and join the present ministry as leader in the House of Lords. The first is probable, but hardly the latter, although there is no saying what vicissitudes this veteran statesman may yet go through. Since his campaign which overturned the Aberdeen Ministry, Lord John has been shelved, but he still has a good following in Parliament and his long services do not go for nothing with the public, although his prestige is at a very low ebb. It is generally understood that he and his personal friends are by no means reconciled to their present exclusion.

It is to be hoped that we have nearly got to the last of the military squabbles arising from the late war. Lord Lucas who has figured so conspicuously in a very unfavorable light, has just failed in an action against the *Daily News* for its comment on his behaviour.

The conduct of Gen. Benson, about which some mystery has prevailed, is to be submitted to a court of inquiry. It is said that when superseded by Gen. Shirley in command of the Turkish Basie Bazouks, he incited them to resist his successor.

Lord Ernest Vane who was recently turned out of the army for insubordination of the 4th Light Dragoons, has got himself into another scrape by having said that the officer's face, for which a criminal indictment was not returned against him, Mr. Combes certainly was discreet in not retaliating, which he is well able to do, but his conduct has been unfavorably commented on for quickly submitting to such an insult.

An attempt is being made by Sir R. derick Murchison and the geographical society to get up another Arctic expedition to find the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew. Public opinion is very much against another of these long and unproductive expeditions, and it is said that if government refuse Lady Franklin and her friends will fit out on their private resources.

Admiral Beechey the Arctic navigator has just died. Quarrels in commercial practice and management has just received another shock. No sooner was Robson consigned to 20 years penal servitude for the Crystal Palace forgeries, than we have another similar fraud on a more gigantic scale on the great northern railway company.

The chief clerk in the transfer office was Mr. Reepath, who after undergoing the ordinary ups and downs in life was taken into the service of this company. He was a man of high character and was trusted implicitly, but it is hardly credible to believe that they could have been unaware that although only receiving £350 a year he was living in a most splendid style. He was not a mere sensualist like Robson, but a patron of fine arts, and an epicure of the first order. He was known for the splendour of his town and country establishments, his luxurious habits, for his charity and his gentlemanly and amiable demeanour. This certainly was a scandal of note. His town house and furniture is valued at £55,000, and his country house at £100,000. He had his box at the opera, was a successful competitor against the Emperor for a silver candle-labrum. His Majesty offered £700, the great northern railway clerk £750 and carried off the prize. His plan of proceeding was to alter the transfer of shares by the aid of another clerk in the office, and he must have carried it off very extensively, for the company had actually been paying dividends for some time upon £200,000 more stock than they could account for, but it does not appear that the clerk was exposed until he was arrested. He was a man of them, until the chairman one day, whilst talking to a gentleman, who recognised Reepath as a most familiar manner, as stated "that a glorious fellow he was!"

Another cause celebre is pending, with respect to the great bullion robbery which took place some two years ago on the South Eastern Railway. The facts are very prolix but highly interesting as showing the extraordinary skill, perseverance and infatuation of some people in a career of fraud. The principal man Aar conducted it in a most clever manner. He made keys for the iron safe, which he got hold of by a miraculous chance. He weighted the silver bars with shot and melted the spoil with perfect success; but although he made £7000 by this affair he was shortly afterwards caught for a small forgery. Even then he did not split, but his confederates having withheld the £7000 which he had entrusted to them for his mistress and child, he has discovered the whole.

We have had several dreadful murders during the last few months. One named Morley is to be hanged for the murder of a jeweller in Parliament street. Another case has occurred at Eritch, but it is probable that the murderer committed suicide although denying the charge to the last, in the cells of the police court after his arrest. A dreadful murder has been perpetrated at one of the Dublin Railway Stations upon the person of the cashier under very atrocious circumstances, but it is believed the assassin has been caught, and another in the outskirts of London upon an old woman, but the perpetrator has surrendered himself.

