

uw hartelyk en mannelijk woord, soewel als door het teatbaar bewys uwer liefde, opwezen wyze verrast, die ik nimmer vergeten zal. Dat gy myne zwakke diensten loemt, schryft ik toe aan uwe welwillende j-gens my, daar ik maar al te zeer bewust ben van uwe zwakke krachten in het bedienende des woordes. Dit met zulke geloofwaardig en zulk vertrouwen in de vrucht der waarheid bevestigd, is als waarvan uwe adres getuigt, behoort geene woorden van my om dien mood en dat vertrouwen te versterken. By hetgeen ik u op gisteren heb toegeproken, wensch ik thans nog slechts dit te voegen, dat ik my gelukkig acht, in uwe gemeente te mogen arbeiden, die myne zwakheden met zoo veel geloof heeft gedragen en my met zoo veel geloofvertrouwen onderschept. Nog is onze stryd niet ten einde, nog valt miskenning ons ten deel, maar laat het ons geestes wesen, dat wy ons bewust sijn, een zaak te hebben ondernomen, die niet de mensch maar God ons heeft opgelegd. Ik behoeft u niet te zeggen, dat de betuiging uwer tevredenheid met myne Evangelieprediking, hoewel reeds lang blykbaar, my hoog aangenaam is. By de miskenning toeb, die den mensch soms in het leven ten deel valt, is zulk een betuiging van degenen, die het best in de gelegenheid sijn een goed oordeel te vellen, een krachtig middel om het hart te versterken, dat al heel licht gevaar loopt in den storm der laprooving tot wetteling te geraken. Ontvangt dan myn innigen dank voor dit nieuw bewys uwer liefde, en moge God u allen in dubbele mate schenken, wat gy in ons dynen hebt toegebeten. Uw hooftwenschelijke broeder en dienaar in Christus,

Th. BRUGERS.

Greenwood's Volgelingen.

De volgende stukken sijn aan De Volkverriand ter plaatsing toegezonden:—

Bij het onderstaande wordt nog licht geacht het volgende te voegen: Op den 12den Junij is hier aangekomen, per sloopboot Asia, W. F. van Dam, ongewild, koetsier. Op den 21 Junij, per Willem, J. Dervig, schrijver in Gouvernements dienst, met v. ou en vier kinderen, en A. Langelaar, meester-tuimman, met vrouw en drie kinderen, allen om zich te Wellington vestigen. Zij hebben go de betrekkingen en vooruitzichten in Ned-land opgegeven, onder insluit van de voorstellingen van Greenwood, dat de gaven des Heiligen Geestes zich te Wellington ophielden openbaar, en dat daar de gemeente Gods zou vergaderd worden. Bij hants aankomst te Wellington, viel hun een bittere teleurstelling ten deel. Zij hebben zich dadelijk aan de gemeenschap aldaar ontkrokken, en verlangden zeer naar Nederland terug te keeren. Zij sijn echter daartoe van middelen geheel ontbloot, gelijk ook van hetgeen hier in huane behoefte kan voorzien.

Bij de behoefte die in ons land bestaat en de gedurige aanvragen om hulp is het niet zonder schroom, dat zij een beroep doen op de Christelijke milddadigheid van het land. Het is echter de enige weg, die hen opstaat. Zij zijn gewillig, om zlfvoo hun passage aan boord te werken, zoo er voor hunne huisgenooten eenige hulpsomden gevonden worden. Kon dit niet, dan houden zij zich gerief, om enig werk hier te doen, waarvoor zij geschikt mogen bevonden worden.

De ondergeteekende getuigen gaarne, dat in den omgang met borengevoelen, zijn den stilligsten indruk g-kregen hebben, dat zij eerlijke, godsdienstige lieden sijn, die verleid sijn geworden, en der ondersteuning waardig.

Bijzaken van Christ-vrienden zullen gaarne ontvangen worden, zoolvel aan het kantoor van De Volkverriand, en door

A. MURRAY, Kloofstraat,
G. W. STROMAN, Jr.,
St. Jansstraat.

Kaapstad, den 9den Julij, 1869.

