

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, January 7, 1858.

HAVING read somewhere that two of the principal schools on the Establishment are now vacant from the resignation of the teachers, we shall not apologise for again introducing the subject of education. We know neither the individuals alluded to, nor their motives for resigning, and as it is not our present object to inquire into particular cases, this is of no consequence. The announcement has directed our attention to school-teaching in general, not for the purpose of writing an elaborate essay on the subject, and still less with a view to treat our readers to a string of stale common-places on the value of education and so forth,—nothing can be farther from our intentions. Prosy dissertations on such a subject, instead of doing any good, injure the cause of education by rendering the subject unpalatable. Whenever we touch on educational matters it is in hopes of saying something to the purpose, something that may lead to practical results and local improvements. Instead of propounding schemes and taking on ourselves to think for others, we would promote inquiry and provoke communications through the press. We wish to see the educational question thoroughly ventilated in the coming session of our Parliament, and are mainly anxious that, when it comes round for discussion, there may be a large collection of reliable facts at hand for the speakers to draw their inferences from. We require statistics, but not statistics obtained "any how." The real state of things should be known, before we speak of improvements. To arrive at this real state of things the inquiry should be conducted by a competent and disinterested person, or by more than one if necessary. One part of the inquiry should be whether government does its duty to the people; another, whether the people do their duty to themselves. Hence it is evident that the inquiry should not devolve on men employed by government, whose implied duty and interest it is to screen their employers from animadversion. It is a notorious fact that, owing to the prevalence of this error, reports submitted to Parliament as a basis of legislation are too often systematic delusions. This is true of every other subject as well as of education. Heads of departments may be, and often are imposed on by those immediately below them, and in some instances they have been known to connive at incorrect statements knowing them to be such. We are not alluding to any of our colonial officials. If we knew that these remarks were strictly applicable to any of them, we would not limit our observations to vague hints but would feel it our duty to denounce the offenders and call them to account at the bar of the public. Our remarks on Parliamentary reports and government officials apply to all countries alike though not to all in the same degree; and our object is to remind our fellow colonists that, on all matters of public importance, they must habitually exercise due vigilance, because, as we have often said before, a Parliament is not a contrivance to relieve people of the trouble of attending to their own concerns. As regards the particular matter of Education, we have from time to time had sufficient evidence before us that it is grossly mismanaged in England, and there is no reason to think that it will be better managed in a colony, unless colonists exert themselves for the special purpose of securing so desirable an object. In whose hands is the training of the youth of both sexes? What amount of useful knowledge are they acquiring, and what principles are they imbibing? What influence, direct or indirect, are the clergy of various denominations exercising on schools in general, and what are likely to be the results of such influence? In answer to these questions we are anxious to get something more than vague assertions.

APPOINTMENTS.—A. Baynes, Esq. as Justice of the Peace for all the western districts, and likewise to attest native contracts and issue passes.
Mr. Z. Pretorius, of Cradock, to issue passes and attest native contracts.

NEW CIVIL COMMISSIONERS.—Under the new arrangements the Resident Magistrates of the following places have been appointed as second class civil commissioners from the 1st inst., viz:—Alexandria, Alwal North, Bathurst, Bedford, Bredasdorp, Clivia, Peddie, Middelburg, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Piketberg, Prince Albert, Richmond, Riversdale and Stockenstron.

INTESTATE ESTATE.—A meeting of the next of Kin and Creditors will be held in the estate of E. J. C. Kirsten and surviving husband P. S. de Villiers, at the Magistrate's office, Simon's Town, on the 19th Feb.

THE TRIP TO HOUT BAY.—On the morning of Saturday last, about 100 members of the Cape Volunteer Corps embarked on board the Steamer *Madagascar*, kindly placed at their disposal for the purpose of making a pleasure trip to Hout Bay. They left the Bay about 10 o'clock and reached Hout Bay about 12. Having disembarked, and gone through some military evolutions they amused themselves with dancing, &c. About half past 3 they again embarked and reached Table Bay between 6 and 7 o'clock, quite delighted with their trip, and the treatment received from Capt. Rennie, his officers and crew. Beyond the sensations common to those who are novices in marine excursions, the volunteers had nothing to complain of. Before leaving the steamer about £5 was collected amongst them and presented to the engineers and crew. It should be mentioned that the firm of Roope & Sorey had placed two of their best boats at the disposal of the volunteers both to embark and land.

MALMESBURY.—This day (1st January 1858), after the conclusion of the morning service, the acting and retired members of the congregation proceeded to the residence of their much esteemed minister and friend, the Rev. J. C. Le Febre Moorsens, and presented an address to him, accompanied by a purse containing £96 10. W. F. Burch, Esq. addressed his reverence, and the address was read by one of the brethren, and contained an expression of love and attachment to his person and gratefully approving sentiments of his labors among, and intercourse with them, as their pastor and teacher since his residence in the community, a period of about 24 years. The address also adverted to his conduct and proceedings in Synod, evincing how attached he was to the doctrines, ordinances and customs of the Dutch Reformed Church, as handed over by their ancestors to their children, with

out being given to novelties, or to advocate the same, much less to follow them (a principle altogether in the spirit of his congregation.) The address further contained a felicitation with the present day, and concluded by occurring in the opinion unanimously expressed by the elders in the last Synod relative to the salary of clergymen,—by an offer of the purse already alluded to, as an example to be imitated by the congregation, and to enable the consistory hereafter to devise means to give effect to the recommendation of the Synod respecting the salary of a minister.

Mr. Moorsens sincerely and impressively thanked his reverend brethren for these tokens of their love and attachment to him as their pastor and friend.
In less than a week the plan was got up and carried out, without the least knowledge of any one, except the projectors. It can therefore be well conceived how agreeably surprising it was to the minister.—Communicated.

Original Correspondence.

MR. NOOME AND THE WOODEN ROLLERS FOR CRUSHING GRAPES IN WINE MAKING.

Sir,—In the *Zuid Afrikaan* of the 19th inst. I find a letter signed "M. Noome, J.S."—dated "Graaff Reinet,"—addressed to the wine farmers;—and as the writer has made use of my name concerning the wooden rollers I recommended for crushing the grapes in wine making; instead of treating out in tubs by human feet; and also the writer's fancied failure from the use of them, I take this opportunity of repeating my reasons for recommending the use of rollers in preference to the treading out.

Mr. N. may however rest assured that it was not the use of the rollers that caused his wine to turn sour, but either too high a temperature in its fermentation, or unripeness of the fruit, perhaps both combined.
When it is considered that human feet, even the most cleanly, being an outlet for the impurities of the body, are anything but pleasant savoured, decency and cleanliness at once suggest some other mode; and that of the rollers, which have been tried with success in Australia—appears to be the best that can be adopted.

The fact of the temperature of the atmosphere in most of the wine districts, being generally in the day higher than is favourable to the manufacture of wine in the season when the grapes are ripe; it cannot be reconciled to reason to introduce two elements of mischief to increase the evil, viz.—blood heat at 98 degrees of Fahrenheit, and the nitrogenous excretions of the skin, which act upon the grape juices like yeast upon malt liquor, when the utmost safe limit of temperature for vinous fermentation is but 70°.

Wine making with the great majority of farmers in this colony is quite a lottery, depending upon the ripeness of the grapes, the state of the atmosphere at the time, and the degree of cleanliness of the tubs and casks used, and also the amount of attention given to racking off from time to time, and clearing the store casks from the sediment deposited during the process of attenuation,—or spirit forming process—the future preservative.

On the contrary, with men who have paid proper attention to learn the principles of fermentation, the use of the thermometer,—which is as indispensable to the wine farmer as it is to the brewer—success is certain, if in addition to this, the practical knowledge of general management has been acquired, as it ought to be. A regular apprenticeship to the business would be a great advantage to the rising generation of wine farmers; but this could only be obtained under scientific individuals engaged in the business or public institutions combining this branch of industry, or joint stock companies under scientific management.

Turning from this digression, to Mr. Noome's idea of the stalks of the grape being crushed in the Rollers causing acidification of his wines, it does not accord with experience, as in some wines the stalks are purposely left to ferment with the grapes; their very astringency would rather retard than increase the tendency to acidification.

Mr. Noome has not given us his experience in using the Rollers set wider apart so as not to crush the stalks, nor has he given us any account of the temperature of the atmosphere, of his wine store,—or of the must during fermentation; or whether any sudden check of fermentation followed after the commencement from any cause, such as turning it over from one vat to another, so that I cannot enter more fully into the question he has mooted.

I would however warn the wine farmers, whom he has addressed, not to be led away by such hasty conclusions as Mr. N. has jumped at; but advise them rather to deliberately weigh the advantages in favour of temperature by using the Rollers to crush the grapes; against the disadvantages so evident to reason, in treading them out with human feet; since proper temperature is every thing in making wine or beer. Both proper processes being governed by the same principles—the law of nature—which is infallible—and if not observed strictly in the manufacture of wine, all the art of man can never undo the mischief once done; by the addition of spirits or anything else.

The modern plan of introducing spirits to the fermenting tub—in the first stage, is to check too rapid fermentation; and counteract in some degree the evils of too high a temperature, by making the process slower; this may answer with rich full bodied expensive wines; to a certain degree for the market; but nothing can compensate for the real temperature and the natural process, which is the only method of getting a sound wine, with the full aroma of the fruit—the "bouquet" as it is termed,—which is entirely destroyed by their spirit process, as certainly as the second fermentation from neglect of clearing the wine from sediment does; and above all to transport it muddy as it is, to the market, exposed to a sun, hot enough to turn it into vinegar.

WARNING.

The following may perhaps have the tendency to place shopkeepers at the Paarl on their guard.
On Saturday, the 26th instant, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, whilst the wife of Mr. Jacob Marais had just left the shop, a colored man entered and asked a penny snuff. Mr. Marais took up a small tin box, containing about £2 in silver, to return him the change, when he forcibly wrested it out of his hands and ran off. Mr. M. who is an old man, not being able to pursue him, he was followed by others, but without effect. Some people who had seen him at the house and knew him, set a watch that same night at his house, and at a few hours afterwards he was secured and lodged in prison. Early the next morning the money then amounting to only £1 11) was dug up at a spot near the house, where he had been seen busy.

On Monday, the 28th instant, the case was investigated in the court of the Resident Magistrate. The prisoner pleaded guilty. In passing sentence the Magistrate reminded him that he had been twice previously accused, and that he would now punish him well.
THE SENTENCE WAS—12 cuts with the ratten and one month hard labor, without chains. He was left without supervision, to do as much as the Devil should put into his heart. Nor did he remain at it, but went away and returned to the gaol at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Could any one of your readers inform me whether such a theft, attended with violence, is within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate? and whether it is lawful to leave convicted criminals without supervision, or at all events to remove the overseer?
INQUIRER.

British Manufactures.

McDonald Busk & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING EX "Armistice" and Ida Zeigler."

VOERCHITZ in 6 and 8 yard lengths
MOLESKINS, in Drab and Printed
WHITE WAGON CANVAS
WHITE AND GREY LONG CLOTHS
WHITE SHIRTINGS
Colored COTTON DRILL
DOESKIN and TWEEDS
Irish and Mixed WOOLLEN CORD
PRINTED CLOTH, and Superior Black
Double and Single width FLANNEL
LADIES DRESSES, in Poplin, Ophine, Barege, Belzerine, De Laine, and Muslin
SHAWLS and SHAWL HANDKERCHIEFS, in Printed Cashmere, Barege, Lama and Merino &c
LADIES CLOTH MANTLES, Habit Shirts and Winter Caps, Silk Neck Ties
RIBBONS in Bouquet, Satin, and plain and Watered
Lingerie
GENTS' BEAUFORT TIES, and Brussell Handkerchiefs
VELLS, Cumbic Handkerchiefs and colored Bands
MUSLINS in variety, Haberdashery
Ladies' Cashmere BOOTS
Ladies' colored Morocco SHOES
Ladies' and Children's Drab Balsamor BOOTS
Assorted Confectionaries in bottles.
McDONALD, BUSK, & Co.

