

trekken. De minister alomt bereid, en de schoone slaapster... ditmaal niet in het woud... zoude het, al werd zy wakker, toch niet kwakwaken...
Zoo gezegd, zoo gedaan. De laatste werden (65, twee, drie uitgezonden. De heer M., die minister, is, strikts toe, l'haagelyk, zwaer gemantelde vooten aan en slippen. Hy sliep, sliep en sliep door tot den volgenden ochtend, toen de rusteloze treinstreeds bykans de barrières van Parys had bereikt. Hy werd met schrik wakker. Aan den horizon verdunde zich reeds in de morgengloren de seusschichte stad, en hy dacht: Jongens myn laarsen! Guitwans-trakken! De linkelaars gingen na enige tegenwoordig... algeveel, ten minste zy wilden zich niet laten dwingen... De trein stopte en oogenblik, alvorens verder te gaan naar de gare du Nord... een millioen meester hier uit: na een borenschemelyke kraschetspanning geukt het hem de waterspanning laars l'af aan te krygen. Hy grypt zyn mantel, zyn reukzak en b'rik h'waakend van pyn geluklyk een reukzak, dat hem h'waakend van pyn geluklyk een reukzak... De vrouw loort hem niet, wil niets meer met hem te maken hebben, gaat naar haar familie terug, de laars wederom als corpus delicti, en na wil zyn recheidingsproces instellen tegen den man, die haar heeft misleid. De geschiedenis maakt, naar men ra kan gaan, groot opzien in sommige Parysche kringen, die van schandalen leven.

THE Suid-Afrikaan.

Cape Town, May, 9, 1870.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

PARLIAMENT, which has been in session for upwards of three months, was formally prorogued on Thursday last, we say formally, because before that time, it had nearly prorogued itself by the disappearance of the Eastern members. The Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, appeared on the Cape Political platform positively for the last time, and took an affectionate parting leave of those with whom he is no longer called upon by His Queen to play his role. As he commenced, so he has terminated his career among us. He tells us what everybody knew years ago, "that he never was a Colonist in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but a Colonial Servant of the British Crown," in other words, he cared not a dump for the opinion of the Colonists, so long as he basked in the favors and sunshine of their High Mightinesses in Downing-street. Well, we respect the candour of the man in this revelation, but we do not admire the heroism of such servility or funkyness. However, let us not be too hard upon Sir Philip now that he is about to leave us, but thank our stars rather, that a Governor actuated by the principles he confesses to have been guided by, has done so little mischief to the country, with the administration of whose affairs, and advancement of whose interests he was morally bound to identify himself.

Sir Philip with his usual terseness, and but ill concealed bitterness, seems more than disposed to insinuate, that had the colonists followed the course he chalked out for them, they would have acted more wisely than in following out the crude and ill digested principles which they themselves excoigated and preferred above those which he recommended for their acceptance; and he half twits them with implication with being the cause of the withdrawal of the troops from this country, which measure he insinuates might have been deferred, had his counsels been at once adopted. This for what it is worth.

We have no doubt whatever that Sir Philip has great influence with the Home Government, but we have our doubts whether anything that he or we could have done, would have much influenced the determination at which the British Cabinet had arrived. But be this as it may, Sir Philip has, and deserves to have the credit of doing what in his lay to prevent any disaster that might have arisen from the sudden withdrawal of the troops. For this he merits the thanks of the Colonists.

In the course of his parting address, Sir Philip reads a bit of a homily to the "Irreconcilables" who imagine that Government measures are necessarily wrong just because they are not in accordance with their own views. He tells them plainly, they must learn to submit kindly to a little wholesome governing by those who are, from their position, necessarily up to a thing or two more than mere outsiders, however shrewd and intelligent they may be.

His Excellency is no friend of individual Government, as every one indeed knows he never favoured Representative Institutions, and he takes credit to himself for staying it off, for a season, although he admits that the tendency of political feeling is unmistakably in that direction. Conscious no doubt of the difficulties that he himself had to contend against, he is, to use a vulgar expression, cock-sure that no Responsible Ministry could be organized, which in the face of bad seasons diminished commercial returns, overwhelmed debt and general depression could command anything like a working parliamentary majority. He sneers also at the idea of a mere colonial ministry doing for the Colony what the mother country had done for it, forgetting all the while, that the colonists had also a considerable finger in it.