By time you will receive this I suppose the German Legation will have arrived. The whole body is very unpopular here, and it is thought that you will have a poor bargain with them. I believe, however, that you have had the best of them by far, but the authorities will do well to move them to their destination on the frontier at once and withhold their arms till they get there. The public here by no means relish the idea of another Cafr war. The universal impression is that Cafr wars are necessary to the existence of the colony, and got up by parties in it, who live by supplying the Kafirs in peace and in the time of war. Some of the newspapers are already not a little in the habit of turning the colony into a hot bed of war, and it is most certain that if an enemy war breaks out and troops have to be sent, a demand will be made for the reception of a certain number of convicts.

The ships on the berth for South Africa on the 10th ult. are at London 8 vessels of 1723 tons, for the Cape 7 of 2250 tons, for Port Natal 3 of 659 tons, at Liverpool 2 for Algoa Bay, and 1 for Cape Town of 527 tons and one for Port Natal.

Closing prices of the Pounds 95 to 95½.

The colonial wool sales which commenced on the 6th Nov. closed last Saturday. The quantity put up was 52,977 bales. There was an average improvement of 1d. per lb. Compared with November of the previous year, there was an increase of 14,164 bales in the quantity of Cape wool. The attendance of buyers at the opening was larger than on any former occasion, and rarely, if ever, has there been a steadier or less fluctuating demand. The high rates for wool which had such a prejudicial effect upon prices last year, could not prevent an advance this year. Owing to the improvement in Cape wool, it had the advantage of a much more extensive competition, and prices have been obtained fully equal to those obtained at the close of last sales.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—The following despatch from St. Petersburg, dated 8th December, is really important: "Fifty thousand Russians, under the command of General Benlof are ready to march to the Persian frontier, upon the first invitation of the Shah."

Accounts from Persia received at Marseilles on the 9th December, speak of Russian preparations for a great war in Asia, and rumours were rife relative to an expedition in favor of Persia. Russia had requested leave of the Shah to occupy the territory of Makon.

A letter written by Prince Bariatinsky, commander-in-chief of Russian troops in the Caucasus, had addressed a letter to the emperor, stating that all the Russian defences on the Caspian sea were well fortified and supplied with munitions of war, that will prove of service for the army which will have to assist the Shah of Persia, should his territory be invaded by the English. What the Shah's reply is in those distant regions, Russia was prepared for everything. General Chrueloff, who distinguished himself at S-bustopol, has been appointed to the command of the army which occupies a number of posts from Baka to Erivan, close to the Persian frontier. Some people believe that he may have advanced upon Herat before the English expedition can have reached it.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.—The *Times* mention that a treaty has been concluded at Peking between Russia and China, by which 3000 morgen of land and a defensible harbour on

the west coast of Chusan are ceded to Russia. A Russian Consul General will take up his residence in a fort to be forthwith constructed at the last named point.

SEVERE STORMS IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—The violence of the storms which prevailed in the English Channel during the 8th and 9th December, are said to be of a description. Nearly two hundred vessels are said to have been driven ashore or stranded, and the loss of human lives, in many instances, was most heartrending.

THE WINTER IN THE NORTH.—Nearly 400 merchantmen, among which a large number of English vessels, were frozen up in the ice at Cronstadt. No open water was visible from that place, and the fears of the captains and crews of those vessels were intense. Some of the captains, seeing no chance of being released before spring, had discharged their crews and sent them to England. Several wrecks had taken place, but fortunately without loss of life.

MR. MONTAGUE.—From the *Times* of the 12th Dec. it appears that Mr. Montague was brought before the Lord Mayor of London on the 10th, in the custody of the detective officer George Scott. Mr. Ribton, who appeared for the prosecution, said that he did not as yet know what precise charge would be brought against the prisoner, but he would produce Messrs. Watson, of the Cape, and Baring Young, had after hearing their testimony, he would request his Lordship to remand the prisoner for a few days. Mr. Lewis, who appeared for the prisoner, contended that he was entitled to immediate liberation, because no offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor. His Lordship, however, held that as it appeared from the evidence of Mr. Watson that the prisoner had himself declared that he had in London endorsed one of the set of bills presented to the Cape of Good Hope Bank, and forwarded it on to China, and Mr. Baring Young had stated that the bill produced was not signed by any member of the firm, nor that a set of bills was issued of which that was one, the prosecutor was entitled to a remand. Mr. Ribton stated that another charge would be brought against the prisoner which would be clearly within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor. The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