Howards Double Ploughs

MCDONALD BUSK & CO.

ARE now landing a supply of the above, and an assortment of fittings and shares made extra strong.

Ex "Armistice."

NOW landing, York and Westphalia Hams, Edam and Double Gloucester Cheese. J. G. STEYTLER.
16, St. George's-street.

Hanging Paper.

THE Undersigned has always on hand, a well selected stock of the above; also, PAINTS, Oils, &c., &c. J. G. STEYTLER.
16, St. George's-street.

Public Sale

AT STELLENBOSCH.

In the Estate of the late Revd. THOMAS JOHANNES HEROLD, and surviving widow.

THE Undersigned have instructed Mr. J. WAGG, to sell
By Public Auction, to the Highest Bidder,
On Wednesday, 20th inst.

The whole of the MOVEABLES belonging to said Estate, consisting in
All sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz:—Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Pictures, Bedsteads, two Pianos by the best makers, a superior eight day Clock, a Sextant, a variety of Glass and Earthenware &c., &c.
FURTHER,
About 1500 lbwt Silver, in Knives, Forks, Spoons, as also several Articles of Plate-ware.
AND FINALLY,
Kitchen Utensils, consisting in Copperware of different sorts, a fine Hot Plate &c., &c., and what further will be offered for Sale.
WIDOW A. C. HEROLD, Test. Executrix, born REITZ,
P. A. VAN DER BYL, Ass. Executor.
NB.—The Library of the deceased, will be sold on a day to be fixed hereafter.

SALE

Of Outstanding Debts, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of D. J. D. du Toit.
The Sale to be holden by Mrs. the Wid. GILKIN, at 11 o'clock, will likewise be sold the debts belonging to the above Estate.
Amounting to £81 4 9½
A. P. HIEBNER,
Sole remaining Trustee.
Paarl, Jan. 5th 1858.

Strayed,

FROM the farm Botrivier, Paardenberg, two schimmel Horses, 5 and 6 years old, both having blazes and all feet white. Foundmasters and others where they may have come are requested to give notice forthwith to the undersigned, by whom all expenses will be gratefully paid.
DANIEL WUIM.

THE GEORGE TOWN RACES

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Thursday 25, and Friday 26th March

next.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. VARQUESSER, Hon. Sec.
In the Estate of the late Mr. WILLEM PETRUS DU PLESSIS, Sen.
ALL those having claims against the above Estate, are requested to file the same with the undersigned, within six weeks; and those indebted thereto, are requested to pay the same within the aforesaid period to
J. G. STEYTLER, Esq. q. q.
Wale-street, No. 5.
Cape Town, Jan. 5, 1858.

Hope Town.

MR. M. J. BULTMANN having established himself as General Agent, &c. at Hope Town, has undertaken the Agency for the Zuid-Afrikaan. Parties wishing to subscribe for the paper are therefore referred to that gentleman.
January 7, 1858.

Wanted.

A TEACHER for the South African Missionary Society's A Juvenile School in Cape Town, who is capable of teaching the elementary branches in Dutch and English—Application to be made immediately to the Minister, the Rev. J. A. STEGMANN.

Union Bank.

STATEMENT of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the UNION BANK, on the 31st DECEMBER, 1857.

| LIABILITIES. | | ASSETS. | |
|----------------------|--------------|---|---------------|
| Deposits | £110,991 5 8 | Securities | £203,017 9 4 |
| Circulation | 25,845 0 0 | Specie, Gold and Silver | 15,227 12 2 |
| Bank Post Bills | 60 7 8 | Cheques, Drafts, and Notes of other Banks | 12,657 17 6 |
| Unpaid Dividends | 466 10 0 | | |
| Proprietors' Capital | 75,000 0 0 | | |
| Reserve | 10,000 0 0 | | |
| | £222,363 3 4 | | £230,972 19 0 |

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify the above Statement to be true and correct.
T. RUDD, Accountant.
JOHN STEIN, pro Chairman,
M. M. VAN REENEN,
G. V. R. MULLER, Directors.

Cape Commercial Bank.

STATEMENT of the Liabilities and Assets of the Cape Commercial Bank, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1857.—

| LIABILITIES. | | ASSETS. | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Capital | £122,000 0 0 | Securities, viz:— | |
| Reserve Fund | 11,800 0 0 | Bills under Discount | £260,765 19 2 |
| Circulation, viz:— | | Shareholders | 66,000 0 0 |
| Notes outstanding on this day | 48,655 0 0 | Premises and Safe | 4,738 1 0 |
| Dividends still payable | 61 12 0 | Furniture | 186 16 0 |
| Bank Post Bills | 931 14 4 | | |
| Fixed and Floating Deposits | 166,027 14 4 | | |
| | £349,476 0 8 | | £331,740 16 2 |

Cash, viz:—
Gold ... £17,510 10 0
Silver ... 785 4 1
Copper ... 0 0 3
£18,295 14 4
Notes of other Banks ... 5,665 0 0
Drafts on Colonial Treasury, Commissariat Chest and other Banks ... 3,976 8 8
£27,937 3 0
£359,677 19 2

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify the above statement to be true and correct.
S. TWYSCROSS, Accountant.
W. PORTER,
J. H. HOFMEYER, Directors.

Tenders Required.

THE United Paarl Omnibus Company requires Tenders for the supply of
200 MUIDS OF OATS
200 ditto RYE
20 LOADS OF CHAFF,
to be delivered at Kruiispad, one half during the months of February, March and April, the other half in August, September and October 1858. Payment will be made in advance, and the Tenders must be sent in on or before the 31st January next, at the office of the Company.
By order of Directors,
J. H. VAN ENTER, Sec.
Paarl, Jan. 4, 1858

THE undersigned having ascertained that several letters have been addressed to him by his brother J. G. VAN DER GRYP, residing at Zierikzee in the Netherlands, but which have never reached him, either a Mossel Bay, to which they were addressed, or at Heidelberg, his present residence, hereby requests all post office authorities, having any letters directed to him, to forward the same to the address of
W. G. VAN DER GRYP, at Heidelberg.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

In the Joint Estate of the late Revd. THOMAS JOHANNES HEROLD, of Stellenbosch, and surviving Spouse, ALETTA CATHARINA HEROLD, born REITZ.
ALL Persons having any Claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to Mr. S. V. HOFMEYER, at the Union Bank, within six weeks from this date; and those indebted thereto, to pay their Debts within the same period.
Widow A. C. HEROLD, born REITZ, Executrix Testamentary.
P. A. VAN DER BYL, Assumed Executor.
Stellenbosch, 5th January, 1858.

LEA & PERRINS'

Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS, to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE. AND applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER May, 1851.
"THE LEA & PERRINS' that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of the "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the label of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGEO; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.
L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.
Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester; CROSS & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.
2000 Extra Fat Cape Wethers.
ON MONDAY, the 18th January 1858, the undersigned will cause to be sold on the farm of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxeburg, the above number of fat Wethers, all purchased for cash.
J. N. HAMMAN.
Dec. 31 1857.
Mr. J. Wagg, Auctioneer.

First Troop.

1300 Extra fat Wethers,
100 ditto Wether Goats.
ON FRIDAY, the 22d instant, the Undersigned will cause to be sold on the farm of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxeburg, the above number of extra fat Sheep and Goats, selected by him personally and well worthy the attention of Butchers and others.
P. R. ROUX,
Jan. 6, 1858.
Mr. J. Wagg, Auctioneer.

2000 Excellent Fat Sheep and Goats.

ON MONDAY, the 11th instant, the Undersigned will cause to be sold, on the place of Mr. A. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of excellent fat Sheep and Goats, in excellent condition, purchased and brought forward by Mr. H. L. BORMAN,
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.
Paarl, Jan. 4, 1858.

2000 Excellent Fat Sheep and Goats.

ON MONDAY, the 11th instant, the Undersigned will cause to be sold, on the place of Mr. A. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of excellent fat Sheep and Goats, purchased by himself at Beervalde.
A. J. DE VILLIERS, Sen.
January 4, 1858.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

60 Large Fat Slaughter Oxen and Cows,

20 Trained Draught and Saddle Horses.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, on the farm of Mr. A. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of Cattle and Horses, purchased by himself at Beervalde.
A. J. DE VILLIERS, Sen.
January 4, 1858.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

1200 fat heavy Wethers.

ON the 13th JANUARY next, the above number of Sheep, purchased for cash, will be offered for Sale on the farm of the Undersigned.
PET. VAN DER MERWE, Pa.
Klein Bergrivier, before Nieuwekloof,
Dec. 28, 1857.

1700 extra fat Wethers, large and old,

200 ditto Wether Goats,

70 ditto Slaughter Oxen,

40 trained Draught Oxen,

20 Horses, amongst which 2 Coach Horses to match, 8 trained Wagon Horses, some Saddle Horses and Mares.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by Mr. J. D. MALAN of Frasersburg, to sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 11th January 1858; on the Farm of Messrs. J. & W. EATON, named "Droegte Valley" situate at Koeberg, the above number of very superior Sheep, which will certainly be present and not previously disposed of.
DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adms.
Vendue office, Paarl, 29th Dec. 1857.

1800 extra fat Sheep and Goats.

THE above number of extra fat Sheep and Goats will be sold on FRIDAY, the 13th January, 1858, on the farm of Mr. A. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, and are sure to be present.
J. D. RETIEP.
Wellington, Dec. 21, 1857.
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Adms.

70 very superior slaughter Oxen.

ON FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1858, the undersigned will cause to be sold on the farm of Mr. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above Cattle and Horses, which are sure to be present.
J. D. RETIEP.
Wellington, Dec. 21, 1857.
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Adms.

To-morrow, Friday,

THE 8th JANUARY, 1858, will be sold on the farm of Mr. ARNOLD DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of extra fat slaughter Oxen, particularly worth the attention of Butchers and the public.
J. C. W. DE VILLIERS.
STEYTLER & SMUTS, Adms.

50 trained and untrained Mules, of 1 to 5 years old, among which are trained teams,

30 trained Horses, Stallions and Geldings of 3 to 4 years old, among which several Saddle Horses and pairs to match.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th Jan. next. THE Undersigned will cause to be sold by public auction on the farm of Mr. A. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of Mules and Horses, well worthy the attention of Speculators. It is unnecessary specially to recommend them, it being well known that the Undersigned does not only bring up good Mules and Horses, but also gives a fair chance to Speculators.
J. J. JURGENS.
Dec. 13, 1857.
STEYTLER & SMUTS, Vendue-Adms.

DIED on the 30th December 1857, our youngest daughter

CATHARINA FLORENTINA, aged 7 months and 23 days.

F. A. HOFMEYER, born MINNAAR.
Paarl, Jan. 5, 1858.

DIED at Cape Town, at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon

the 5th instant, my dearly beloved wife, JOHANNA MARIA PENTZ, aged 35 years, 5 months and 12 days, leaving me with two young children to lament her loss, of which notice is hereby given to relatives and friends.

M. C. BERNING,
January 7, 1858.

ON Sunday noon, the 27th instant, departed this life

aged 63 years and 6 months, at Mossel Bay, at the residence of Dr. ABRAMS, after a painful suffering of some weeks,—calm and resigned to the will of his Lord and Saviour Christ Jesus, and clinging to the last to that anchor of our souls,—my dearly beloved husband EUSEBIUS BERGH, Esquire, formerly magistrate of Graaff-Reinet and subsequently Civil Commissioner of George. Of this painful bereavement I hereby give notice to relatives and friends, whilst at the same time I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all our friends who so faithfully and kindly assisted and nursed the deceased and comforted me in my affliction, praying the Lord to favor them and theirs with His blessing, for their love and care.

G. VAN RIEDE VAN OUDTSHOORN,
Widow E. BERGH,
George Town, Dec. 29, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF WAGONWOOD, STINKWOOD PLANKS AND LOGS, YELLOWWOOD BEAMS, &c.