We hardly agree with His Excellency that Imperial interests in native affairs were ever a mere fiction. It was, and hitherto has been, a very stubborn sore and sad reality, and the exhibition of it has created perhaps more heart burnings and dissatisfaction with imperial rule, than all the other modes in which it has interfered with us, put together. Had the Imperial Government merely assisted the colonists as auxiliaries to defend themselves against their enemies, secure their lives and properties, and enable to organize a mode of internal government suitable to the people and their surroundings, it would have done well; but instead of that, it disregarded the counsels of the colonists, and pursued a line of policy altogether opposed to that which the colonists recommended. Yet the latter were powerless against their protector (?) and had to do humble submission to any arrangements that the Home Government might choose to make. This was all very well so long as England, through her bayonets, diplomacy, and wealth overawed the natives and compelled a willing submission to a power which they could not resist. But it is hardly fair in England to have involved us in her policy with the natives, and left on us the unenviable task of undoing with our small means and limited resources the mischief or rather dangerous policy that England initiated, and establishing another more in consonance with the real circumstances of our case.

But we are forgetting the sweet little morsels of Exeter Hall-ism which crop out here and there in Sir Philip's farewell address. He says "it is a session passes in which either passes, certificates of citizenship, master and servants law, a poll tax, the removal of cattle, is not discussed." Here Richard is himself again, but we opine he hardly would have ventured upon expressing himself so freely on these points had he had to meet the Cape Parliament once more.

After admitting that many and serious differences of opinion have, from time to time, arisen between himself and the Colonists on many matters affecting the good and efficient government of the country, he takes credit to himself, and we

also for the efforts made for the provision of revenue sufficient to defray the charges that you have sanctioned.
I hope that notwithstanding the changes made in the Bill for the imposition of the House Tax, which must no doubt render its collection more costly and difficult, the receipts from that Tax, coupled with a general improvement in the other sources of revenue, may at no distant day afford such relief to your finances as will enable you to take into consideration the many Public Works that are required in different parts of the Colony, nearly all of which have now been postponed.
Perhaps, too, when this question of finance ceases to press so heavily upon you, you will be enabled to give your attention to measures of general legislation much needed.
I am about to leave this Colony, in which I have resided so many years at a very critical period in its history, and when it is apparently on the eve of very important changes in its political condition.
I have never been a colonist in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but I have, all my life, been a Colonial Servant of the British crown. All my sympathies are enlisted in the close connection of the Colonies with England, and the movements now taking place towards the dissolution of those ties are to me, most unwelcome. It was under the influence of these feelings that, on the receipt of the Secretary of State's Dispatch, which you have had before you, I ventured to take advantage of the alternative offered between the establishment of Responsible Government and a modification of the present form of Government, to recommend the latter. I did so in the hope that, by this means, the ties formerly existing might have been maintained and strengthened, and that Her Majesty's Government, having accepted a continued responsibility, might have judged it prudent to retain her troops sufficient to support its authority, and to guard against sudden disasters.
In the exercise of that judgment to which you were fully entitled, you decided against that proposal, you preferred to it retaining the present very unsatisfactory form of Government, and the form of severing those ties which it was my wish to preserve, has already begun. The orders for the withdrawal of the troops have been issued, and there appears now no probability of their being reconsidered. There can be no longer any doubt that your future Government, whatever may be its name or form must be regulated on the principle of complete self-dependence, and most sincerely do I hope that it may prove thoroughly successful. For the attainment of that result, however, it is essential that the constituent body of the Colony should be gradually trained to take a more reasonable and intelligent view of the true functions of the Government under which they will have to live, to shake of that spirit of distrust which works so prejudicially, to regard it as possible that the Government may be doing no more than its bare duty in urging the adoption of measures to which from want of full information, they may be themselves averse. There are those who think that, by the mere establishment of Responsible Government, the improved state of feeling will be brought into existence; should their expectations be realized, the gain will be great indeed. But those expectations have little foundation in the past. It is hard to see why, there should be this sudden reversal. The Queen's Government, when it parted with the powers which it formerly possessed, left the Colony free of debt. It was under the Queen's Government, that the expense of the Imperial Treasury, and with the aid of the Queen's troops, that those great acquisitions of land were obtained to which so large a proportion of the Colonists of the Eastern Districts owe their present position in life. It is hard to see what greater benefits a Responsible Ministry can bestow on the people. Indeed, I do not believe that the time has yet been when a Responsible Ministry, contending with the bad seasons, debt, and diminished commercial returns which we have of late years seen, could have commanded a working majority in the two Houses of the Legislature. Nevertheless, a change in that direction seems to be imminent. The last mail has brought me a renewed declaration on the part of the Secretary of State, that the choice lies between giving the present Government the power it ought to possess, if it is most effectually the difficulties with which it is environed (which you are not prepared to do), and the establishment of Responsible Government. I cannot doubt, therefore, that the organization of the new order of things will be much facilitated by the transfer of the administration from my hands to those of one who may perhaps like a more encouraging view of its probable consequences.