De ondergeteekende g velen zich gedrongen, zoolvel door den zorgvollen toestand, waarin zij zich thans bevinden, als ook met het doel, om tot nu toe waarschuwing van nog vele anderen te sijn, hun wederzamen in de zoogenaamde Gemeente des Heeren te Wellington mede te deelen.

Hier toe is het in de eerste plaats noodig te melden, dat wij met de ouzen selert de maand Junij uit Holland alhier zijn aangekomen, met de vast overtuiging, in Wellington de verzaderplaats van de Heeren Gemeente te zullen vinden. Dat was het dan ook wat alleen ons bewogen kon, om onze ouders, betrekkingen, en maatschappelijke posities te verlaten; wij meniden daardoor aan het heilig woord des Heeren te voldoen, waar geschreven staat: di niet alles verlaat wat hij heeft, kan mijn discipel niet sijn. Maar hoe groot was onze teleurstelling, toen wij, in plaats van een ware gemeente des Heeren te ontmoeten, waaria alle gaven des Heiligen Geestes zich openbaarden, een eenigzins aan te treffen, die dweepzucht tot allerlei buitensporigheden was vervallen, in wier midden, bewust of onbewust, de ergste ontucht werd b-dreven. En om nu in het kort den toestand van zaken te beschrijven, zal het voldoende sijn te melden, dat men, op rooynaamde openbaringen, zich in bijtzen van alien, mannen vrouwen en kinderen, geheel ontkeed, heugren tekner reeds v. malen plantend, en dat volgens funke verklaring, daartoe moet dienen, dat zij met Christus overkleed kunnen worden.—jongemannen en jong-vrouwen oefenen, op grond van openbaringen eenen vroom onthuchtelijke gemeenschap, ja zelfs een huisvader met kinderen heeft zich met eenen jongedochter aan dit gruwel schuldig gemaakt. Ook ontving dezelve vrouw een openbaring, dat haar wettelijk geslot in huwelijkelijk goddelijk was, en zij zieropen was zich met eenen jongman te vereenigen, welke verzeuing in den naam des Heeren als volkomen werd beschouwd en plaats had; en dit alles geschiedde bij de verklaring, dat de vrouw niet meer het eigendom des mans, maar des Heeren was, en dat men door deze daaden het vleesch tuchtigen en doodden moe t.

Na het vernemen van deze feiten, vonden de ondergeteekende gel-gelid, om aan eenige leden der vereeniging, na eeige discussie, te verlaten: of de Bijbel in waarheid de grond en toetssteen van ons geloof moet sijn? Hun antwoord was: dat wij alles moeten verlaten, ja, zelfs ook den Bijbel. En verder, of al deze feiten, die er plaats vonden, in overeenstemming waren met den wil des Heeren, of onder de gruweligheden gerekend moeten worden? Waarop zij eenpariglijk dezelve goodelijk verklaarden, en ons tevens verzonden, dat wij met den geest van Antichrist bevestigd waren, en ons alle gemeenschap met hen ontzonden; dat, gijk wij er bij mog n. v. n. was wel overbodig, daar wij veder gewillig waren, ons l'enshoof te gaan vragen met o. z. vrouwen en kinderen, van langer onder euenen invloed van dergelijken te blijven.

In eenen ander geeft dan ook den ondergeteekende vrijmoedigheid, om te doen wat huane taak vindt om te doen, tot herstelling van huane daaling in om p'lichte te geven van deze zaken, opdat wellicht tot velen teruggehoorden mogten worden van den weg des verdelers.

J. F. C. DERWIG,
W. F. DAREN.

THE Sud Afrikaan.

Cape Town, July 13, 1869.

PARLIAMENT.