On Monday next, the 11th inst.,

WILL BE SOLD, by Mr. R. D. JONES, at the NORTH WHARF, a quantity of WAGONWOOD, just received per "Ferdinand," and comprising the usual assortment, namely: DISSELBOOMS, LEERBOOMS, SPOKES, FELLIES, AXLES, DRAAIBOARDS, TONGS, &c.

Also,
STINKWOOD LOGS and PLANKS
YELLOWWOOD BEAMS

Sale to Commence at 3 o'clock p.m.

January 4, 1858.

J. H. WICHT.

EARTHENWARE PIPING.

Public Sale.

The following assortment of the above, now landing ex *Jane Clark*, will be sold by Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

The 3rd February next, viz.:

- About 15,000 feet 2-inch
- " 9,975 feet 3-inch
- " 7,300 feet 4-inch
- " 4,500 feet 5-inch
- " 3,000 feet 6-inch.

together with Receivers, Gratings, Bends, Single and Double Branches, Cement, &c., all indeed that is necessary to render the assortment complete, to whatever purpose it may be applied.

To be seen in bulk at the South Wharf, Cape Town, or by Sample, at the Stores of the Undersigned.

JAMIESON & Co.

R. D. JONES, Auctioneer.

Landed Property for Sale.

MR. JAMES DAVENPORT having determined upon changing his place of Residence, offers for Private Sale, the whole of his FIXED PROPERTY situated at

Kuils River, in the Cape Division.

The Ground is about Six Morgen or 12 Acres in Extent, with several Substantial BUILDINGS thereon, one of which is that well known place of accommodation called

DAVENPORT'S HOTEL,

Where a thriving business has been carried on some time past. There are also THREE STRONG BUILT COTTAGES on the premises, all well let, a considerable extent of GARDEN GROUND under cultivation, an ORCHARD stocked with almost every variety of FRUIT TREE known in the Colony, and an excellent VINEYARD, planted with upwards of 10,000 Vines.

The supply of WATER is most abundant and never failing; there is a large extent of CROWN LANDS in the Vicinity available for Grazing, and the property is likely to be much increased in value by its proximity to the line of proposed RAILWAY to STELLENBOSCH and WELLINGTON.

Terms of payment can be made easy if required. Offers for purchase will be received until the 15th of JANUARY 1858, by Mr. JAMES DAVENPORT, on the premises, or by Messrs. THOMSON, WATSON & Co. Cape Town, of whom further particulars may be had on application. Cape Town, 14th Dec. 1857.

CHINA.

JAMIESON & Co. are now landing ex *Emma*, from China, the following Articles of China Produce and Manufacture, viz.:

- Caper Tea, in 10 Catty Boxes
- Scented Caper do. do.
- Congou, in do. do.
- Orange Pekoe, in Half-chests
- Souchong do. in Boxes
- Imperial do. do.
- Gunpowder do.
- Ginger and Chow Chow Preserves
- Plain and Fancy Matting, &c.

The whole expressly selected for this Market, and in respect to qualities, the best that could be procured.

PUBLIC SALE

IN THE PAARL VILLAGE, With Liberal Bonus.

MRS. the widow of the late Mr. HENDRIK ALBERTUS GILDEHUYB, not being able to conduct her affairs properly, on account of advanced age, has instructed the undersigned to sell by public auction, on

Wednesday, 13th January, 1858,

her fertile ERF, at present occupied by her, adapted for any kind of business, situated in the centre of the village, near the Church, the Chapel and the Public Offices. It contains a substantial and neat House, besides two Out-buildings comprising Cellar, Hare and Store Rooms, Stabling for Six Horses; also a Store and fowl House; under flat roof. It is planted with about 10,000 Vines and divers sorts of Fruit Trees; has a never failing Spring in the Garden, Well and private Waterleading in the yard. This desirable property being so well known, renders further recommendation unnecessary.

Further Moveable Effects, viz.: 2 three-leaguer teak Stuckwats, 2 teak Vats, 15 Ride-Leaguers, pressing and receiving Tubs, Buckets, Waste Tubs, Funnels, Cocks, a Brandy Still complete, 2 Raisin Stills, Chests and Wardrobes, teak Doors, Sashes and Frames, 2 milch Cows, and whatever else may be offered on the day of sale.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Adm.

Paarl, Dec. 15, 1857.

Timber, Furniture, and Slates.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, at the Stores of the Undersigned, Cape Town.

All sorts of Deals Mahogany, in Logs and Planks, Baltimore Chairs, wood and cane bottoms Wagonwood and Furniture of sorts Slates ditto.

J. C. VOS.

PUBLIC SALE.

In the Insolvent Estate of ANDRIKUS GERIT JOHANNES VAN WYK.

THE Undersigned, in his capacity as Sole Trustee in the abovesaid Insolvent Estate, will cause to be sold, by Public Auction,

On Wednesday, 13th January, 1858, at the Place CALIES GAT, in the Division of Tulbagh, all the

Moveable Property,

belonging to the said Estate, consisting in HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Bedstead and Bedding, CROCKERY and GLASS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c., &c.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, Ploughs, Harrows, &c., &c., FUSTAGE, of different dimensions, Leaguers, Half-Leaguers, &c.

1 New Ox Wagon

7 Yokes, 14 Rickes, Traktors, &c.

LIVE-STOCK:

146 Sheep and Goats

16 Head Breeding Cattle

14 Trek Oxen

10 Mares

6 Saddle and Draught Horses.

J. H. MUNNIK, Sole Trustee.

WORCESTER COMMERCIAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders in the above Bank that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank, on

Tuesday, the 12th January next,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

for the purpose of submitting a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, for electing three Directors, two in the room of C. F. SCHOLTZ, Esq., and W. HUGO, Esq., who retire by rotation, and one in the room of P. J. DE VOS, Esq., deceased, and for general business.

By Order of Directors,

J. G. VAN H. TULLEKEN, Cashier.

Worcester, 8th December, 1857.

For the names of those eligible as Directors vide Dutch.

Lost,

FROM the Farm of the Undersigned 2 Drab Mules, both Mares, one with a Pearl on the left Eye. Found-masters and others were they may arrive are kindly requested to give information, when all expenses will be most gratefully and cheerfully paid.

J. P. G. DE VILLIERS.

Schoongezicht, Dist. Stellenbosch, Dec. 16, 1857.

SALE OF VALUABLE

Building Lots, AT GREEN POINT, HONDEKLIP BAY, AND PORT NOLLOTH.

MR. CAUVIN has received instructions to sell, to the Highest Bidder, on the Stoep of the Commercial Exchange, on

Saturday next, the 9th inst.,

AT HALF-PAST 12 O'CLOCK,

the undermentioned Very Valuable LANDED PROPERTY, viz.:

7 Plots of Ground, situate at GREEN POINT opposite the Property formerly of Mr. RUTHERFORD and adjoining that of Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, G.SON, with frontage of 75 feet each to the Main Road.

15 Building Lots, situate as above, adjoining the Property of Mr. H. H. LEY, with frontage to the Public Road.

1 Piece of Ground, in extent 300 Square Rods, marked No. 36, situated at HONDEKLIP BAY.

1 Do. do., in extent 25 Square Rods, situate at PORT NOLLOTH, being Lot No. 14, in Block E.

Conditions of payment will be made favourable, and LIBERAL BONUS GIVEN.

SALE OF

Landed Property, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

In the Estate of the late CORNELIUS CON COUGHLAN

THE Undersigned, in his capacity as Executor Dative to the Estate of the late C. C. COUGHLAN, will cause to be sold, peremptorily to the highest Bidder, on

Monday, 11th January 1858,

And following day, if necessary,

the whole of the Effects in the above Estate, consisting of:

3 HIRE HOUSES, situated in Caledon-street, near Trinity Church.

1 COMMERCIAL DWELLING HOUSE, in Harrington-street, comprising 6 Rooms, Kitchen, Out-houses, Stables, &c., formerly the property of the late Mr. J. BUTLER.

1 HIRE HOUSE, in Long-street, next to the corner of Waterkant.

2 HIRE HOUSES, in Longmarket-street, near Mount-street.

At the same time will be sold a quantity of

Household Furniture,

consisting of: Chairs, Tables, Sofa, Bedstead and Bedding, Paintings, Presses, Carpets, Sideboards, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, in Harrington-street.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned, or to Mr. L. P. CAUVIN, Auctioneer.

JOHN CROWLY, Sr., Executor Dative.

SALE OF

Landed Property.

TO BE SOLD to the Highest Bidder, by Mr. CAUVIN, after the Sale of the Property of the late Mr. CON COUGHLAN, to commence

On Monday next, 11th inst.,

a double-storied DWELLING HOUSE in Caledon-street, adjoining the Property of the late Mr. COUGHLAN, lately put in thorough repair;

A House and Premises,

corner of Long-street and Waterkant,—a first-rate stand for a RETAIL SHOP.

J. CALF, Jr.

UNION BANK.

Notice to Shareholders.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, will be held at the Office of the Bank, on

On Tuesday, 12th January, next, For the purpose of receiving from the Directors a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, for electing two Directors, in the room of D. G. DE JONGH and G. VAN R. MITLER, Esqs., who retire, according to the 21st Section of the Trust Deed; and for general business.

The chair to be taken at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Directors,

THOS. HUDSON, Cashier.

Union Bank, 2nd Dec., 1857.

Stellenbosch Omnibus Company.

A GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office on MONDAY, the 11th January 1858, at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Tenders this day received by Directors for the conveyance of the Bus, after the expiration of the present contract; as also to adopt such Resolution as shall be deemed necessary for the regular conveyance of the Bus.

By order of Directors,

P. BOSMAN, Sec.

Omnibus Office, Stellenbosch, Dec. 28, 1857.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS & DEBTORS.

In the Estate of the late Mr. CORNELIUS DE LEEUW BEYERS, HENDRIK'S SON, and surviving widow GEERTRUIDA CATHARINA HUMAN, of Great Drakenstein.

CREDITORS in the above Estate are requested to file their claims within six weeks from this date with the Undersigned, and those indebted thereto, to discharge their debts, within the said period.

G. C. BEYERS, } Executrix

born HUMAN, } Test.

La Motte, Great Drakenstein, 28th Dec. 1857.

SHEEP FARM,

DISTRICT OF CALEDON.

FOR SALE, or TO LET, on liberal terms, one of the most compact SHEEP FARMS in the DISTRICT OF CALEDON, having excellent PASTURAGE, abundance of WATER and well stocked GARDEN. It has also the richest soil for a VINEYARD of any extent, and the WINE formerly produced there was of first rate quality. The House and Out-houses are in the best state of repair. The farm is situated about midway between Caledon and Gendendal, and the Main Road passes over it.

For terms and particulars apply to H. H. LEY, Cape Town. No objection to take CAPE TOWN PROPERTY in exchange.

Orange Free State.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very Valuable Farms,

THE PROPERTY OF

Frederick Wm. Daniel, Esq.

Of Bloemfontein, Merchant.

Smithfield District:

"DRIE FONTEIN"

Situate on the Wilgeboom Spruit,

IN EXTENT ABOUT

5000 Morgen,

An excellent Farm for GRAZING OF STOCK of every description, and is admirably adapted for Agricultural purposes, on account of several of the Fountains being sufficiently strong for the irrigation of Land to almost any extent.

There is good shelter on the farm for Stock—and there is WOOD sufficient for Farming purposes.

The Farms in the neighbourhood are principally occupied.

This Farm is situated between Smithfield and Bloemfontein, and about 6 hours' from the latter Town.

Bloemfontein District:

"VAAL BANK,"

Situate on the Kaffer River,

In the Fieldcornetcy of W. Akerman, and distant from Bloemfontein about 3 hours.

THIS FARM IS IN EXTENT

About 3000 Morgen,

and well known as a GOOD FARM for every description of STOCK, particularly SHEEP. It is well supplied with WATER, and the adjoining Farms are occupied.

"BOSCH PLAAT,"

ALSO SITUATE IN THE

Fieldcornetcy of W. Akerman,

IN EXTENT

About 2000 Morgen.