THE "VULCAN".—The following occurrences are said to have taken place on board this vessel since her departure from England: On the night of her departure, a sailor fell over board and was drowned, and shortly afterwards a cabin boy met with a similar fate. At Sierra Leone one of the Sergeants of the Colonial Legion deserted and was not received. General Baron Sutterheim was severely bitten in the hand by a favorite Bulldog, purchased from Sir Harry Smith, from the effects of which he still suffers. The dog was thrown overboard. A soldier of the Legion in a fit of jealousy stabbed a sailor in the head; another upon being ordered to assist in putting the offender in irons refused to obey the order. Both were then secured and are now confined in irons.

THE GERMAN LEGION.—The *Vulcan* will, after landing the Headquarters of the Legion at East London, proceed to Natal, where she is to land a detachment of Royal Artillery.

THE 12th REGIMENT.—It is said that the Governor has come to the determination to keep this regiment here.

INFANTRIE.—Marry Ann Galsworthy of whom mention was lately made in this paper, was brought before the acting Magistrate, Mr. Lyon, on Friday last, charged with concealing the birth of her child and infanticide. She admitted having given birth to the child, but stated that it had died from a fall on the head. Dr. Leing, who had made a post mortem examination, stated that in his opinion the child had been born alive. From the state of the lungs and other symptoms he was satisfied that it had died from suffocation, which might have been occasioned from a fall on the floor or from being wrapped up in the cloth in which it was found. The prisoner was committed for trial.

MEETING OF WARDMISTERS.—A meeting of this Board was held on Friday evening, for the purpose of considering the estimates for the current year. After some notices of motion, the Chairman, before proceeding to the order of the day, asked the Secy-try whether he had to communicate any reply of the Commissioners respecting the report of the Auditors. The Secretary having stated that the Commissioners had postponed their consideration to a future day, Mr. Scoble, seconded by Mr. Calf, that the Board was of opinion, that in consequence of the Commission not having given the required information asked for, relative to the report of the Auditors, they could not proceed to the consideration of the estimates, and should therefore adjourn till this day week. This motion was carried unanimously and the meeting was dissolved.

THE POET.—We have received complaints from several of our country subscribers of the non-receipt of their papers. The certainly must be negligence somewhere, as these complaints are of frequent recurrence. A correspondent at Tullagh, writing on the 28th ult. says: "The mail due on the morning of the 25th, has not yet arrived, causing serious disappointment to the public, not to speak of the duty of the authorities to pay more attention to these things and prevent similar delays."

## Frontier Affairs.

KAFFRARIAS.—Since our last issue, says the *G. T. Journal* of 24th ult., we have received fuller information respecting the Great Meeting of the Galesika Country than has hitherto come to hand. And we now proceed to lay before our readers such facts respecting it as we have been able to glean from a source on which we place implicit dependence. It would seem that Umaklaka the Kafir Prophet had promised to make some astounding revelation to his countrymen, and had told them that he would do so at the full moon, provided it afforded a certain sign, namely, red or a blue or green colour, the sun on rising assuming the same appearance. The Kafirs were told to watch for this appearance, and it is positively affirmed by them that they witnessed the predicted phenomena. The spot fixed upon for the meeting was the old Wesleyan Station of Butterworth, several places Kreli, the paramount chief of Kaffrland, arrived, several days before the time appointed. He was met there by a large assemblage of his followers, the number being computed at not fewer than 6000 men, more than half of whom were mounted. The appearance of these men as they moved in military array and took up their positions, is described as very imposing, the cavalry dashing down the hill-side into the stream at full gallop, perfectly reckless of the inequalities of the ground or of the rocks by which the ford is obstructed. The whole valley in which Butterworth is situated is described as spread over with the assembled Kafirs, while on the heights around were seen numerous bodies either moving into position or descending towards the more central point in the occupation of the chief. All the Galesika Chiefs were present, but few or none from British Kaffraria, they having been required to send their representative, Olo Booko, the brother of Hintza, well-known in Grahamstown, where he was detained for some time as a hostage in 1835, was among the assembled chiefs. The gathering was prolonged for about a week, the multitude meeting every day until the 13th instant, but without leading to any satisfactory result. The prophet stated that, from some mismanagement, or inattention to his behests, he was not prepared to make the anticipated revelations but that it would be necessary to defer the time till the new moon, when he would come out fully. In the mean time the Kafirs were enjoined to take special care of their guns and accoutrements, to provide themselves with axes and reims, and to pay great regard to their dogs and horses. No white man was to be allowed, and they were to await patiently his further communications. The demeanour of the assembled Kafirs is described as unusually decorous. Their movements were orderly, and their manner more conciliatory than usual. But it was observed that at the close of the meeting they were far less cheerful than at its commencement. They were evidently disappointed and appeared sulky as though labouring under an uneasy feeling of having been duped. Many very shrewd questions were proposed during the meeting, but these were always cunningly evaded by the Imposter, whose chief agent is a girl that is said to possess the power of ventriloquism in no ordinary degree. It is denied that the meeting broke up tumultuously, or that the chief was excited and attempted to destroy himself, as at first reported. In contradiction of this, it is affirmed, that Kreli is so impressed with the certainty of the fulfilment of the Prophet's predictions, that

