





Agency at the Paarl.

NOTICE is hereby given to Subscribers and others at the Paarl, that Mr. J. K. ...

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, August 10, 1857.

There is a good deal of mystery about the recent events in India. Many people have wondered hitherto that a population of 140 millions of people, two thirds of whom are British subjects, could be kept in subjection by about thirty thousand Europeans.

THESE FOR INDIA.—Consequent upon the despatches brought by the Madras and another steamer in Algoa Bay, His Excellency the Governor has determined to order to forward all the available troops in the colony to aid the Indian Government.

THE LATE THUNDER STORM.—During the night of Thursday last a brief but very severe thunder storm burst over this city. The electric fluid struck into Mr. Lichtwark's house, Castle-street.

THE INSURRECTION IN INDIA.—The Indian steamer Madras which left Bombay on the 11th July, and put into Simon's Bay on Wednesday night, has brought a confirmation of the sad news previously received here.

Original Correspondence.

EDUCATION. Sir,—The leading article in your last issue about the convenience of engaging Dutch teachers, who at the same time are qualified to teach the English language, I have read with great interest.

who wishes to cultivate his mind, can limit himself to the study of his own language. This is generally acknowledged in Holland, and French, English and German are taught all over the country.

THE BEST PLAN would therefore be that which you suggest, to get up an educational establishment in Holland, merely for the purpose of training teachers for this colony.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—By the Cleopatra, which left Port-au-Prince on the 17th June, with troops for China, and arrived here on Thursday afternoon, accounts have been received up to that date.

THE WINE TRADE.—We have not seen the last Wine Circular, but a letter from a very respectable firm in England to a wine merchant in Cape Town, dated 15th June, and of which we had the perusal, tells rather a depressing tale of the prospects of the wine trade.

DELI.—On the 14th of June it was reported that Delhi, of which the insurgents had taken possession, driving out the British troops, and consulting other excesses, had been re-captured by the British.

LABOUR.—From this place the following particulars are furnished by the authorities:—

THE INSURRECTION IN INDIA.—The Indian steamer Madras which left Bombay on the 11th July, and put into Simon's Bay on Wednesday night, has brought a confirmation of the sad news previously received here.

At Calcutta and its neighbourhood all the Sepoys, except the body guard, but including the militia, had been disarmed. This, however, had been merely done as a precaution, and when it was explained to them that they should still continue to do duty and receive pay, they were all well satisfied.

At Meerut (Punjab) everything was quiet; but measures had nevertheless been taken to guard against any unforeseen contingency.

The occurrences at Benares, up to the 8th June, are detailed in the following letter from that place:—

At about 5 p.m., on the 4th instant, it was the intention of the Brigadier to disarm the 37th N.I., who had been suspected of disaffection for some time.

To this the following is added by the Hurkaru, as furnished by the Government. It gives a further summary up to the 15th June:—

Reports from Benares up to the 15th instant, announce that a party had just returned from rescuing refugees at Janpore. The Regiments at Sultanpore in Oude had marched off to Delhi.

By news of the 5th received by Etawah it is said that the Purganas on the Cawnpore border were not affected by any disturbance in that district.

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on the Meerut force amounted to 5,000 men. A great number were slaughtered by the Carabineers who pursued and cut them up.

From a telegraphic message just received from the Commissioner Sir Sutlej States it appears that the mutineers on their second attack on Brigadier Wilson, came out with their whole force, fighting from 1 to 5 p.m., of the 31st.

June 10, 1857.—On the night of the 8th a considerable portion of the Native Troops at Jullundur, broke out, and after wounding a few persons, and losing 12 of their number, made off in the direction of Phillour.

THE SEPOYS OF THE 45th N.I., were yesterday blown from guns at Ferozepore, and two were hanged.

HANSE AND HISSAR.—The Lahore Chronicle states that these places had been plundered and burnt, which statement has been officially confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner who, after enumerating the parties killed and those who had escaped, adds the following:—

ALABABAD.—No anxiety was felt respecting this place, but pillage and violence had taken place in the neighbourhood of Benares. Martial law had been proclaimed, and magistrates despatched to scour the country, and try and execute all offenders.

MEERUT.—A letter from this place states that the Sepoys have everywhere plundered the treasuries.

ROHILKHAND.—A murderous attack had been made upon Lt. Sir N. Leslie, Dr. Grant and another officer by some armed men, believed to be Sepoys in dress.

EXECUTION.—Two men of the 35th native light infantry were executed on the 9th June, on which occasion Brigadier General Chamberlain read the following address to the troops:—

It will be seen that in the foregoing there is an important vacuum. Although we have been made aware, by previous tidings, that disaffection had taken place, followed by a disarming of the native troops, it does not appear from the accounts before us how, from these circumstances, the all but general mutiny ensued.

On Wednesday evening last, (22nd), Mr. Contractor Ridgway's wagons started from town, and outspaced at a snail about 14 miles off.—and in fact upon the common road they for the night, but upon sending for them—18 were found missing. The circumstance was reported next morning, when six volunteers named C. K. White, A. N. Ellis, Wright, H. Birch, P. Kilfoil, and T. Moleport, together with two policemen, took up the spoor, which led over the high neck above Birch's farm, through the Kabera, over the neck to Wankudu, thence across the wagon road to the bank of the White Kye Pools, to the entrance of which they traced the spoor that day (Thursday). The Tanbookies of Nonesi upon seeing where the spoor led, refused to accompany the party; alleging that Vadanna who lives there had already—3 days before—killed 2 of them and carried away 63 head of cattle in broad daylight. As the party determined to see what had become of the cattle they covered up

Finlay, and Mrs. Chambers, the wife of Adjutant Chambers, of the 11th N.I.; besides these a number of civilians were killed, and some women and girls, whose names are still unknown. These atrocities, perpetrated with barbarian cruelty, were wound up with the firing of the dwellings and barracks. Two Europeans, coming from Delhi in a carriage, fell into the hands of the rebels and were instantly murdered. The name of one was Mortimer.