It is well supplied with WOOD, and there are several places on the Farm where DAMS COULD BE MADE AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE.

MAIN ROAD

FROM

Smithfield to Bloemfontein,

and distant from the latter Town about 2 hours.

THE ADJOINING FARMS ARE

KAFFER BERG,

THE PROPERTY OF Mr. KOLBE,

AND

RIET FONTEIN,

THE PROPERTY OF Mr. DE ERASMUS,

and which are occupied by these gentlemen.

"DOORN PLAAT,"

ALSO SITUATE IN THE

Fieldcornetcy of W. Akerman,

and distant from Bloemfontein about 5 hours,

IN EXTENT

About 3000 Morgen.

Abundance of WOOD & THORNS.

There are several suitable places for making

DAMS AT LITTLE EXPENCE.

THE ADJOINING FARMS ARE OCCUPIED.

This is considered a first-rate

SHEEP FARM.

The attention of farmers emigrating from the

Cape Colony to the Free State, is particularly requested to inspect these

Very Superior Farms.

The Title Deeds are Complete

AND THE

Farms are Unincumbered.

The Terms of Payment

WILL BE FOUND TO BE EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL.

Further particulars can be known on application to—

JAS. DICK, General Agent.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, 3rd Dec. 1857.

Shipping Intelligence.

January 2.—Johanna Stoll, Hambro bark, 500 tons, P. J. Berg, from Rio 11th December, to this port; cargo coffee. W. Berg Agent.

3.—Western Province, schooner, 35 tons, A. Smith, from Hondeklip Bay December 28, to this port; cargo copper ore. R. A. Campion, Agent.

3.—Louise, Bremen bark, 493 tons, H. Henck, from New York November 2, to this port; cargo flour. H. & E. Suffert, Agents.

Anne, schooner, 99 tons, T. Armsor, from Rio November 23, to this port; cargo coffee. R. P. Double, & Co., Agents.

Apheliane, bark, 569 tons, W. Woodward, from Rio December 11, to this port; seeking; cargo ballast. J. S. Wright & Co., Agents.

4.—Dream, ship, 1160 tons, A. Wilson, from Macao December 14, to Havannah, with 503 Chinese Coolies.—Died during the passage 17 adults from dysentery. R. Gran, er & Co., Agents.

4.—Enchantress, bark, 448 tons, W. Hiltendrich, from from Sunderland October 9, to this port; cargo coals. Rutherford & Broder, Agents.

5.—Active, brig, 240 tons, A. Jansen, from Breede-River December 29, to this port; general cargo. H. & E. Suffert, Agents.

5.—Onward, schooner, 99 tons, G. Tosch, from Ichnaboe December 28, to Mauritius; cargo guano. W. Berg, Agent.

4.—H.M. St. Hermes, Com. Gordon, from Simons Bay to this port. W. Berg, Agent.

5.—Stungfang schooner, 103 tons, J. H. Luhnman, from Rio December 8, to this port; cargo coffee. W. Berg, Agent.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

Jan. 2.—Coral Queen, to Ceylon.

2.—Von St. in, to Akab.

2.—Rosebud, to East London.

3.—Jane Pirie, to Hondeklip Bay and Swanesa.

3.—Kersteling, to Rotterdam.

3.—Alida Margaretha, to Rotterdam.

5.—Zulu, screw-st. to Algoa Bay.

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.

Dec. 31.—H.M. St. Hermes, Com. Gordon, from Table Bay to this port.

DEPARTURE FROM SIMON'S BAY.

Jan. 1.—Marshall Pelissier, to Calcutta.

3.—H.M.S. Boscawen, to St. Helena.

Originele Correspondentie.

DE HEER HUET EN DE ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH BOREN.

Paarl, 24 December 1857. Heer Editor! Ik weet dat gij in uw opzigtig en...

Er zijn mannen geweest die in hunne rebeschryvingen over Zuid-Afrika, de Zuid-Afrikaansche Boeren, afgeleerd hebben...

Maar verontwaardiging grypt mij aan wanneer de heer Huët de gastrijke, de vriendelijke weldaden van de Zuid-Afrikaansche boeren, aldus beelooft: "Ik had overvloedige gelegenheid, om my te bedroeven over de verbaasde onkunde waarvoor deze lieden voortleven."

DE HEER NOOME EN DE HOUTEN ROLLEN OP DE DRUIVEN TE BREKEN IN HET MAKEN VAN WYN.

Myneheer!—In de Zuid-Afrikaan van den 17 dezer vult ik een brief getekend M. Noome, Jz., gedagteekend Graaf-Reinet, gerigt aan de wyneboeren, en daar de schryver gebruik heeft gemaakt van mijn naam, als behoudende houten rollen aanbevolen in het maken van wyn, om de druiven te breken, in plaats van dezelve door menschen voeten te laten uittrappen in ballen, en zyn ingeslechte jachtigheid teooschryft aan het gebruik derzelve, etc. etc. ik deze gelegenheid te baat te nemen, om te herhalen waarom ik aan rollen boven uittrapping de voorkeur geeft.

DE WET TUSSEN HEEER EN BEDIENDE.

Malmesbury, 14 December 1857. Myneheer!—Op den 13 van deze maand, werd het maandlyksche hof als gewoonlyk te Hopefield gehouden, toen verscheidene zaken voor Kapt. Rainier werden gebracht, onder welke er een was tusschen heer en bediende, voort het verlaten van de dienst voor dat de tyd om was gegaan, dat ten Evangelieken verbum had. Op den 13 Augustus trad hy in dienst by de maand, en op den 8 November gaf hy kennis dat hy op den 8 December zou vertrekken. De dienstheer bewees dat hy de opzegging had behorende te doen op den 1ste van den 8, of dat hy dien moest tot den 1 December en dan de opzegging doen, volgens de wet tusschen Heer en Bediende, Kapt. II, Sectie VII, welke zegt: "Geene dienstkontra-ten voor een maand of eenigen langeren tyd zullen be- schouwd worden als geboortelyk, tenzij de publieke be- stuurer een maand opzegging, berekend van en ingestolen den dag waarop zulke een opzegging gedaan wordt, zal gegeven zyn door een beide partijen aan de andere party, tenzij het uitdrukkelek bepaald is dat geene zooda- nige opzegging vereischt wordt; en wanneer de dienst een wekelyksche is zal de opzegging van een week noodig zyn."

Wanneer men bedenkt dat menschen vroeten, zelfs de- schoonste, een uitgang zyn voor de onzuiverheden van het lichaam, en dat de behalve aangenamen ruiken, zullen zindelykheid en zuiverheid dadelyk een andere wyze aan de hand geven, en rollen, welke met goed gevolg in Aus- tralië beproeft zyn, schynen daartoe de beste te zyn. Het geval zynde dat de temperatuur van den dampkring in de meeste wyn distrikten des daags algemeen hooger is dan gunstig is voor het maken van wyn in den tyd wanneer de druiven ryp zyn, laat het zich niet met de rede niet overeenbrengen dat het goed kan zyn twee bestaandheden te- samen te brengen—om het ruytel te vergruuten, te weten bloot hiet tegen 98 graden Fahrenheit, en de salpêtres- richte uitwasemingen der huid, welke op het druiven schap werken gelyk meer op moutdrank, terwyl de hoogste ve- rlyde graad van temperatuur voor wyn-gisting slechts 70 is. Het wymanen is by de groote meerderheid der boeren in deze kolonie slechts een lotery, afhangende van de rypheid der druiven, den tydelyken staat van den damp- ring, en den graad van zuiverheid van de gebruikte bestre- ken en waten, althans het bedrag van oplettendheid besteed aan het van tyd tot tyd oversteeken, en het zuiveren der stukvaten van het afzakkende dat zich zet gedurende de wer- king van verdunning,—of spiritus vormende werking—het toekomstig bewaarmiddel.

By leden die er zich behoortlyk op toegelief hebben om bekend te worden met de beginselen van gisting, het gebruik van den thermometer—even onontbeerlyk voor den wyneboer als den brouwer—en welkig gelyk, wan- ker men, in byvoeging tot dit ook een praktyske kën- neder men, en algemeene behandeling, zoo als die behoort te zyn, heeft opgedaan. Eene geregeldde apprenticeschap tot het werk zou een voordeel zyn voor het aankoupende ge- slacht van wyneboeren; maar dit kan slechts geschieden onder wetenschappelyke personen, in die bezigheid werk- zaam, of publieke instellingen dezen tak van nyverheid insluitende, of aandaelen maatschappijen onder wet- schappelyke bestier.

geheel omtrent het gebruiken van rollen wyder van elkan- der gezet, zoo als om de stengels niet te vergruisen, ook heeft by ons medegedeeld de temperatuur van den dampkring van zyn leider of van de meest gedruide de- gisting; noch ook of eenige plotselinge strooming van de gisting gevolgd is na den aanvang der eenige oorzaak, zoo als het oversteeken uit het een in een ander vaat, zoo dat ik niet vollediger treden kan in het vraagstuk door hem geopperd.

Ik wilde de wyneboeren tot wien hy zich gerigt heeft echter waarschynen zich niet te laten wegspelen door zulke haastige gevolgtrekkingen, als waer de heer N. gekomen is; maar naar hem liefst bedaarde de noodzaak te overwegen de temperatuur, door het gebruik van rollen ter breking van de druiven, tegen over de nadelen zoo duidelek voor het verstand, door ze met menschen voeten uittrappen. In het maken van wyn of bier komt alles aan op temperatuur. Beide bewerkingen worden bestierd door dezelfde beginselen—de wet der natuur, welke onaf- baar is—en zoo liezelve in het maken van wyn niet on- verlyk nagaken, kan geen menschylyk kunst het eens gedane kwaad verhelpen door de byvoeging van spiritus of iets anders.

HET DISTRIKT SOMERSET.

Somerset, 28 December 1857. Myneheer!—Het verschaft my genoegen te bemerken, dat het Hollandse gedeelte der ingezetenen, het talrykste en rykste van dit distrikt, hun belang als nuttige leden der zamenleving op prys begripen te stellen, en gevoelen dat zy door hunne regeerders erfverarloosd zyn. Met een wechlyken geest van onafhankelykheid zyn zy thans mannen, die hunne pligten kennen, en deselve kennende, duren handhaven.

Er schynt eenige hervorming noodig te zyn in sommige of in de meeste binnenlandse distrikten, zyn slechts in naam bekend aan ver afgelegene buren. De boeren beginnen te denken dat een bilyk deel der inkomsten ten huinen nute behoort te worden aangewend. Veel ongenoegde schynt onder de Hollandse bevolking alhier te heerschen, na dat zy van oordeel zyn dat hun bemide- lemaas te min betaald wordt, terwyl andere ambtenaren meer voor betaald worden. Men diende in het oog te houden, dat ten Evangelieken dienaren een mas is van veel g'leedheid, en dat hy veel tyds en gelds besteden moet voortdat by tot de heilige bediening wordt toegelaten, terwyl eenige der andere ambtenaren, vier pligten niet zoo oneuvelijk zyn, geplaatst worden enkel door geluk of voorspraak.

DE WET TUSSEN HEEER EN BEDIENDE.

Heer Editor!—In uw geerd blad van den 17 dezer, zag ik een geneslyk tegen den onderling van Hopefield, en zyn geneslyk in uw geserd in de plaats van de mede-kooper van Darling laat zich tegen den onderling, die tegen den onderling van Darling geschreven heeft. Ik zou wel willen weten of mede-kooper bekend is met de zaak. Zoo hy 's morgens en 's avonds het logement, wat de onderling van Darling logeerde, tegenwoordig was geweest en zyne gesprekken had aangehoord, zoude hy vroege de pen tegen hem opgenomen hebben, en niet tegen den onderling die het eerst geschreven heeft. Onderling heeft nist te doen met de gemeente of mede-koopers van Darling; by schreef alleen tegen den Onderling.

LAATSTE EUROPEISCH NIEUWS.