he has returned to Butterworth, where he is now awaiting the coming moon, when it is expected there will be assembled a large concourse of his followers than before. It is stated however that the effects of the Prophet's jugglery are so manifest as the Kye, as amongst the Frontier Kafirs, that they have not destroyed so many of their cattle but that they still possess immense droves, as well as large quantities of corn. That in short they recover far off from a state of famine, and that it would take years at the rate they are now moving towards it to reduce them to that condition. It is surmised, however, that there exists a determination on the part of the Kafir to endeavour by force to reconquer the Colony to reconquer the Colony, and that the long nights will be selected for that purpose. There can be little doubt of the Impostor doing all in his power to save himself from the consequences of the reaction that must shortly take place by the non-fulfilment of his predictions, and it is not improbable that the best course open to him will be to incite his believers to some desperate venture, and especially if it be so congenial to their nature as that of the plunder of the Colony. To be forewarned is however to be forearmed, and hence the importance of looking at the whole case fully, and of taking those wise precautions in time, which may by the blessing of Providence, avert from us a great calamity.

SOCIAL CORRUPTION.—If any intelligent stranger should desire to form a judgment of the people of this country, and betake himself to the news papers for that purpose, what is the verdict which he might pronounce upon us? If he studied the news papers of the last month only—or if he went further back, and included a whole year within the circle of his observation—is it likely that his estimate of the public morality would be high or low? It would be without warrant if, as the result of his investigations, he discovered that a dense corruption extended over the land; that the lower classes were brutal and irreligious; the middle and trading classes cheats, falsifiers, and adulterers; the commercial classes gamblers and swindlers; and the upper classes worshippers of Mammon and traffickers in politics;—for the most part incompetent to fill the high offices into which they thrust their lives, and when not incompetent, dishonest. We do not say that the intelligent stranger would be right in coming to such awful conclusions; but we fear he could not do so too many proofs of the truth of his assertions, and appeal to ourselves against ourselves, in the indictment against English society which he might draw up from the columns of the English newspapers.