WHATEVER may be said of the results that the present Parliament may achieve, there can be no doubt that among its present members there are to be found gentlemen possessed alike of independence of mind, and vigour of character. The very first tilt at the government was led off by Mr. Reitz who moved the suspension of the ordinary exercise of Government patronage in filling up vacancies, until such time as the Parliament had considered the general question of the Administration of the colony, and come to a decision as to whether retrenchment was or was not feasible. These, of course, are not the words of its motion but it embraces the meaning of it. In introducing the motion we thought that Mr. Reitz travelled a little bit out of the record in order to twist his political opponents with the glorious opportunity they now had, of showing that the Parliament, as at present constituted, could be made effectually to control the existing Executive. In this we think he did not show the good taste, for which he is so favourably known. If he meant to say, that the Conservatives ought to take the initiative in revolutionising the Government, it certainly came with a very bad grace from him who entered Parliament for the very purpose of doing what he now expects the opposite party will voluntarily undertake to accomplish. Well he is justified in some respects by precedents in England—Sir Robert Peel, a thorough going Tory, abolished the Corn Law. True, he abandoned his party in doing so, and subjected himself to no small measure of public obloquy, but he bore with it, and the nation subsequently took kindly to his views of free trade. The late Government which was Conservative, introduced and carried a Reform Bill, which the Liberals themselves would scarcely have dared to propose. These however we look upon as exceptional cases, and hardly as legitimate precedents. Mr. Reitz therefore, we think, might have spared the allusion to Retrenchment by the Conservative party. It is as we said before not in good taste, and therefore unworthy of Mr. Reitz.

Singularly enough, the second subject which cropped up in the present Parliament was Mr. Moodie's motion in reference to that abominable case of Scheepers. Mr. Moodie was to some extent cheek-mate, by the Col. Sec., inasmuch as the papers called for were not in existence. Although the motion was ultimately withdrawn, it elicited what the mover wanted, an irregular discussion of the relations between the colony and its Northern neighbours. There was of course a great deal of perillage, and a mixture of disunited relations in the course of discussion. But it must be said, to the credit of Mr. Moodie, that although perhaps he chose the wrong direction, the motive power which impelled him to move in the matter, was altogether right. He has failed in releasing Scheepers from duance vile, but he has succeeded in his main object of directing public attention to the personal prosecutions which are possible under our present administration.

It is creditable to Swellendam, that its representatives should have shown to the pluck they have done, and may this act as a lesson to other constituencies. We like to see country constituencies making their voices heard in the councils of the people, and we commend the representatives of Swellendam as an example to other constituencies. They are outspoken—they are also uninfluenced by Government trimmings, and consequently they vindicate alike the character of their constituencies, and their own personal independence. We congratulate Swellendam on its members.

The Game Bill after exciting a good deal of discussion was carried through committee pretty nearly as it was introduced. The Masters and Servants Amendment Act was also tolerably well ventilated, and there seems evidently a disposition on the part of the Eastern members to make the punishment for offences more sharp than they have at present. There seems to be a strong faith in the "Cat" as a moral power. Of course the relative position of masters and servants in the Western province differs much from that in the Eastern, which may account for the difference of views that prevail between the two in the matter of corporal punishment. In the Legislative Council little or nothing has yet been done, but if the Assembly go on pushing forward legislation with the same energy with which it has commenced business, there will soon be work enough for the Council to do. The consideration of the Governor's message in reference to the Harbour Works at Port Elizabeth will come on for discussion to day when we expect to hear of a series of engineering blunders from beginning to end as the history of that work. Whether under present circumstances the works should be proceeded with, or what is more likely, that they will be abandoned for a time, will depend on the decision arrived at today.—We think for our part, we have had experience enough already in the construction of a Breakwater to inspire caution in rushing into such expensive undertaking.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estate of Emilia Henrietta Rittman, of Cape Town, first and final meeting at the master's office, 21st July.

COMPULSORY SEQUESTRATION.—The estates of Francis Lyon Barrington, lately of George Town, now of Cape Town; Henry Freeman, of Rond-bosch, butcher.

ESTATE ESTATES.—Meeting of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estate of Magdalena Maryana Maria Hendrik Christoffel de Wet, at the magistrats office, Caledon, 20th August; Gert Cornelis Scheepers, at ditte, Alexandria, 20th August.

The Governor, at the request of the Presbytery at George, has notified that the Rev. George Murray has been elected minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Willowmore.

Mr. G. M. Stewart has been appointed store-keeper of the private gunpowder magazine at Victoria West, belonging to Mr. S. P. J. Borg-strom.