ONTWERP VOOR HET BESTUUR VAN INDIE.—Het nemen van Delhi brengt het eerste gedeelte van het werk ten einde, dat op de schouders is gelegd geworden van het Britsch Gouvernement in Indie door de munitry te Meerut. Van dit punt zal de magt, welke op Delhi is te zamen gebragt worden, elders beschikbaar zyn; maar aan den anderen kant, zal de opstandige raket, welke zich in Delhi heeft verzameld meer verspreid raken door het land, en het volgend werk moet overvlyd volgen. Veke van de munitingen moeten gearresteerd worden en hunne behoortlyke straf ontvangen, zoodat omdat men zich van hem moet ontfangen, als omdat de uitwerking van het voorbeeld aangewend moet worden tot militaire handeling. Men zegt in dit land, dat na de aankomst van elke maal van Indie, een Kabinet Raad gehouden wordt om te raadplegen over enige maatregelen welke noodig mogten zyn. Men kan niet zeggen, dat het Engelsch publiek tot hertoe veel beschikbaar had heeft gegeven; noch hebben Indische staatsmannen op verlof of de afgetreden zyn, in dit land ons als nog een schets medegedeeld van die nieuwe regering, welke gelagtekend zal moeten sedert het funken van den opstand; maar het wordt altyd verondersteld, dat ministers in dienst die juiste en laatste berichten hebben, dat beheer over professionele hulp als anderszins, en die vereniging van staatsmannen, welke hen byzonder be- kwaam maken, zoo als zy byzonder verpligt zyn, om het begin te maken in eenigen nieuwen gang van nationale handeling.

was, in zyne hand houdende, om hem uit te keeren, trok de kleuring hem hetzelfde met geweld uit de handen, en kooften met hetzelfde het hanzepaal. De heer M. die een oud man is, niet in staat zynde hem te kunnen nazeten, wierd hy echter door anderen vervolgd, doch zonder gevolg. Diezelfde avond wierd hy nog door anderen die hem voor het huis geuen hadden en hem kenden, aan zyn huis, daar hy woonde, opgepapt, en eenige uren daarna, naar het gevangenhuis opgebragt. 's Anderen dags morgen vroeg, wierd het geld, zynde slechts toen een pond elf shillings sterling, op een plaats dicht aan zyne woning daer men hem had bezig gezien, opgegraven.

De zaak werd op maandag den 28ste dezer voor het hof van den Resident Magistraat onderzocht; by pleite schuldig. In het uitspreken van het vonnis, herinnerde de Resident Magistraat hem dat hy reeds twee reizen te voren, beschuldigd was geworden, doch dat hy hem nu goed zou straffen. HET VONNIS WAS—12 slagen met een rotting en een maand aan de publieke werken zonder zyers. Hy wierd aan zyn werk gelagte zonder opzigt, om zoo veel als de duivel in zyn hart zou spelen te doen; hy bleef er dan ook niet aan, maar ging weg en kwam 's avonds ten acht ure weder naar het gevangenhuis.

Zou iemand over lezers my niet kunnen zeggen of zoodanig met geweld gepaard gaande diefstal tot de jurisdictie van den Magistraat behoort? of en of het geoorloofd is, een tot de publieke werken veroordeelde misdadiger alleen te doen werken, of ten minste den opzigt van hem te ver- yderen?

ONDERZOEKER.

WEG-GESCHILLEN.

Paarl den 3 January 1858. Myneheer!—In uw blad van den 25 December 1857, zie ik een stukje getekend H. C. Wolvaart en G. J. Joubert, wederleggende de zaak van Retief en Malan versus Wolvaart, die "Onderzoeker" den 17 December heeft gepubliceerd. De heer Wolvaart zoude beter doen zich maar met zyne boerij te bemoeien dan wegen te openen. Had men den heer Wolvaart naar het Museum van Londen of naar het Glazen Paleis in Frankryk gezonden, zoudde men van hem iets kunnen vernemen. De heer W geeft uit voor procureur, kapitalist, doctor, afslager—en een- een—een—goede boer.

Er schynt eenige hervorming noodig te zyn in sommige of in de meeste binnenlandse distrikten, zyn slechts in naam bekend aan ver afgelegene buren. De boeren beginnen te denken dat een bilyk deel der inkomsten ten huinen nute behoort te worden aangewend. Veel ongenoegde schynt onder de Hollandse bevolking alhier te heerschen, na dat zy van oordeel zyn dat hun bemide- lemaas te min betaald wordt, terwyl andere ambtenaren meer voor betaald worden. Men diende in het oog te houden, dat ten Evangelieken dienaren een mas is van veel g'leedheid, en dat hy veel tyds en gelds besteden moet voortdat by tot de heilige bediening wordt toegelaten, terwyl eenige der andere ambtenaren, vier pligten niet zoo oneuvelijk zyn, geplaatst worden enkel door geluk of voorspraak.

F. H. TRUTER.

was een plan, om het Gouvernement, militair en civiel, te re-organiseren. Vooraan stelt de schryver de noodzakelykheid om het tegenwoordig getal van Britsche troepen, geschat op 70,000 man, staande te houden; eenen stroom van nieuwe lichten zal vereischen. Deze troepen zullen accommodatie moeten hebben. Gedurende het warm vrede, kunnen zy wellicht in tenten blyven, naderhand moeten al de troepen, tot werkellyke veldtocht niet benoedigd, gehuisvest worden, en wellicht zullen kasernen benoedigd zyn voor dertig of meer mans- schappen. Vele dezer bestaan op zulke staties als Dum- poren, Benares, Ghazipur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra en Meerut. In zyn geval, echter, moeten de vereischte woningen voorzien worden hetty door reparatie of op- bouwning. De Britsche vloot moet in Engeland gehouden worden, en wellicht wylyk; maar kannonierboten niet diende gaande dan drie of vier voet, zouden wenschylyk zyn op de binnen wateren van Indie, en een zemaagt te Bombaai en Calcutta kan byna deze twee punten houden; zynde het waarschylyk dat Calcutta vooralee grootde onder- steuning zoude kunnen trekken uit het aanwezen van een zemaagt. Dit is een gedeelte van het plan voor de verovering van Hindostan, hetgeen nu behoort uitge- voerd te worden. Wy hebben slechts de officiele verze- kering omtrent enige gedeelten daarvan.

Na een zemaagt over vyandige leger in burgerlyken oorlog, komt de vraag omtrent straf—en wylyk te- wetwerk deszelfs politieke en maatschappelyke zoodat als militaire zyde heeft. Er was eenige kritiek in de drangredenen van Lord Canning's ontlyd genade mis- soldaten. Zoo als Lord John Russell opmerkte, waren die soldaten de hune officieren en de gezinnen der officie- ren naar een plaats van veiligheid bragten, voorkeer minder schuldig dan zy, die officieren, vrouwen en kin- deren vermoord hebben. Niet alleen is de individuele schuld groter in deze wreeden, maar de gezamenlyke schuld is groter, want er zyn misdaden, welke geen toekyler slechts aanschouwen kan zonder in de schuld te deelen. Onder de regementen zyn eenige, die gemait hebben door zwakheid, enige, welke overblyf zyn ge- worden, en enige, zonder twyfel, die misleid zoo niet gedwongen waren. Het is zeer wenschylyk om het getal zoo spoedig mogelyk te verminderen, opdat de onschul- dige kunnen worden ontslagen, opdat de vrienden en be- trekkingen der onschuldige op nieuw kunnen gerust ge- steld worden, en opdat het werk der correctionele auto- riteiten tot een behoortlyk minimum kan worden ver- minderd. Tot dat einde wordt het staande beginnel der Engelsche wet, spoedlyk ingesteld, in drie ange- drogen door de praktyske, opvallende, dringende staatskonde. "De beste wyze, wellicht, om de straf te ver- zekeren van de schuldigen en van deze allen, zal zyn, om eenen soort van Munitry Commissie te hebben, be- staande uit militaire en regterlyke beamten, gelast om te beschikken over de Sepaars van de oproerige regemen- ten, om en naderhand verslag te doen aan het Gouver- nement hoedanig over al die menschen is beschikt. De taak, alhoewel nootzakelyk, zoude groot en moeilyk zyn. Omtrent veertig vyftig regementen zouden moeten onderzocht worden, en veertig of vyftig duizend man zouden moeten gearresteerd, summier terget- gesteld en gestraft met den dood of anders. De Com- missie zal kunnen bestaan uit verscheiden leden en be- kloerd worden met volle magt om hare vonnissen uit te voeren en lastbrieven uit te vaardigen van executie door de magistratuur en politie door het gehele land. Hare werkzaamheden zouden eenige maanden kunnen duren; en dezelve zou over elk regement aan het Gouvernement kunnen rapporteeren, de namen vermeldende van de man- schappen ten tyde van de munitry en aantoonende hoe over elk dezer beschikt is geworden. Het hoofdwerk- tuig zoude ergens in de Noord Westelyke Provincie kun- nen zyn, wellicht te Lucknow. Het werk zoude wel de moeite waardig zyn, welke het geven zoude, ten einde op een duidelyke wyze te toonen, dat het Britsch Gouver- nement nimmer zal nalaten om munitingen te straffen, en dat zulke misdadigers, hoewel zy voor een tyd straffe- loosheid mogen genieten, eindelyk zullen worden achter- haald door een onvermouden en meeloogenloos vervolg. Zoo ook, wanneer orde zal zyn hersteld, moet men geen tyd verliezen om plaatslyk onderzoek te doen, op zulke plaatsen als Delhi, Allahabad en Cawnpore wi- al of niet de munitingen hebben geholpen, zoo dat het Gouvernement deszelfs vrienden kan herkennen en de verraders strengelyk straffen."

Wanneer deze maatregelen onmiddelyk worden uitge- voerd, zal men voor de toekomst moeten zorgen. Het inlandse leger om voortdurend in Indie onderhouden te worden, moet anders zamengesteld zyn als het laatste leger, en er moeten hulp maatregelen genomen worden van een militair aard. De evenredigheid van Euro- pesche tot Inlandsche regementen moet waarschylyk vermeerderd worden. De schryver in de National Review rekent op het onderhouden van nog twintig Europese regementen. Hy geeft aan de hand dat on- geregelde worden in zoo verre, dat zy eeniger- mate minder kostbaar en minder onrouw zyn dan de geregelde. De Sepaars moeten bepaald worden alleen tot militair dienste. De staatkunde van een leger zonder beperking van casto te verwerven en onder geen contract waardoor de autoriteiten gebonden worden om dezelve binnen zekere palen te houden, is profounderlyk uitgewerkt geworden, door de jongste geboortenis. Een ander feit, hetwelk men zoude hebben kunnen bewyzen door a priori redenering, maar welk overgelaten is gewordn aan het kostbaar argument van onderverding, is de noodzakelykheid om de artillerie te vermeerderen, en dezelve uitsluitend aan Europese soldaten te laten. In hedendaagsche oorlogen is deze tak van het meeste belang, om die reden schynen de ver- raders in Indie byzonder de artilleristen aangevallen te hebben met listen om hen van hun pligt af te lokken, terwyl de manschappen zeer geneigd zyn te snoeven over hun eigen aanschouwen—daadzaken bewezen door het laatste nieuws in deze week ontvangen. Engeland heeft zich blootgesteld aan den schimp van Rusland, dat het nooit op eenen behoortlyke wyze de overmeestering van Indie heeft behouden. Ons lyk is het Oosten levert wellicht het eerste voorbeeld op van groote bezittingen te heb- ben zonder genoegzame dienste in de gedaante van for- tressen. Sterke fortifikatien kunnen moeten voltooid of gemaakt worden op alle hoofdplaatsen, zoo als Allahabad en Agra, in de N. Westelyke Provincien, en andere plaatsen in de Punjab en Oude. De munitingen hadden die staatkunde op het oog en hebben langzamerhand hunne oude fortifikatien verbeterd. Aan den anderen kant, had Sir Hugh Wheeler te Cawnpore iets dat naar een fort ge- leek, gelast, met zelf drie maanden proviant voor vyf honderd man; zoude hy het wellicht hebben uitgehouden, en in het leven gebleven zyn om het verschrikelyk treurotoel van die plaats te besparen.