With regard to native affairs, perhaps the most important branch of the administration of this Colony, the change is equally complete. Viewing together the withdrawal of troops, the communications from Her Majesty's Government by which it has been preceded, the public declarations they have made of their policy on colonial questions in general, it must be clear that they do not desire, that they will not in future exercise, control over native affairs any more than over other matters of internal policy. The native tribes of South Africa are so intimately connected, their main interests are so identical, that it is, as it always has been, impossible to sever the control of the natives within the Colony from the guidance of our relations with those beyond. The fiction (for fiction it has long been) of imperial interest in these parts is at an end. All sets done must now be in name, as they have long been in reality, of Colonial importation alone.

It is right, therefore, that I should now clearly explain the actual position of the Basutos. The reception of these people as British subjects has been throughout advocated and promoted by me, no doubt in the interests of humanity, but as certainly in the interests, as I have thought, of this colony, and they were received under the strongest assurances on their part that they could, and they would, provide a revenue sufficient for the government of their country. Owing to unforeseen impediments, their reception has only now been completed by the ratification of the Convention of Alwal, and the still more recent release from his allegiance by the Free State of the Chief Molappo. I hope, therefore, in a few days to transmit the regulations for the government of the country, and to appoint the officers by whom they will be administered. These last will derive their incomes all together from the Basuto revenues. The tribe has undertaken to pay an annual Hut Tax as from this month of May. If the promise be kept, the revenue will be quite sufficient; and I have authorized the British agent there to intimate plainly that a breach of their agreement will frustrate all the efforts that have been made for their benefit.

With regard to the Frontier Police, it must be admitted that the people of the Colony have the first claim on their services, and that they are

also for the efforts made for the provision of revenue sufficient to defray the charges that you have sanctioned.

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RETURNS FOR 1869 were laid on the table of the House of Assembly on Wednesday. From them it appears that in that year the estimated expenditure was £648,505 l. 5s. and the actual, £633,522 l. 7s. 7d., whilst a proposed expenditure for 1870 is put down at £594,620 l. 13s. 8d. The revenue was estimated at £615,262 l. 6s. 6d. but that actually received was £593,245 l. 6s. 7d. In the Customs, whilst the estimate was £281,000, the actual receipts were £295,661 l. 4s. 11d.

THEATICALS.—Now that the Parliament has been prorogued, and the winter season set in, subscribers will be actively engaged so as to complete the list for the ten subscription entertainments to take place in the Odd Fellows Hall, and advance the preparations already forward enough to commence in a very short time. By subscribing, one shilling on each ticket is saved—the list is already half filled.—Communicated.

A legacy of £10, under the will of the late Mr. Edw. Hull, sen., has been paid by the executors to the Honorary Treasurer of the Ladies Benevolent Society.

Mr. Alexander, the enterprising proprietor of the "Pantetheatre," Longmarket-street, has just inaugurated what to the Cape is a novel way of advertising,—the issue of "tokens" or medals, which are given away to customers. The token is handsomely got up in white metal, and sets forth in the fullest terms the chain of the "Pantetheatre" and Golden Bolt Conjointly" to public notice.