To begin with the lower classes, he might say, judging from leaders and letters in the *Times*, and from the records of our police officers, that life and property were notoriously insecure in the metropolis of the world; that the police force, established for the purpose of public protection, was utterly useless; that men were turning themselves into burglars, garotted in the streets; that burglaries were committed, both in the heart of the town and in the suburbs; that the roads swarmed with sturdy beggars, who made it their special business to watch and threaten unprotected women; that a murder of the most cowardly and brutal character was committed in one of the principal streets—in the sight of a score of persons—and that so low were the people sunk in apathy, or so great was their sympathy with the evil-doer, that none but a generous boy of fourteen years of age had courage or presence of mind enough to raise the hue and cry after the assassin. Coming to the trading class, he might point to the recent inquiries into the adulteration of almost every article of food supplied to the population, to prove that thousands of shopkeepers not only cheated but poisoned their customers; and that to give short weight and short measure was considered but a venial offence by thousands of retail dealers who called themselves respectable, and who would stand without a blush in the witness-box to prosecute a shopkeeper, or an errand-boy who had dipped his unwholy fingers into their tills. As regards the higher ranks of trades, commerce, and public employ, he might run over a long and unhappy list of delinquencies. Going back for a few months, he might begin with the knavery of Sir John Dean Paul and his partners. He might show how religion and philanthropy were used as oaks to deceive and to defraud. Then, passing to the case of John Sadler—a member of the Legislature, a Lord of the Treasury, a man controlling several votes in Parliament—he might prove, from the hideous compilation of crime of which that fruit-brain was the conductor, that the poor and the uneducated had no monopoly of villainy, and the lawmakers in our land were sometimes the most heinous of lawbreakers. Still ranning his eyes over the broad pages of our daily history, he might come to the Royal British Bank, its scandalous mismanagement, and its gross defalcations; to Robson, the dashing clerk of the Crystal Palace Company, and his fast, costly, extravagant and giddy life; and, within the last few days, to the still more stupendous and still more completely executed, robberies of a greater and more magnificent offender—the transfer-clerk of the Great Northern Railway Company;—to the man of taste, the virtuoso, and the friend of the arts—to the elegant, the accomplished, the charitable, the religious Leopold Redpath. He would find all these glaring cases upon the surface; and might, without any contravention of the laws of reasoning, proceed to argue from the known to the unknown, and draw a picture of English society for the edification and warning of foreign nations, at which they, as well as ourselves, might stand aghast.

If it be asked why Englishmen should place themselves in the position of this imaginary foreigner, and cite these glaring exceptions to the ordinary clear current of our civilisation, we answer that it is not to give a handle to the misanthropist—that it is not to disparage the national character, which we believe to be just and noble in as high a degree as that of any people in the world; but that, if these glaring exceptions to the general rule of the national life, seriously may ask itself how it has happened that such scandals should have been generated in its breast? We shall say nothing of the vulgar cases of robbery, garroting, and burglary, which now afflict the land. The approaching end of the ticket-of-leave system, a little more vigilance and energy on the part of the police, and a little more self-reliance and self-aid on the part of the public, will soon rescue the streets of London from their present unsightly condition. But the points to which we more especially direct the attention of those who aspire to teach the people, either from the pulpit, or the platform, or in the columns of the public journals, is the one prevailing vice which leads to such catastrophes as those of the Dean Pauls, the Sadlers, the Robsons, and the Redpaths; and which produces hundreds, perhaps thousands, of fraudulent bankruptcies for every case of more palpable robbery such as those with which these four names are so dishonorably associated. That one vice—Money-worship, and the consequent of it—has destroyed the moral character of the nation, and has made it impossible to give short weight, and to adulterate, and to modify. It is this which creates bubble companies, and induces men with "Lor'" or "Honourable" before their names, or the letters "M.P." after them, to figure as delinquents upon prospectuses, for the deception of the unwary. It is this evil example in the originators of public companies which corrupts the persons in their employ. It is the knowledge that many a director in a joint-stock project is merely virtuous because he is successful which induces too clever and too self-justifying creatures to count the same card. It is this which impels them to embark in reckless speculation—to rob, to swindle, and to speculate—to lead a life of brilliant luxury, if only for a few years, or even months, trusting to chance or "their luck" that ultimate success will atone for all their shortcomings. It is this greedy, grasping, spirit which deprives the ruling minds of great public companies, and of many private enterprises besides, of all feelings of generosity, and even of justice, to the persons who they are compelled to employ, and which places them in situations of great trust, power, and responsibility, with miserable salaries of £150, or even £300 per annum. As regards the particular case of Redpath, which has more immediately led to the remarks we have made, we think, instead of venting all the wrath of public opinion and all the visits of the law upon the head of that individual, it would be but an act of the commonest justice and retribution to make the Chairman and Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, individually and collectively, responsible for every farthing of his defalcations. If he has received an adequate salary in his hands, he cannot be honest; and, whether he had received an adequate or an inadequate salary, he could not have carried on his frauds alone a single week if the directors had been honest towards the shareholders, and had themselves fulfilled the duties for which they received pay;—one of the most essential of those duties being the periodical and thorough revision of their accounts in every branch and department.

British commercial honour still stands the highest in the world; and the frauds and robberies with which the en-