Terwyl men de Sepaars uitsluitelyk tot militaire dien- sten houdt, is een zekere magt noodig voor het bewaren van gezag in de provincien. Eene goed georganiseerde politie magt onder Europeansche officieren, wellicht met Europeasche vredegragers, in de buiten distrikten gesta- tioneerd, zoude veel bydragen tot het bewaren van orde in het klein. Deze magt zoude blyvend kunnen zyn, en een opzigtigen baan voor die menschen, die er tegen moeten zyn om ingeschreven te worden in gene magt, welke naar wylgvalle kan verplaatst worden, terwyl de plaatslyke organisatie dadelyk een stremming zoude geven aan misnoegen, en een middel zyn om de verzucht der inlanders te verbinden aan betreding in onze dienst en het in stand houden van de Britsche regering.

Hetzelfde beginsel, de verdediging van civile en militaire pligten, vordert eenen gezemaagte benaming van de militaire staf en van de civile staf in alle departementen. Tot hertoe heeft het leger zoodat in den militairen staf als in de tekortkomingen van den civielen staf moeten voorzien, en de regementen zyn brooof geworden van hune officieren. In het leger van de toekomst moet eenen veel grotere discretie gelaten worden aan de kolon- nels; veel grondiger kennis van inlandse gebruiken en van de inlandse talen moet gevorderd worden van de regiments officieren.

Er zyn verscheiden bykomende maatregelen, welke dadelyk in overweging moesten genomen worden, zoo als, byvoorbeeld, een teer algemeene versterking van

waarschuwung.

Het volgende zal misschien kunnen strekken om winke- liers aan de Paarl op hune hoede te doen zyn. Op zaterdag den 25 ult., tusschen 9 en 10 ure in den avond, terwyl de vrov van den heer Jacob Maris alhier, juist den winkel verlaten had, kwam een kleuring binnen en vraagde om een penny snuff. Gemelde heer Maris en- blyke, waarin omtrent twee ponden sterling aan zilver naar

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publieke gebouwen en civile bureaus, vooral die welke gebruikt worden tot einden van het plaatslyk gouvernement van de schatkist. Een vraagstuk van groot belang is het gepastheid van het ontwerpen van de bevolking in het algemeen, aan alle aanzienlyke personen de magt gegeven om wapens te dragen op bekoring van verlof. Er moge enige twyfel bestaan omtrent de staatkunde van de voorgestelde ontwerpen, niet alleen op grond van derzelver onpopulariteit, maar nog meer op grond dat dezelve een ongepast vertrouwen zoude geven in reglementen, welke gemakkellyk zouden kunnen worden ontloken. Gesteld eens dat wy den toevler van wapens door middel van Beringham-huizen zouden kunnen stuiten, zou zoudn wy des te meer bloot staan aan derzelver invoer door een aangrenzenden vyand of door een vreemde smokkelaar.

Al deze punten moeten dadelik overwogen worden; en er zyn eenige andere, — de warel yn tusschen beheer en vryheid in de onderhandeling van Christelyke instellingen; de verbetering van de wetgevendemachinery voor geheel Indie, en nog meer voor de verschillende Presidentschappen, welke zou verschillend zyn in derzelver statuten en aangeborene gewoonten, dat zy verschillend wettende vorderen, en de beste wyze om publicke werken te bevorderen, vooral om het vervoer gemakkellyk te maken, zou wel met betrekking tot de beloften van den handel als het militair beheer van het land. Maar deze, welke de loutere hoofpunten zyn van een krachtigedagde schets voor het toekomstig government van Indie, bevatten in zich groote vraagstukken van kosten. Wy gelooven, dat het bestier van Indie op een qmvtand plan als dit "betalen" zoude. Zelfs de militair uitbreiding is niet noodwendig meer kostbaar: want wanneer Europeesche troepen kostbaarder zyn, zal een kleiner gstal voldoende zyn. Men heeft berekend dat een Europeesch regiment een weinig meer kost dan twee inlandesche regementen: — En door de wakkere aanmoediging van verbeteringen kan de ware schatkamer van Indie geopend worden met ruime vergoeding van haar opleverend vermogen. — Spectator, 31 October.

De Cas bevat een opmerkelijk artikel over de uitbreiding der Russische heerschappij in Azie. Thans, zegt dit blad, zal Rusland weder een groot en rijk land inlyven en wel een ongemerkt, geheim en zonder geld aan te wenden als het vroeger geschied is met de Amur-landen en het vooruitsterven der grenzen tot in het binnenste van Turan. Brieven uit Irkutsk nameljk melden, dat de vier khans van den Mongoolschen stam Chachals, welke van Kiachta en Majmatschin tot aan de woestyn Gobi woont, verberd over de afsperging der Chinese autoriteiten, besloten hebben zich aan Rusland te onderwerpen. De opstand, welke thans in het Hemelsche Ryk heerscht, geeft hun hietoe een goede gelegenheid en zekere intrigen van de andere zyde bevorderen deze gezindheid. De magt van den Hemelschen zoon over de Mongoolsche horden langs de Russische grenzen is zoo zwak, dat noch de Mongoolen noch de Russen noodig zullen hebben geweld te bezigen. De Khanen zullen onvondig aan de Chinese autoriteiten de gewone of thans verhoorde schatting niet meer toezenden en daarvoor aan Rusland een veel geringere schatting betalen, zoo zy daarvan niet ten eeniger tyd geheel bevrjd worden. Rusland zal dan, om zich tegen den toorn en het leger van den Chinese Keizer te wapenen, de voornaamste punten militair bezetten, vestingen aanleggen en andere militaire maatregelen nemen. Dan zullen kolonisten gelokt worden door den rykdom des lands en door zekere vrystellingen, om de sterkten te grondvesten; en de regering zal de Mongoolsche stammen militair organiseren, van de stammen regementen vormen, de voormalige khans tot bevelhebbers maken, enz. Het land, dat de vier stammen van Chachals bezeten, is ryk aan goud, zoudn het rapport eener commissie, onder de leiding van Perkins, die, zoo als het heette, het land met een geografisch en wetenschappelyk doel bezocht, te kennen geeft. De aanwinst van het land Chachals is voor Rusland des te belangrijker, daar het de vroeger overmeesterde Amur-provincie aanvult en verzekerd. De grenzen worden aldus tot aan de woestyn Gobi vooruitgeschoven en de zich ontwikkelende provincie Irkutsk (aan het Bragkalmier) wordt beschermd; buitendien geeft zy aan de Russen een grondslag tot nieuwe operatien en binnendringen in de vorige Mongoolsche stammen en maakt het doordringen tot de Middell-Aziatische landen gemakkellyker. Deze brief uit Irkutsk spreekt ook van den aanleg van 2 nieuwe steden, Wierchinsk en Balagansk (waarschynlyk in de provincie Irkutsk, die thans zeer bloeit en een groote toekomst te gemoet gaat.)

Men ziet in de salons van Parv's dikwyls een dame verschynen met drie Russische riddersorden. Deze dame heeft tydens den oorlog in de Krim, de gewonde soldaten aldaar verpleegd met een bewonderenswaardige trouw en geduld, en het is ter beleving hiervan, dat zy door den ezaar drie orden is gecorooneerd is.

De dagbladen behelzen de navolgende opgaven nopens den leeftyd van dieren. De beer, de hond en de wolf worden zelden ouder dan 20 jaar. De vos leeft 14 à 16 jaar, de kat een 15tal jaren, de eekhoorn 7 à 8 jaar; de olifant echter bereikt den ouderdom van 400 jaren. Toen Alexander de Groot, koning van Indie, overwon, maakte hy een olifant buit, die zoo moedich gedroeg, dat de koning hem Ajax noemde. De overwinnaar wylde het dier als huldeblyk aan de zoon van Jupiter, heeft Ajax aan de zoon gewyd, — en 350 jaren later leefde de olifant nog. Er zyn kippen die 30 jaren en rhuocerosen die 20 jaren geleefd hebben. Men kent het voorbeeld van een paard dat 60 jaren geleefd heeft, maar in den regel worden die dieren niet ouder dan 25 of 30 jaar. Kameelen bereiken soms den ouderdom van 100 jaren. Volgens Curvier leven de walvischen 1000 en de bruinvischen 300 jaren. Te Weenen stierf een adelaar in den ouderdom van 104 jaren. Meermalen gebeurt het dat raven den ouderdom van 100 jaren bereiken. Er zyn zwanen geweest die 300 jaren hebben geleefd. Eenmaal bereikte een schildpad den ouderdom van 107 jaren.

Men schryft uit Parv's: Wat ook de keizersgezinde berigtgevers mogen zeggen, te kunnen verzekeren dat het gotal buitendlandsche voormalige krygsveld van Napoleon I, die de Sint-Helena medaille aanvragen, betrekkellyk zeer gering is, daar die lieden begrypen dat de medaille voor hen niet anders dan een symbool van de onderdrukking huns vaderlands zou zyn. Tot de zondringste aanvragen van dat onderscheidingsteeken behoort die van een Engelschman, die de medaille verlangd, omdat hy een der bewakers van Napoleon I op Sint-Helena is geweest! Voorwaar, een curieuse aanspraak!

De "Morning Post" bevat een artikel in antwoord op dat der "Invalide Russe", nopens den opstand in Indie. Eerstgenoemd blad bevestigd, dat er in Rusland een groote party bestaat, die met de ongelukken der Engelschen in Indie sympathiseert; doch zegt dat zekere Russische bladen een toon aanslaan, die zelfs in stryd is met de handeligen der regering. De "Morning Post" geeft aan de "Invalide Russe" echter niet toe, dat de medewerking van geheel Europa, om den Indischen opstand te onderdrukken, in staat om dien opstand te keer te gaan, maar kan, zoo noodig, dien zelf op nieuw veroveren en het uitsluitend in bezit houden tegen zyne vyanden. "Engeland," zoo besluit het blad, "kan Indie behouden, en het zal het ook behouden, en hoewel Rusland philanthropisch genoezind is, om een protectoraat te reserveeren — wy weten wat dit zeggen wil, — hebben wy echter niet noodig zyne wellwillendheid in te roepen om deze in uitvoering gebragt te zien."

De "Times" behelst weer een artikel over den opstand in Indie, dat niets dan wraak ademt jegens de Cipayers, die, volgens dat blad, niets anders verdienen

dan verleigd te worden. De menschheid heeft alleen regten tegen de menschheid, maar niet tegen hetgeen verdierlyk of hetgeen slechts aan het reedlooze vee eigen is; hoedanig de opstandelingen zich hebben doen kennen. Dat het blad dus deze gelegenheid op nieuw te baat neemt, om Lord Canning's antevallen wegens zyn aanschryving tot matiging, der vreedeliken jegens de Cipayers, kant men licht denken; maar het valt ook andermaal de Fransche dagbladen aan, die, zoo als het zegt, weinig vrede betrouwen over de laatste door de Engelschen behaalde zegepraal, maar intengedoe ingenomen zyn met de ongelegenheden, die den opstand aan Engeland baart. Het "Journal des Debats" antwoordd hierop de "Times", en doet uitkomen dat de zaak der menscheljkheid door de Engelsche bladen vroeger alles behalve verdoedigd is geworden, toen de Fransche soldaten door de Arabieren in Afrika vermoord werden. Die bladen zyn dus weinig consequent.