The St. Martin's German Lutheran congregation have just got out and introduced into their church in Overbeek's Square, the latest improvement in gas illumination, consisting of a silvered disk reflecting light. This lamp, combined great beauty with an illuminating power far superior to any hitherto in use. By its superior reflecting power from a hand-some semi-globular silver disk it spreads a most brilliant light over the whole area of the church, and would give sufficient light to a building of almost double its size.

THE OPENING OF THE DOCKS.—The docks are to be opened on the 17th of May by His Excellency the Governor. He has also been requested by the Harbor Board to proclaim that day as a public holiday.

SEVERE WEATHER UP-COUNTRY.—From previous news received from all quarters of severe weather. There have been heavy falls of snow, and there have been large crops of sheep.—The *Coleberg Herald* states: "T. Drayner, Esq. has lost 400, and a farmer in the Midd'burg district 1500 sheep through the severe cold."

GREAT ROBBERY IN CAPE TOWN.—OVER £1,500 STOLEN.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning the office of Mr. Redelingheys, in Church-street, was broken into. On Monday morning the shutter to a window at the back of the office was found to have been forcibly opened, and entrance to the premises had evidently been obtained through the window. The burglar found the key of the safe in one of the drawers, opened it and stole a diamond ring. The fact of this robbery being known to Mr. Berrange, and as he had a considerable amount of money in his safe, he determined that on Monday night when he went home he would take the money with him. When he went to the safe for that purpose, he found that property to the value of some £1500—had been stolen. No trace is left of how the burglary was committed. Mr. Berrange had been in the habit of leaving the duplicate key of his safe at his residence, but some three or four months ago he lost his bunch of keys with the safe key. He was then obliged to use the duplicate key. Some weeks after advertising the lost keys they were returned to him, and the duplicate key was by some forgetfulness in a drawer in the office. The key is now gone, and there is reason to believe that entrance was obtained to this building over the neighbouring roofs.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday His Excellency the Governor prorogued the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope,—the Legislative Council and House of Assembly being assembled in the State Room at Government-house,—and His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In bringing this session to a close, I beg to thank you for the supplies which you have been pleased to vote for the service of the year, and

maintained for their protection. Their enjoyment beyond the Colony is justifiable only in the interests of its people. It was in consideration of those interests that they were taken into Basutoland, and that they are now retained there. At the present juncture the chief object should be to guard against any interruption of tranquillity from whatever quarter. The immediate removal of the Police from Basutoland might cause disturbances there, to which it might be very difficult to assign a limit. For the present, therefore, and until their services are more urgently required within the Colony, I think it will be prudent to leave that detachment where it is now stationed.

In the general conduct of native affairs it has been the constant object of the Government to act with firmness and impartially, and to deal justly between all classes of the population. I think there is ground for believing we have thus, in a great degree, won the confidence of the native tribes,—that there are none of them who now attribute to the Government hostile or unfriendly intentions towards them. They have seen that, within the Colony, the government had the power,—they thought it possessed the inclination to protect them,—and they, therefore, viewed with indifference incidents which might otherwise have created general alarm. I trust that nothing may occur to disturb this confidence, that nothing may tend to raise passing alarms into serious disasters. On such an occasion as the present I may even advise those who take part in the proceedings of Parliament to discourage those discussions on the character and conduct of the laws and proposals of measures directed against them to which we have been so much accustomed. Not a session passes, in which either Passes, Certificates of Citizenship, Masters and Servants Laws, a Poll Tax, the removal of Cattle, is not discussed. The measures differ in name; they are all directed to the same end; they are all more or less supported by the same arguments; they are equally unprofitable; they all tend to aggravate and give prominence to antagonism between the two races, which have it in their power, and which ought to live in harmony, to their mutual benefit. The Government has never been insensible to the losses that have been sustained by thefts of stock causing at times great irritation, and it has been anxious to adopt all reasonable means for their suppression. But even here it is well to bear in mind that our farmers have established themselves in the midst of races to whom, as to their own forefathers in past ages, cattle-lifting presented itself in the form of an honorable occupation. It must be a work of time to eradicate these habits, and, in the meantime, it will be well not to put altogether out of sight the wonderful security in which individuals and property can move about without protection of any kind in this wild and thinly populated country. It is beyond denial that the natives are gradually acquiring habits of industry and exerting themselves to improve their position in life. Each year as it passes, if peace be but preserved, will strengthen these dispositions, and will give additional guarantees for the safety of all.