The following is a telegram, dated East London, July 6, was received by a contemporary:—*Oranien* arrived yesterday morning. On Sunday night, between this and Port Elizabeth, she

saw a ship on fire. Bore up to her and found it to be full-rigged and abandoned, and name unknown. Stayed by her till she burnt to water's edge, and then left her.

WRECK AT PORT NOLLOTH.—The brigantine *Rosalind*, of Sunderland, 160 tons, Captain Akester, from London, with a cargo of railway material, for the Cape Copper Mining Company, bound to Port Nolloth, was wrecked at that port on the night of Friday, the 25th June. She had been seen from the shore about a week previously, but owing to the unfavourable weather she stood off, and did not make her appearance until the morning of the 25th. In the evening, she had managed to get up to directly opposite the entrance channel. On the following morning it was perceived that instead of lying at anchor, she was on the beach. It appears she had gone right over the reef during the night. The sea broke over the ship when on the reef, during the night the crew were obliged to cling to the rigging for safety. Some of the men attempted to launch a boat, to save themselves, but the boat was capsized. It is thought that the cargo will be all saved.

House of Assembly.

In the House of Assembly on Wednesday, a petition was presented from Mr Woodford Pilkington against the return of Mr Merriman for Alwal North, on the ground that gentleman was not qualified to be elected. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Game Bill, and its second reading was made by the Attorney-General and carried without a division. Mr. Zierpel then moved, and Mr. Reitz seconded, that the Bill be referred to a select committee, with the view of making the meaning of some of its provisions more clear than they now were. But this was opposed by the Attorney-General, and on being put to the vote, was negatived by the House. The Bill was then ordered to be committed on the following day, and the Masters and Servants Act Amendment Bill and the Intercolonial Sequestration Bill were read a second time and ordered to be committed on the following day.

On Thursday, after a question had been asked by Mr. Estuaz in reference to the commission which the Governor was authorized to send to the gold-fields, the House went into committee on the Game Bill. Mr. Tennant in the chair. The consideration of this Bill occupied the afternoon. Most of the clauses were adopted, after the introduction of some amendments. The House reported progress near six o'clock, and the Bill was put down to be resumed in committee on the following day.

The House again met on Friday, when the Intercolonial Sequestration Act was read a third time. The Game Bill passed through committee and the remainder of the evening was occupied in committee on the Masters and Servants Bill. At 6 o'clock the House adjourned till this day, when the committee on the Masters and Servants Bill will be resumed.

Arrival of the "Diomed."

The Screw-steamer *Diomed*, arrived in Table Bay on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, after a splendid run of twenty-nine days from Liverpool with a number of passengers for Mauritius, Hong Kong, &c.

The news received by her up to the 9th June is rather scanty, but may be termed important. The rejection of the Irish Church Bill by a large majority in the House of Lords was anticipated, and this anticipation had induced Mr Gladstone to open a correspondence with the Sovereign as to the creation of new Peers, in order to effect the passing of the Bill in the Lords. There was considerable excitement on the subject.

Intelligence had been received in England of another Abyssinian massacre, by which not less than seven Europeans lost their lives. A dispute had arisen between a European, not immediately of Mr Powell's party (Mr P was on an elephant hunt in that country) and some natives. The natives took revenge by murdering this European and some others while they were detached from the general body; and, being fearful of punishment on the part of Mr Powell, finally massacred the whole party, including his wife and son, and stole their effects. Every one seems to have disapproved Mr Powell from prosecuting his elephant hunt. The advice was not taken, with the results recorded.

The second elections in Paris have resulted in the return of the Moderate Opposition Candidates, and MM. Thiers, Jules Favre, and Garnier Pages will again take their seats in the Corps Legislatif as representatives of their old constituencies. In the Departments the result has been more varied, but the opposition candidates have in the large majority of cases been elected. According to the returns published yesterday, twenty-five Opposition deputies had been elected in the provinces, against nineteen Official duties. Amongst the defeated candidates are some well-known names. The Opposition in obvious shades will muster a very strong minority, and though there are a good many Reds or "irreconcilables" amongst the number, the Government will be compelled to recognise it.

STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Government of Victoria was calling for tenders for the conveyance of mails and emigrants between Great Britain and Melbourne, monthly, via the Cape of Good Hope. The steamers are to be not less than 2,500 tons register, and possessing accommodation for 500 emigrant passengers. The tenders are to be based on the continuance of the contract for seven or ten years.

At the London wool sales on June 9th, the bidings were brisk, and prices firmer at about the opening rates of the present series. Up to the evening of the 9th there have been 165,000 bales offered, leaving 75,000 bales to come forward.

A SUPPOSED DIAMOND.—On Tuesday last, Mr Hartog, of Fauremth, showed us a stone which he supposed to be a diamond—he, at least, hopes it is the genuine article, and we, for his sake, hope so too. It has every appearance of a diamond, and we gave him our opinion (free gratis for nothing), that it was one. Mr Hartog had left this by post-car to P. R. Elizabeth. He said he would ask Dr. Atherton's opinion while in Graham's Town, and if that gentleman announces it to be a veritable diamond—which he must if he thinks as we do—it will be worth, judging from its size, about £800. The stone was picked up by a Kafir in Moshesh's part of the country, and given to Mr. Hartog to try and sell it for him. We shall hear more of this supposed diamond in about a fortnight's time, when we shall be sure to inform our readers of the result.—*Colony's Herald*.

FREE STATE.

(From the Friend.)

EXTRACTION OF CRIMINALS.—The Legislative Council of Natal had, on 21st May, passed a bill through the second reading, for the apprehension of criminals escaping from this State into Natal, but having thereafter received a despatch from Mr. President Brand, of rather a discouraging nature, stating that the Volksraad here had failed to pass the draft ordinance, which was to have been of a similar nature to the Natal one, it appears probable that the matter will, for the present, be allowed to drop. This is to be regretted for something of the kind is evidently most urgently required, not only between this and Natal, but between all the different Governments of South Africa.

NEW TOWNS "RETIEFSTAD."—A new village to be called "Retiefstad," after Pieter Retief, the renowned leader of those emigrant farmers who trekked from the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony in 1836, and who afterwards lost his life in the savage massacre at Natal. The site of "Retiefstad" is a very central one, near Liebenberg's valley, in a populous neighbourhood where a town is much required. The survey will at once be commenced by a qualified surveyor, and theerven will probably be offered for sale in September or October next. "Retiefstad" is situated in the ward Wittebergen, district Harrisburg, on the main road between Natal, Harrisburg, and Cronstadt, being 12 hours from the latter place, 11 hours from Harrisburg, and 8 hours from Beethlem. It will be supplied with water by a constantly running stream or spruit. A better situation for a new village, it would seem, could scarcely have been found. Its distance from other towns will surely preclude local jealousies or prejudices from interfering with its progress and advancement, as is often the case with new villages in this country.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.—We have seen a recent communication from one of the above esteemed gentlemen, from which we gather the following items of intelligence:—"From the Friend, I see that our memorial has not exactly been cast under the table of the Raad, and that our case may yet be considered in a fair and candid spirit, i.e., if the Convention be ratified in England. I fully expect it (the Convention) will be ratified. We (the missionaries of Basutoland) know nothing of the plans and doings of Mr. Daumas. It was stated in the Friend that he had gone to England on advice of his Natal Friends, and this was quite true. He never consulted us; in fact, had no time, even had he wished to do so. Whatever may be the result, it would therefore not be fair of the Free State Government to endeavour to make us feel that they are angry with us, on account of the mission of Mr. Daumas. For my own part, all I can say, is that should the Imperial Government decline to ratify the Convention, and see fit to give back some more ground to the natives, I certainly should not regret; but on the other hand should the Convention be ratified and confirmed, I shall be quite satisfied, for our missionaries we have as much work to do as formerly, and in some respects our work will be easier. The small extent of the present, or what remains of Basutoland, will render it absolutely necessary for the natives to concentrate in large villages more than they have hitherto done. The Lord is still visiting the natives with a kind of typhus fever; I believe almost the same as that which prevails in the Mauritius, only our natives can bear sickness much better than Europeans, though they cannot so well bear the cold. Nevertheless, many had died. The fever is now abating. I have lost on this Station five Church members and two Inquirers. One of the five members was the most active catechist."