Dezer dagen is, by gelegenheid van de behandeling eener zaak van bankbreuk in Engeland, weder eene wisselreutry of zwendelary, ten bedrage van £ 200,000, aan het licht gekomen. Daarby zyn zoowel vreedelike als manneljke bedienden gebuigd tot het accepteren van wissels onder verdachte namen, alsmede jongens van 16 à 18 jaren als handelende op volmagt van anderen. Tevens bleek het, dat de personen, bereid waren wissels tot elk bedrag en welk getal ook te accepteren, tegen betaling van 1 sh. per wissel. De "Times" vestidd de aandacht op het verdierlyke van zulke voorbeelden naar aanleiding van de verklaring door een bediende afgelegd, die bevreemd was zyne betrekking te verliezen, indien hy geweigerd zou hebben in het bedrag behulpzaam te zyn; het blad gaat zelfs zoo ver van te bevelen dat, opklommende van de vervalschingen in de winkels tot het plegen van bedrog, zoo als uit de aangehaalde zaak bleek, de inrigtingen van nyverheid en winkelen in London, scholen zyn ter opleiding van jongelieden tot bedriegers, en dat in diervoore een oneerlyk winkelier een half dezyn kandidaten voor de galeien levert; doch er ontstaat tevens een ander kwaad, nameljk dat zy, die eerlyk in hune nering wenschen te blyven, de grootste beproeving hebben te doortaan in hun voortvrouwen op de regtnatige beoordeeling van het publiek.

Te Lyon is eene ontdekking gedaan, die van veel gewigt kan worden, zoo de verwachting, die men er van koestert, verwezenlyk wordt. Een scheikundige uit die stad, de heer Lucas, heeft nameljk een compositie uitgevonden, waarvan de bestanddeelen, naar het schynt, fabelachtig goedkoop zyn, en welke voor de bouwlanden, de guano en andere meststoffen kan vervangen. Deze meststof schynt bestemd om de gewone onkosten te verdbubbeln en te verdrieldubbelen. Deze scheikundige, die geruimen tyd zich in Egypte heeft ophoudend, als verbonden aan het huis van den onder-koning, had reeds proeven met zyn stelsel genomen, doch schynt dit thans meer volkomen gemaakt te hebben. Terwyl het 320 francs kost om een hectare grond met guano te bemesten, heeft men voor dezelfde oppervlakte slechts 50 francs noodig van de meststof van den heer Lucas.

De "Globe" over den invloed der Noord-Amerikaansche geldreutry op Engelandshandelsprekende, zegt: In Engeland is de voorraad van producten ongemeen klein, terwyl de oogst ruim is uitgevallen; en toch is de prys van het geld hier te lande, tot 10 pCt. gestegen. Dit is ogenschynlyk een zandlerige gesteldheid, dewyl het duideljk is, dat wy niet te veel ingevoerd hebben; maar de zaak is, dat wy te veel hebben uitgevoerd. Onze uitvoer is grooter geweest dan de mate der middelen, welke de consumerende landen hadden, om dien te betalen. Het bedrag van onze uitvoer is dus geen onfeilbaar teken der beoordeeling der mate van bloei van onzer handel, en in onze fabriek-districten zal zich voorzeker weldra eene zware reactie doen gevoelen.

Er is veel getwist over de kwestie of de maatregel van de Fransche regering om de emigranten van Afrikaansche negers naar de bezittingen van Frankryk in de West-Indien te bevoornden, den slavenhandel aan de Westkust van Afrika in de hand zoudn werken of niet. Thans is een brief bekend geworden van den Britschen consul te Lagos aan een vriend te Manchester, die zich over de bevordering van de emigratien juist niet zeer ganstig uitslaat. De keizer van Frankryk wordt in dezen brief gezegd, heeft het begin gemaakt met slaven aan de kust te doen koopen en reeds volgt een geheele hoop Spanjaarden, Portugezen en Amerikanen zyn voorbeeld. Gaat de keizer met dezen handel voort, dan zullen wy, naar ik vrees, de katoenkultuur in Whydah spoedig moeten vaarwel zeggen. Bereids hebben zich de Abeekutans in de weer gesteld om slaven te jagen. De Ibadans, een talyke en krygshafnige stam, maken aanstalten om in de naby Lagos gelegen landstreek Jaboo hetzelfde te doen. De hoofden van Abeokuta vonden het echter tot nu toe moeilyk hune lieden te bewegen, hen op hune vroeger zoo gefelukkigde krygsvogten te volgen, want de laatste drie jaren hebben de zwarten leeren inzien, dat het veel beter is op de vreedelike katoenplantary te leven, want er de welke opbrengst van hune velden genieten, terwyl by de meergaet het grootste aandeel regtnatig aan de aanvoerders toekomt.

Men ziet twee nieuwe besluiten in den Monitor te gemoet. Zy hebben betrekking op de algemeene crisis, welke de Europeesche finantien te gemoet gaan en zyn bestemd werkeljke bezuinigen in te voeren, als ocs om voortdurend werk te der apleedende klassen te blyven vinden en het zoo zeer wankelende vertrouwen van het kapitaal in de groote actien-ondernemingen mag vermoeven weder te bevestigen. Het eerste derze besluiten moeg eene vermindering van het leger betreffen, op de door den keizer zelve ingevoerde wyze, dat nameljk alle jaren hetzelfde aantal jonge soldaten onder de wapenen gereed en goeafend zal worden; dat evenwel een dienstryd van hoogstens twee jaren, een zekere aantal een onbetaald verlof zal bekomen, en slecht in buitengewone gevallen weder opgeroepen zal worden; Het tweede decreet betreft de door den staat aan de bestaande spoorwegen toe te steane subsidien, om de door hen aangevangene of geprojecteerde werken uit te voeren.

KOLONIALE WEESKAMER

EN

TRUST MAATSCHAPPY,

OPGERIGT DEN 31 MAART 1856.

Kapitaal £40,000.

TOT het Administreren van Eigendommen en Boedels I waartoe dezelve wettig zal worden aangesteld als Exe-cutoren, Administrateurs, Voogden, Curatoren, Trusteers en Agenten.

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ADJUTANTEN:

De Wel-Ed. Heer M. MOLLER,

" " J. J. STEYTLER, Szn.

Kantoor No. 27, Adderleystraat, over de Gereformeerde Kerk.

Personen die belangend zyn hen aantestellen, zullen gelieven hen te beneemen en aan te stellen als "Het Collegie van Exe-cutoren van de Koloniale Weeskamer en Trust Maatschappij."

De Insolvente Tak zal bestierd worden door den Secretaris, voor wiens daden de Maatschappij verantwoordeljk zal zyn.

J. N. RUSSOUW, Jr., Secretaris.

Original Correspondence.

Malmesbury, December 14, 1857.

Sir,—On the 10th of this month the monthly court was held as usual at Hopefield, when several cases were brought before Captain Rainier: amongst which was one before master and servant, for leaving of service before the expiration of the term of service originally agreed upon. On the 1st of August he entered service by the month, and on the 8th of November he gave notice that he would leave on the 8th of December. The master proved to the magistrate that he ought to have given notice on the 1st instead of on the 8th, or that he is to serve till the 8th of December, and then give notice according to the Masters and Servants Act, chapter II, section VII, which states:—

"No contracts of service for a month or any longer period shall be deemed and taken to have expired, until at least one month's notice calculated from, and inclusive of the day of giving such notice, shall have been given by either of the parties to the other party, unless it shall have been expressly stipulated that no such notice shall be necessary; and when the service shall be a weekly one, a week's notice shall be necessary."

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to enable any party to any contract of service to determine the same without the consent of the other party, before the expiration of the term of service originally agreed upon.

Notwithstanding he was acquitted. Now I should like to know how he is to be paid by the month according to agreement?

Another thing, Mr. Editor,—It is a pity that Magistrates like Captain Rainier, who understand very little Dutch or pronounce it very badly, should be allowed to hold court without a sworn translator or even a public prosecutor, by which many cases may be decided differently to what they ought. As an instance of Captain Rainier's Dutch I give the following oath administered at Hopefield:—

Tat te ketakenis, tie ik sel aflekkie in teze zaak, sel weze tie waarhaaid, tie kehele waarhaaid, en six anters in tie waarhaaid, zoo waarlijk help my Gad. In repetering it, a Hottentot lady some months ago, said, "zoo waarlyk op myn gat." On this oath, however, she gave evidence.

NO FLATTERER.

[Upon reconsideration the writer will find that the Magistrate's decision was strictly in accordance with the Act. The proviso in italics simply supposes a case in which there may be a desire on either side to break an agreement for a given time—say three months. Without the consent of the parties interested, this of course cannot be done; but where a servant enters service by the month, he may at any time give a month's notice; and should this happen in the course of a month, all that can be done is to compute the days. It is not clear whether the framer of the Act contemplated this, but it is quite evident that there is a defect. We must, however, take the law as it stands.]

Somerset, December 29, 1857.

Sir,—I am happy to find that the Dutch portion of the inhabitants, who are the most numerous and wealthiest of this district, begin to appreciate their importance as useful members of society, and feel that they have been much neglected by their rulers. With a manly spirit of independence they are now

"Men who their duties know; But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain."

The district of Somerset is known to be the most advantageous for the growth of wool, and produces more in quantity than any other for its size in the colony. The increase is very large and will be so for many years to come. It is no secret now that wool is the great staple article of commerce and the very salvation of our colony. Why then should this important part be comparatively speaking neglected. Little or no improvements are to be found, and their grievances are often indifferently attended to.

It has been moved in Parliament that the Divisional Councils have proved a failure. In reply an honorable member said, "if the Civil Commissioners and Councils do their duty, it will then be a very useful institution." I beg to leave it to the rate payers to judge as to their utility, and whether they have done what might have been done.

Some reformation appears to be necessary in some of the inland districts; they are only known by name to our far distant neighbours. The farmers begin to think that a fair portion of the revenue is not applied to their benefit.

Much dissatisfaction appears to be amongst the Dutch population here, arguing, that their beloved pastor is underpaid, whilst other functionaries are perhaps overpaid. It must be borne in mind that a minister of the Gospel is a gentleman of much learning, and has to spend much time and money before he is admitted to that sacred office, whilst some of the other officials, whose duties are not so laborious, get into office merely by chance or some interest.

There is much agitation amongst the farmers here, with regard to the Kafir servants, and they are in a constitutional way determined to have their grievances attended to. They have been led by a high authority, the Kafirs are British subjects, true, but as such they are cruelly cut our throats, burn our homesteads and drive away our flocks &c. Do not take me to be harsh, but do not vindictive feelings towards them. My christian feelings will not allow it. Matters must be stated in their true colours—it is for their interest as well as ours.

F. H. TRUTER.

BRITISH KAFFRANIA.—EAST LONDON.—We regret to hear from this place that an accident to a boat, involving much loss of property, has occurred recently. The boat was capsized and lost. The total destruction of property, including the loss of the boat, which belonged to the firm of Mr. Scott of this town is estimated at £1,500 sterling.

HAILSTORM.—On the afternoon of Saturday last, a heavy shower of rain, slightly accompanied with hail and thunder and lightning, fell in King William's Town. Almost instantaneously the streets became alive with furious currents of water in all directions. The storm lasted for about half an hour. We understand that the same storm extended to Fort White and the Kieskama Hoek, doing much damage, especially at the former place. The hail has been described to us as being larger than an ordinary fist, the lightning intensely vivid, and the thunder deafeningly loud. Amongst much other damage done by hailstones the gardens and standing crops of the farmers at Fort White suffered considerably. In one instance, it is affirmed that a field of oats valued at upwards of £100, was entirely destroyed; and altogether damages to the extent of about £300 was done. A horse was killed by the lightning, and many fowls, &c., by the hailstones.—King William's Town Gazette.

SOMERSET.—A Correspondent of the Anglo-African, gives the following account of the state of affairs in that division:—

Sheep stealing and vagabondism in every shape and form are becoming the order of the day, committals for trial at the Circuit are of every day occurrence; but the parties committed do not feel inclined to stay in the prison so long, and I wonder the Government don't tire of the expense of keeping them so long before trial. What earthly reason is there, or ever has been, for not giving the Magistrate power to sentence in such cases for one or two years? Our prison was becoming so full that the Magistrate was beginning to get in a "fix" where they were to be put. The Kafirs not being in quite such a "fix" laid hold of the Constable on duty, shoved him into a corner, and then made a bolt, eight of them escaped to the Bushberg ravines and one was retaken, the rest would have escaped and the Constable might have

been killed, but for some of the other prisoners, who came to the rescue and shut the door. It must be a great relief to our worthy Magistrate, as it will give him room for all the prisoners that he may have to commit for the next week or ten days, and by that time the rest will come out, as I understand they are not inclined to stay any longer in the tronk, as they say "for doing nothing."