A new industry also has of late been introduced into the Eastern Districts, that of the cultivation of Cotton, which, if it be attended with the success now hoped, will greatly augment the commercial resources of this Colony, and will unite the European and Native races in a close and profitable partnership. In short, it is impossible to exaggerate the obligation now resting on every individual to abstain carefully from work and deed calculated to wound or irritate any class of this mixed population.

I am sensible that during the period for which we have been jointly engaged in conducting the business of the country serious differences have, on some occasions, existed between us. For any that I may have, unadvisedly or unnecessarily created, I hope you will accept my assurance of regret. And I must earnestly pray that your deliberations in future years may be productive of great benefit to all those whose affairs it may be your lot to regulate and control.

I now, in Her Majesty's name, prorogue this Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope to Monday, the 15th day of August next, and it is hereby prorogued accordingly.

FREE STATE.

(From the *Frederic*.)
DEPARTURE OF THE REV. G. VANDEWALL.—This reverend gentleman, Mrs Vandewall and family, left for the Paarl on Tuesday morning last. They travel as far as Zoutpansdrift, near Popotowa with oxen, from whence they proceeded with mules, which are there awaiting their arrival. Several members of the Kerkeraad accompanied Mr Van de Wall as far as Kaaipruit, returning in the evening. A troop of 40 oxen were collected among the congregation and presented as a free will offering to Mr Vandewall on the eve of his departure.

THE TATIN GOLDFIELDS.—Mr. Hubner, one of the scientific explorers sent out about 12 months since from Prussia with Mr Mohr, for the purpose of investigating the prospects of the South African goldfields, has returned from the interior, and paid this town a visit during last week. Mr H did not find the country, as a whole, interesting in a geological point of view, and, moreover, is of opinion that gold digging at the Tatin will scarcely prove remunerative, though he admits that it has not as yet had a fair trial. Mr Hubner left for Natal en route to Europe. Mr Mohr is still in the interior—probably with Mr T. Baines.

DIAMONDS.—Mr. Kallenberg, of Pniel, on the Vaal-river, paid this town a short visit a few days since, and reports that diamonds are still picked up from time to time in that locality. One weighing 20 carats was found one inch under the surface, about 1 1/2 hours' ride from Pniel, just before Mr. Kallenberg left home. People are now digging for diamonds, and have sunk holes about four feet deep near the *rand* where so many of these precious stones have previously been picked up. This *rand* is only about 1 1/2 hours' ride from Pniel, but on the opposite side of the Vaal. Many diamonds have been discovered by digging. Mr. A. H. B. van, of Bantley, in this district, had, after spending a few days at Pniel, crossed the Vaal in search of these coveted gems. He has our best wishes for the success of his diamond-seeking expedition. Mr. Bain is accompanied by an intelligent assistant geologist, long resident in these parts; and we await his report with a good deal of interest.

LATEST FROM ABRIKOOSKOP.

(From a Correspondent.)
Abrikooskop, 15th April, 1870.

Molappo is reported to be much dissatisfied at not being permitted to remain under some strong government; he cherished hopes of being independent

have got nipped again. When the Commissioners were here he preferred a modest request, viz., to be allowed to graze cattle on this side of the river, but this was of course refused, and the Commissioners informed him (Molappo) that none of his people were henceforth, on any pretence, to cross the river without passes.

From Weitzshoek it is reported that our old friend Paul Mopper and his people are beginning to be rather insolent. Whether there is any truth in the rumour it is not possible as yet to say.

TRANSVAAL.

(From the *Transvaal Advocate*.)