General Intelligence.

(Extracts from European Papers.)

REMINISCENCES OF THEODORE.—Among the sixty-one prisoners liberated at Magadala, and the majority of whom were Germans who had gone to Abyssinia in the suite of the missionaries, Captain Odo found one countryman, a Piedmontese, named David Pietro, who had gone thither with Cameron, whose companion of captivity he had been for nearly four years. He showed the Italian officers the marks King Theodore's fetters had left upon his arm, and surprised them not a little by declaring that he should not return to Europe, but establish himself in Abyssinia as a tiller of the soil. The last thing Captain Odo saw before setting out on the march to the coast was the pile of boxes of the things found in Theodore's arsenal. The *Negus briga-brac*, some of them very curious in their way, sold at prodigious prices, and realised a handsome sum, a spoon being knocked down at 30 ruppies, and a shield, said to have been carried by Theodore himself, fetching £40.

HATS OR BONNETS FOR FEMALE PAUPERS?—An amusing discussion took place at a recent meeting of the poor-law guardians in O'westery as to whether the girls in the workhouse should wear hats or bonnets. A proposal on the part of some benevolent persons to supply them with plain black straw hats free of charge excited the suspicion rather than the gratitude of the guardians. "It's like the alms cloth," exclaimed one of them, "and we shall be going on to Roman Catholicism." Another detected the germ of a social revolution. "I shall deprecate it very strongly," he said. "I know my 'missis' won't allow one of her servant girls to wear a hat. If the children are brought up to wear cock-salorin hats here, they'll want to wear them when they go away. They'll be wanting feathers next, and they'd have young gentlemen coming court-ing after them." Finally one of the guardians moved that they should "stick to the bonnets," which was agreed to.

A MODERN "RAID" IN CORNWALL.—Mr. James Permewan, lately residing in London, has been committed for trial by the St. Columb (Cornwall) magistrates for a most extraordinary outrage. Mrs. Permewan recently left her husband, it seems, because he had used threats towards her, and went to reside with her brother-in-law near St. Columb Major. Her husband, armed with a life-preserver and other weapons and accompanied by fifteen ruffians whom he had hired for the occasion, went to her brother-in-law's house and demanded his wife. The men surrounded the house, but their approach having been noticed, the doors were locked. One of Mr. Row's (the brother-in-law's) servants asked Mr. Permewan his business, and was immediately knocked down by the life-preserver. Mr. Row armed himself with a double-barrelled gun, and refused the defendant admission, but

he forced an entrance by breaking the door with a sledge hammer. In the mean time the police had been sent for, but before their arrival, Mr. Permewan and his men had succeeded in carrying off one of Mr. Permewan's sons. The police then got a warrant, and just as he was starting for St. Austell he was arrested.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION OF MURDER AT BIRMINGHAM.—The Birmingham magistrates were engaged on May 19, in investigating a confession of alleged poisoning. On July 14, 1868, a man named George Tullett was found dead on the New-horse road, Birmingham, and at the inquest on the body an open verdict was returned, to the effect that the deceased had been poisoned by arsenic acid. On Sunday morning last a boot-closer named William Rogers, upwards of sixty years of age, was in company with a man named Bernard Gallagher, a soldier recently discharged from the 30th Regiment, and in the course of their conversation Rogers admitted that he had poisoned Tullett, and that there was another person he intended to put out of the way by the same means. Rogers, who was quite sober at the time, boasted that he had been a witness of the inquest of the deceased, and that he had laughed in his sleeve while giving his evidence before the coroner. The two then went to a public-house in Longmore Street, kept by a Mrs. Smith, a cousin of the deceased Tullett, and Gallagher introduced Rogers to her as a poisoner. Rogers then turned out that Mrs. Smith was the other victim whom Rogers had in view, and on the previous evening attempted to take liberties with her, and when he was reprimanded she had declared with frightful oaths and imprecations that he had poisoned her cousin, and he would find means to poison her also. Rogers admitted in the presence of five different persons that he had poisoned Tullett. Only two of these were yesterday examined, and Rogers, who had only been apprehended on Tuesday evening,