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON FOUR PERSONS AT DOORNKLOOF.

Information was received in Graaff-Reinet last week of a desperate attempt to commit murder. The perpetrator of the crime, which amounts to murder, is a coloured man named Philander. He was perfectly sober when the crime was committed.

The depositions taken before Charles Hudson Grishbrook, Esq., J. P., acting Clerk of the Peace, are thus given in the Midland Province Banner, and in the presence of the necessary witnesses:—

Lena Kayser, at present residing with her father at Doornkloof, deposed,—"Yesterday evening, about bedtime, my husband, Philander Scheepers, came to my father's house. We had all retired to rest. I heard the dogs bark, and he came in. I got up and lighted a candle. He asked me for his things. He then asked me whether I would still be his wife; and I answered "no," because I was not sure of my life. He had twice attempted my life by hanging me to a tree with his braces, and nearly suffocated me. He then jumped up and gave me a wound in the left side, under my breast. In withdrawing the knife, he cut another gash in my cheek. He then stabbed my brother, and then stabbed my sister, and afterwards my father, and then rushed out. It was about three o'clock in the morning when he rushed out of the hut. I have not seen him since. It is two weeks since I deserted him, in consequence of his ill-usage. Yesterday evening was the first time I saw him since my stay here. The knife he stabbed me with was one belonging to his brother. He brought it with him. I saw him take it out of his pocket."

Alma Kayser (sworn).—I was asleep when Philander Scheepers came to our house. I was awakened by the barking of the dogs. I was sleeping within the house, and my sister outside sent a little boy (Barend) in to ask for the lucifers to light a candle, and she afterwards came, in herself and lit the lamp; he following her. I was slumbering, and cannot say distinctly what passed then; but I was awakened by the cries of my sister, and saw the prisoner lifting her head as if attempting to cut her throat. I jumped up, and laid hold of him, and in the scuffle I fell down across the stretcher where I had been sleeping. He stabbed me in the neck, and afterwards in the hand, while I called to my father for aid. He stabbed my father in the left arm, when he attempted to wrest the knife from him. My brother, Adam, then laid hold of the prisoner by the hair to release me, and dragged him from me.

Kandias (sworn).—I am the wife of Kayser, and the step-mother of the last two witnesses. I was lying down in my hut asleep, about midnight, when I was awakened by Philander's coming into the hut. He spoke to Lena, and asked her if she was going to have him longer. She answered, No. He answered that he would do what his heart told him, and rushed at her with his knife in his hand, and stabbed her in the breast, and in withdrawing the knife, he cut her cheek. I fled out of the hut and saw nothing further. There were in the house with me Lena and Alima, my husband Kayser, my son Barend, and my son Adam.

David Kayser (sworn).—It was about ten o'clock at night when the prisoner came into my hut, where I and my wife, and my daughter Alima, were asleep. He came in with Lena, who had been sleeping outside. He made her light the lamp. He immediately asked her if she would still have him for her husband. She said "no." He then rushed at her and stabbed her with a knife he had about him. He took the knife out of a side pocket in his jacket, and in reply to his wife's refusal to return to him, "Then let me murder you," he cut her throat, and she fell dead. He then turned to me, and asked me if I would have him, even if I commit murder. We were all awaked out of sleep, and in attempting to prevent me, he cut my wife's throat, and she fell dead. I cannot say which of us got wounded first. Barend and Adam Kayser had been sleeping outside, and must have entered upon hearing the noise. I did not see the prisoner wound the deceased, Adam; but I saw him in the scuffle, and attempting to part the prisoner from Lena. I saw the prisoner stab Lena first, and Alima also. In the course of the scuffle, he left the hut and Adam pursued him. Adam immediately afterwards returned to the hut, and I then saw that he was wounded in the stomach. He did not complain of much pain. About 3 o'clock a.m. Adam began to vomit, and we then perceived that the intestines were protruding from the wound. He died about sunset in the evening.

Being further examined, the above witness states that his daughter came to his house from Graaff-Reinet about a fortnight since, on the Sunday evening. The prisoner did not come with her in the wagon, but overtook her near the house and came in with her. He wanted her to leave with him again immediately; but she refused, saying that she had not yet had time to see her father, and why he could not wait until the next day. He then threatened to alarm us, by jumping out of the wagon, and she was so terrified, with which he threatened, that she fled from him. He then went out, and she stayed until the next day, when she fled from him, and remained at my house all the time.

Charles Powell, being sworn,—I was on the 29th of December morning, between six and seven o'clock, in the company of my father-in-law, Philander Kayser, and his children by his son-in-law, Philander Kayser, who was my father-in-law, and found four persons wounded. David Kayser, the father, a slight man, was on the inside of the left arm, just above the elbow-joint. The one woman, Alima, a stab in the throat, just above, and nearly on the breast bone, and a wound in her left hand. The woman Lena, whom I had close to and in the left arm, and also with a large gash in the left cheek. The deceased boy, Adam, was wounded in the stomach on the right side, just below the ribs, the entrance protruding from the wound. Finding I could do nothing for the wounded persons, I immediately sent a messenger off to Graaff-Reinet, to report the circumstances to the acting magistrate. I gave my opinion that the boy would not live; and he died about an hour before the arrival of the district surgeon. I did not take any statement from him, hoping that he might live until a regular deposition could be taken.

THE SEPOY PROCLAMATIONS AND LETTERS.—It is impossible to avoid smiling at the style in which the Sepoys of the Fifty-second Bengal Infantry address their Colonel, "his Excellency the Lord of Clemency, the Bountiful of the Age," &c. But there is no doubt that half of the absurdity lies in the strange tongue, with its idiom, which has not the same force to those who read it idiomatically that it has to us. How ridiculous is a French letter translated into English; and the more polished the letter the more foolish it reads. How laughable to readers in a distant country would be an English letter with some hostile purpose and its polite if not affectionate closing, "my dear friend," "my dear Sir," the style there is also something that is not easy to translate in the very substance of the Sepoy letter. The men are committing that which in our country is regarded as a great crime—deserting; yet from the gist of their composition it is evident that they do not know the amount of the offence. They imagine that they are in some degree squaring accounts by leaving their property behind them; and it is impossible to resist a belief that to a certain extent they act upon our own principle of

self-defence. The Havildar-Major had told them, they say, that the Madras Sepoys were to seize the arms of the regiment and to kill the men: "If he had not said that, we would not have deserted and saved our lives by flight." They remind their Colonel, that when an adjutant attacked, they seized the Sepoy, and that the regiment had been faithful in previous times of peril, although the Madras troops were not present. This representation is at least plausible. It is quite possible that the man believed the Madras troops to have been brought up for the purpose of their destruction; and from the manner in which their letter to the Colonel was answered, he seems to have thought that they were speaking in good faith, though acting under a false impression. They could not understand the arrangement of the Europeans; it is certain that we can understand all their movements and intentions? We remember some time since how the Times made merry with the exercises of certain Hindoo youths in British colleges, who had attempted to show off their scholarship by proposing and solving problems that were to us simply ridiculous; their compositions proved to be difficult it was for the cleverest Hindoo minds, even a docile age, to catch the purpose and spirit of British instruction.

Whether we look to the polite literature of the Fifty-second Bengal Infantry regiment, or to the most hostile proclamations thunders at the British by the Government of Delhi and other Native leaders, we find the same essentially different strain of thought and feeling. There is indeed one qualification to be taken with regard to all these documents; they come to us by channels that do not entirely without question. The proclamation of the different shows that they are said to be genuine; and it may be said that the signs of the revolutionary governments do not need authentication. Another specimen of the seditious literature is said to have been found among the papers of one of the rebels, and the story is not improbable. The so-called proclamation of Nena Sahib appear to have been posted up in places without his authority. The composition which was found among the papers was the prayer of Shunker Shah, the Rajah of Gond; it expresses an earnestness of devotion truly original, praying for the scattering of the English as if our race were a nuisance and a pest. Nothing can be more shocking to us than the descriptions of the way in which women have been massacred and children destroyed; but Shunker Shah make the destruction of "the enemy and their families" the object of a direct prayer to "the terrible mother Devee," whom he requests to "send the unclean race." Here is a combination of ideas which English apprehension not only fails so seize but repels.

The most remarkable of these compositions, however, are those which purport to be proclamations issued by Nena Sahib. They come to us without authentication, but on the other hand, there appears to be no motive for fabricating them, and certainly they are in harmony both with the supposed genius of that most rebel and with the exigencies of his position. The first, dated July 1st, is couched in these terms:—

"As, by the kindness of God and the ikbal or good fortune of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Satarah, and other places, and some 5000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops, who are firm to their religion and as they have all been conquered by the present Government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the Government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their respective work with comfort and ease."

The next bears the same date and is exactly to the same effect; but its preamble is more eloquent: "As, by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God and the enemy-destroying fortune of the Emperor, the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered." On these grounds, while the public servants are bound cheerfully to engage their whole mind in executing the orders of the Government, "it is the incumbent duty of all the troops and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindu and Mahometan religions have been confirmed." A third paper is an order addressed by Nena Sahib to the Mayor of Cawnpore, directing him to contradict rumours that European soldiers had arrived at Allahabad, in order to prevent the alarmed townspeople from running away. The Mayor is to proclaim that regiments of cavalry and infantry and batteries have been despatched to check the Europeans; so that the people shall remain in their houses without apprehension and engage their minds in their work. The mere style of these compositions is enough to prove that the writer is not actuated by feelings common to the Hindoo and Mohometan religions, have been confirmed by the destruction of the Christians, "we see the craft of the Mussulman playing upon the Hindoo so nakedly that it is difficult for us to understand how the fact cannot have been equally obvious to the Hindoos themselves; yet they have evidently been led for a time into an attempt at restoring Mussulman supremacy in lieu of the milder and more tolerable rule of the British. With these essential differences in feelings, views, and even in the use of language, how impossible is it for the two races to come to a clear mutual understanding! We can scarcely measure the amount of moral culpability in our adversaries; for, with their training, religion approves their treachery and destructive fanaticism, and modifies the criminality of their most barbarous conduct. To them the brutal slaughter of women and children is justified by some religious sanction. A Nena Sahib is a noxious brute, whom we may treat as a natural enemy and extirpate as we would a hyena; but even a hyena would be not hold to be morally responsible, as a man would be.

If there are these excuses for the barbarians, is it impossible for us to deny that there have been amongst them many instances of great kindness and of chivalrous devotion. Several cases of generous and gallant conduct have been related, in order to prove that the majority of the Native chiefs, and the people generally, are not with the mutineers, but are with the British. The private letters teem with narrations of both Hindoo and Mussulmans who have entered the field in arms to fulfil their contracts with the British; who have continued faithful to us even when they were themselves supposed to be treacherous; who have saved the lives of officers and fugitives, and have refused all reward; who have gone through great trouble and danger in order to secure the safety of the most helpless. At present, we are contending with an immense force of mutineers; the military organized force of Bengal, whom we should have called out to put down the civil inhabitants of the latter, has rebelled; and it certainly proves a great amount of attachment to the British if the Natives can muster any show of antagonism to the action of the Sepoys. Yet the instances, as we have said, are innumerable; and it would as yet be scarcely possible to determine what is the proportion of treachery or fidelity.

There are considerations which must qualify our judgment in criticizing the conduct of those who are now responsible in India. To combat the Sepoys is a plain duty; and the course is direct; but how are we to deal with Sepoys who are less hostile than misdeeds, who believe themselves to be flying for life? If the Natives exhibit an amusing trait which is like a child's-ness or puerility never outgrown, are not the persons charged with the practical administration of the country bound to consider that undeveloped condition of their subjects? When these considerations are taken into account, we find that, simple as the principles of our own Government may be, the treatment of the Hindoos in detail is neither so simple nor so self-evident a thing as some of our writers would represent it.—Spectator.

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