We very much regret to learn that the epidemic fever continues its ravages in the Zoutpansberg, Waterberg and neighbouring districts. Numerous deaths are reported, and new cases continually occur. We hear that fully twenty deaths had taken place in the near neighbourhood of the village of Rustenburg; although some up to the latest reports had happened in the village. The want of efficient medical assistance no doubt serves to raise the number of fatal cases. The average, from all we can learn, is far above what it should, under ordinary circumstances be. We fear too that a good deal of the severity of the symptoms, arises from the habits, ordinary diet, and neglect of hygienic first principle of those subjected to the morbid influence. Fresh air, cleanly personal habits, and a diet, duly proportioned with animal and vegetable materials are all important in warding off disease, especially of a febrile character; and in preparing the body for its attack, when it prevails in an epidemic case. As the winter advances, no doubt the cases will become fewer in number, and less virulent in form. From a conversation we lately had, with a resident of Marico, we gather that a good deal of low fever is also prevalent there.

We have heard from Marico, that a good many people there—especially of that type, in whom the "voortrekking" propensity is strongly developed—are contemplating an exodus to the "promised land" of the Zambesi regions. We by no means think that the anything like considerable Emigration is desirable for this country. On the contrary we think that a very considerable immigration is the grand desideratum. Still there are undoubtedly a good many among us, who grumble so inveterately, and who work with so much reluctance, that a nomadic, vagrant life, is best suited to them. And if their place a moment well filled up, an onward and outward movement would not only be perhaps for their good—but for their country also. We have certainly no excessive amount of law and restraint in our remoter districts; no deficiency of the element, which tends to stir up strife with the natives beyond our borders, and we can spare without much damage some of those, with whom the prime law is— "the good old plan"; That they should take, who have the power; And they should keep,—who can."

General Intelligence.

RECENT OUTRAGES.—Five soldiers of the 18th are under arrest at Newry, charged with using seditious language in the streets. "Hurrah for the Green," and "God save Ireland" were among the expressions used. A threatening notice was posted on March 7 near the residence of Mr. Collins, a respectable farmer in Kerry, and bailiff to the sheriff of the county. Two attacks were made the same night to burn a rick of his turf, and some minor outrages were committed. Mr. Collins lately got possession of a farm, from which a former tenant was evicted for non-payment. A shot was fired through the dining room window of Mr. McLean's residence, situated about a mile from Athlone, on March 10. The report was distinctly heard; but the assassin, though sought for, could not be found. Some window glass and a shutter were smashed. The family usually sat in the room, but the illness of Mrs. McLean prevented them from being there at the time.—A murderous attack was made on a farmer named Reynolds, near Enniskillen, on March 12. The unfortunate man was returning from a fair about five miles from the city when he was set upon by four men who leapt from a car, and after beating him dreadfully, d'camped. Soon after the occurrence Reynolds was found lying in the road in the direction of Florence Court inn and in a most pitiable condition. Two medical men were promptly in attendance, but there is little hope of his recovery. No arrests have been made.—On March 11 the Steward of Mrs. Hunter, living near Westport, whose husband was murdered, was fired at when going home.—At Tipperary, a farmer, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for sending a threatening letter, signed "Rory of the Hills," to Mrs. Jane Pennefather.—Shortly after midnight on March 11, a serious fire, supposed to be caused by a band of incendiaries which has of late caused much destruction in the neighbourhood, broke out on the farm of a man named Wilson, at Linnakee, a small market town about ten miles from Enniskillen. The barns and out-houses were totally destroyed with their contents, which included a large quantity of corn, five cows, three calves, and some other animals. The farm is owned by the Earl of Erne.—A house and two acres of preserves on the estate of Mr. Lane Fox, near Tipperary, have been burned; it is supposed by an incendiary.—In consequence of the occurrence of several incendiary fires in Tuam, the resident magistrate telegraphed for troops, and three companies of the 50th and 80th R-giments were at once despatched from Galway and Athlone. They arrived by special train at two o'clock on March 13, and are under command of Major Chaplin. A troop of the 14th Hussars was also despatched to the same point. Troops will be stationed at Claremorris, Dunmore, Newport, and Tuam. Other incendiary fires are reported, and herds have been threatened if they did not send cattle off the farms. Arrangements are in progress for strengthening the garrisons. There is cause to believe that the supposed murder of a man named Jeremiah Nolan by two men with whom he had quarrelled, will prove to have been a case of accidental death. Nolan, after parting with the men, went to his sister's house, procured a horse, and started in pursuit of them. The horse returned alone, on a search being made, Nolan's body was found on the road, about a mile from the house. A minute investigation encourages that he was killed by a fall from the horse.