was afterwards for saving LIFE AT SEA.—A patent lifebuoy for saving life at sea has been patented by the *Builder* reports, by M. C. J. Laurent of Paris. It is composed of a quantity of cork, sufficient to float and sustain a person in the water, and is adapted to the abdomen and chest; a second supply of this cork is placed between the shoulders, and ment suspended to produce perfect equilibrium. The cork is furnished with cork acting as a ballast. Should the bather desire to swim under water, the collar is removed, or the buoyant part cut from the side, the principal piece being furnished with nippers for closing the nostrils and a tube to breathe through, the end of float is the surface of the water. And finally, a person may remain, and swim a considerable time under water, by making the principal piece of the apparatus a means of buoying up the body and acting as a reservoir, from which the bather expels and draws in air by means of a double tube, the reservoir being divided into two compartments by an elastic partition; but this apparatus is intended only for good swimmers, and it would be necessary to carry ballast.

A "MAN OF RESOURCES."—A French journal is responsible for the following:—In a certain provincial town one of the residents, M. A., found that his house was rendered both damp and dark by the contiguity of a large tree which was inconveniently near to his windows. He would gladly have had it cut down, but the trees belonged to the commune, and was not to be touched without the consent of the commune. Being a man of resources, he followed the following paragraph:—"There is still in existence one of the trees of liberty of the date of 1793. It may be seen at X, close to the house of M. A., and the presbytery reverently uncover their heads to this venerable witness of our grandeur, struggle, and our most illustrious victory." Three days afterwards an order came from the prefecture in Paris, for the mayor of X, to cut the said tree to be cut down, which was accordingly done forthwith.

SENATOR'S FOLLY.—Mr. Sumner had the unexpected honor of contributing more than any other man to the war which broke up the Union, by the differences which kept the brough open. His mode of handling political questions always was to put them in the form which he admitted of a common understanding and a facile reconciliation. And now he is making the trouble with England greater than ever by his ostentatious demands. Could we suppose any forgiveness and offering any terms, we fear we could only be disgusted with a humility which has an end to his mission. Mr. Sumner knows that his own countrymen claim a divine right to any sympathies, and to profess them, for they else any cause to their taste. He knows that they may and do contribute not only sympathy, but large substantial assistance, for example, that which is aimed at the dismemberment of the British Empire. He knows of course, too, that his fellow citizens sell arms, ships, and other munitions of war to all causes, and all parties indifferently, and that there is not a single act done on this side which cannot be expiated from his own side of the Atlantic. He is well aware of this, and never yet received any sympathy from America in her own hour of trial. The incident of the Canadian rebellion which he introduced in his speech might have recalled the fact that his fellow-citizens largely assisted the rebels, not only for their sake as for a certain feeling towards this country. These feelings, unpleasant as they are, being thus universal, uncontrollable, and therefore permissible under a free Constitution, have at least to be kept within legal bounds, and how to do this has always been a difficulty at Washington as well as here. We may even have succeeded here. We may have found it our duty to do so. We may have been guilty of "excess" carelessness or neglect, charged upon them by Mr. Sumner. But his would only put the British nation and Government exactly on a par with the American people and government under similar circumstances. Mr. Sumner must be aware, from his own home experience, that the execution of laws which trench upon political liberties is a difficult and delicate affair, especially under a constitutional Government. There must always be proof, and proof always takes time, and time always takes the lawbreaker. Mr. Sumner's argument is of that sort which has been common in all the trials of the day. Whether it be a Star Chamber or an Inquisition, the Court of a Bourbon or of an Italian potentate, it has always been sufficient to condemn a man that he should be known to with a thing, and that the thing should have been done. It is the Americans themselves, their popular organs of public opinion, and, it must

be added, the loss of their diplomacy, that create the soreness they complain of in this country. The Americans have a way, however the greatest elation of spirits and the wildest hopes at our worst dangers and disasters, and whenever the opportunity offered they have done something more. It has always been evident that no politician could calculate on the support of the American people, unless he had done his best to win some advantage over this country, whether rightly or wrongly. Can they be surprised at the result? It is that the British people generally, after being continually threatened with a repeal of their own Union, in which the United States are to lead a hand, did not take very much amiss the prospect of a similar catastrophe in the states themselves. Such a policy might not be magnanimous or wise. But the question to be decided is not one of feeling, whether English or American. It is a question of law, and it remains to be shown that the British Government can be answerable for any infraction of law or excess over the ordinary practice of both countries in this matter.