The mutineers left Meerut for Delhi, where on the 11th May they were received with open arms by the 35th, the 54th and 74th. The scenes of massacre were here repeated; Commissioner Fraser, Capt. Douglas of the 23d, Capt. Fraser of the Sappers, Mr. Rhodes portrait painter, and Mrs. Pennings were counted amongst the first victims. The rebels had taken possession of 7 lakhs rupees, and plundered the Delhi bank. The magazine in the city had been blown up by the commandant, Lt. Willoughby, of whom nothing had since been heard. The arsenal and the fort were in the hands of the rebels.

The following private letter dated Poona, 30th June, is giving by a contemporary:

"You will be horrified at the news from India, and it makes one's blood run cold to think and write of the massacres and atrocities which have been committed. Forty or fifty thousand Sepoys, of the Bengal Regular Army, have broken out into open mutiny, in combination with a Mahomedan insurrection at Delhi. They have murdered every European they could lay hands on, including ladies and children; set up the son of the old ex-King of Delhi as King of India; and are calling upon all to join them in extirpating the Kafir-English force under Gen. Barnard, was before Delhi on the 8th, and defeated the rebels, and on the 9th took the outer works of the fort, &c., when these wretches took refuge in the palace or citadel, a very strong place, and it is thought they have not guns sufficiently heavy to breach the walls. To-day a report is in the papers that we have been repulsed, and most serious revolt and mutiny. The Bombay army has remained quite faithful, but the Mahomedans everywhere sympathise with the rebels, and would rise if they dared. Here we partake in the general anxiety, and patroles are moving about all night. At Saltira there has been a panic, and not without a cause, as the Maharats there are very discontented, and ripe for mischief, but are now overawed. At Arungabad, part of the Nizam's Contingent mutinied, and a Carbook, from Poona, is now there keeping order. At Nussrahed our 1st Lancers behaved most nobly, and charged three times the British force, and were not mutinied. Mhow and Indore are now believed to be cowed, and so is Ajmeer. Guzerat is quiet, but there have been much excitement and panic, but the Musselmen seem quieting down. In Scinde and the Punjab all is yet quiet. The Persians take advantage of our difficulties, and do not evacuate Herat, giving, as an excuse, that the General in command there will not obey the Shah, and give up the place. The war, therefore, has been in vain, and, if they do not alter their minds, force will have to march on Herat in the cold season. We have still four native regiments at Bushire, and Scinde Horse, 3rd Cavalry and Artillery."

THE KAFFIRS.—KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, JULY 30th.—Since my last, says the correspondent of the G. T. Journal, nothing of any great moment has transpired in this quarter.

These men have been blown from a gun, and not hung, because they were Brahmans, and I wish to save them from the pollution of the hangman's (sweeper's) touch, and thus prove to you that the British Government does not wish to injure your caste and religion.

Let us hope that the Kafir will in time be brought to feel that the white man is his brother, and he continues to do well; but we are at times almost led to despair of this hope, especially when we consider his evident inclination to do that which is wrong,—and this he continues to do, although, at the same time he is looking to us for help,—cases have been known that Kaffirs have been furnished by Government with 3 or 4 days, or more rations to take them to the colony, to seek service,—instead of doing which they have sold their provisions, and returned for more, with sundry excuses. This has been detected by the Magistrate, and they have been sentenced each to a month's hard labour. Our prison is by no means good or roomy; it is understood that this is a present one hundred and ten persons confined in it, one hundred of whom are Kaffirs, charged with various minor crimes, and theft.

THE GERMANS.—According to the Germania, the whole strength of the German military settlers under command of General Baron von Stutterheim, was when the returns were made on the 1st July, 3,302 men, including staff officers.

STUTTERHEIM, 17th July.—On the 10th inst., the Kaffirs attacked a policeman from Windvogelberg on his return to his station. It occurred between Gray Town and Thomas River. The marauders took his gun, inflicted several wounds on the head, and in all probability would have robbed him, as he had a considerable sum of money with him, had it not luckily happened that some other persons were heard coming along, and the Kaffirs started off.

QUEENSTOWN, JULY 27, 1857.—Sir,—The state of things in these parts will be seen from the undated facts:—

On Wednesday evening last, (22nd), Mr. Contractor Ridgway's wagons started from town, and outspaced at a snail about 14 miles off.—and in fact upon the common road they for the night, but upon sending for them—18 were found missing. The circumstance was reported next morning, when six volunteers named C. K. White, A. N. Ellis, Wright, H. Birch, P. Kilfoil, and T. Moleport, together with two policemen, took up the spoor, which led over the high neck above Birch's farm, through the Kabera, over the neck to Wankudu, thence across the wagon road to the bank of the White Kye Pools, to the entrance of which they traced the spoor that day (Thursday). The Tanbookies of Nonesi upon seeing where the spoor led, refused to accompany the party; alleging that Vadanna who lives there had already—3 days before—killed 2 of them and carried away 63 head of cattle in broad daylight. As the party determined to see what had become of the cattle they covered up