RUSSIA.—General Tollben, says the *West* of St. Petersburg, has prepared a plan for counteracting Kieff into a strong fortress capable of holding from 50,000 to 60,000 men. This plan has been approved by the Government, and steps are now being taken for carrying it out. The General states in his report that the fortifications of Kieff are at present so weak that a hostile corps from Galicia or the Black Sea could penetrate without difficulty into the heart of the empire before a sufficient army could be placed so as to prevent its further progress. He therefore considers it absolutely necessary to make so important a strategic point as Kieff a strong garrison fortress.

RISE AGAINST THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AT ORENBURG.—Troops have been dispatched against the Kirghizes of Adaco, in the government of Orenburg, who have refused to accept the new administrative laws decreed for them, have risen en masse against the Russian Government, and elected a khan of their own.—Schamil is to set out on a pilgrimage to Mecca.—An ukase is to be published shortly, abolishing the constituent committee in Poland, which is to be called henceforth "the country of Vistula."

TWO CHILDREN POISONED WITH LUCIFERS.—An inquest was held on the bodies of George Joseph Lees and Mary Ann, his twin sister, aged two years and seven months, at the Prince of Wales, Mortlake, Bill's Pond-road.—The children, whose parents reside at 15, Dorset-street, and who are in poor circumstances, were left in charge of an elder brother, who was told to prepare the dinner. The deceased children got hold of a box of lucifer matches, with which he was lighting the fire, and began sucking the phosphorus. Shortly afterwards they were both found to be suffering from poison. A post-mortem examination showed that in both cases the cause of death was inflammation of the stomach caused by sucking phosphorus.—Verdict "Accidental death."

HANCOCK'S NEW SCREW PROPELLER.—This screw propeller is invented by Messrs P and C Hancock, of Dudley, and we are glad to be able to state that recent trials of the system in Holland have proved highly satisfactory. It appears that M. Van der Made, of Dordrecht, ordered a screw from Messrs Hancock for a steam launch 30ft long and 6ft beam. The engine has a cylinder 4in diameter and 7in stroke, and the propeller with which it was originally fitted was a Smith screw, 30in diameter and 3ft pitch. The steam was used at 70lb pressure. The Hancock screw is 25in diameter and 28in pitch, and the result of working is found to give an increase of 25 per cent, in speed against the tide over the Smith screw, the conditions of working being the same in both cases. It is a great point in its favor that it made an absolute gain of 25 per cent, and there is no doubt that with such results the Hancock screw has a promising future before it.

VELOCIPEDS FOR THE CLERGY.—A correspondent of the *Church Review* looks forward to the general adoption of this vehicle by the clergy. He thinks velocipeds may be the means of "saving the country and mission clergy the cost of keeping horses—now a very heavy tax on small incomes," and thus "what now seems a folly for the vain and frivolous may become a useful means of rapid communication."

WESTERN PROVINCE BANK.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Banking-house,

ON THURSDAY,

15th JULY NEXT,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, for submitting to the Shareholders the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank and the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 30th Junij, 1869; to declare the amount of Dividend; and to elect three Directors in the room of J. R. Zeebrenberg, Esq., M. D., A. J. Paquot, Esq., M. P., and J. S. S. M. D. who retire, but one of whom is re-eligible; and, finally, to decide on the continuance of the Bank, in pursuance of the 47th Section of the Trust Deed.

By order of the Board,
R. P. DE PLESSIS, Cashier,
Western Province Bank,
Paarl, 4th June, 1869.

List of Shareholders eligible as Directors see Dutch.

L. P. PAPENFUSS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Sworn Translator, Appraiser and General Agent.

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