



FERREIRA & CO.,
Auctioneers, Appraisers, Translators, and Conveyancers,
22, CHURCH STREET, PIETERMARITZBURG.

"Pulcherrima Fortissimo!"

LANGALABELLALA!!

IN consequence of the inability of the Proprietor to obtain assistance (through the celebrated disturbance with the above Chief),

THE REMOVAL OF THE "PANTHEON" CANNOT BE EFFECTED TILL

TUESDAY NEXT.

C. G. LEVY.

TO LET. — WIGGANTHORPE.

THE FARM contains about Fifty Acres of splendid Land, all under cultivation, and planted with a rare and varied stock of Fruit Trees, all in full bearing. The BUILDINGS are spacious; and, in fact, the place itself is so well known as to require no comment.

Apply for particulars to J. D. HOLLIDAY, Auctioneer.

BARGAINS!

AT THE

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!!!

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

DILL & CO.,

Expecting in due course a General Assortment of Merchandise, have determined on **SELLING OFF,**

Wholesale and Retail, at and UNDER COST PRICE, the entire of their present Stock of Goods.

Sale to commence on **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4,** and to continue till the whole is cleared out.

There is a large and varied assortment of Goods, amongst which may be specified:

Prints	Muslins	Saddlery
Gilts, black and coloured	Hardware	Barthware
Calicoes, white and brown	Brocade and Tweeds	Menslin and Male Goods
Shawls	Vorchtis	Clothing, Men's and Boys'
Embroidery	Trinjams	Shirts, various
Jewellery	Looking Glasses	Watches
Watch-making	Blackets	Waterproof Bags.
Alpacas, black and Coloured		

BOOTS: For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

HATS: Of all kinds. A large stock of Hats, of one particular description, will be sold at 2s. 6d. and 4s. each; regular prices, 6s. and 7s. 6d. each.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Pietermaritzburg, September 30th, 1873.

NORTHERN MILLS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having taken the above Mills on Lease, is now prepared to supply

FLOUR and MEAL at the lowest possible prices,

And hopes from his known experience and attention to Business, to merit a continuance of that liberal support accorded to him for the last six years.

ROBERT H. MASON, 17, CHURCH STREET.

NORTHERN MILLS.

FLOUR. FLOUR. FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT

Robert H. Mason's, 17, Church St.,

50 Tons of Dunn's Superfine Silk-dressed ADELAIDE FLOUR, in 200lbs. sacks, 100lbs. and 50lbs. bags.

50 Tons of Best Australian HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, in 100lbs. bags.

150 Buidis SOER MEAL, ground from the best Australian Wheat.

Wheat Meal	Soup Colonial
Crushed Mealies	" London
Wheat Bran	" Australian
Yea	" Travels
Sugar	Sack Twine
Candles, Taylor's Sperm	Cape Bismite, in barrels
Stearins, 1 Goss	Liverpool Salt.

Pietermaritzburg, October 22, 1873.

FANCY BAZAAR AND TOY REPOSITORY,
CHURCH STREET, PIETERMARITZBURG.

Every description of **FANCY GOODS and TOYS** for Sale
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

G. TURNER & CO

LIME! LIME! LIME!

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED MUIDS OF FINE SIFTED UMVOTI LIME
AT LOWEST RATES.

HENRY DUNNING,

17, Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

J. RAW & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS, AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
28, CHURCH STREET, PIETERMARITZBURG.

Cash Sale of Cattle and Colonial Produce every Saturday, at 10 o'clock; settlements made immediately after the Sale, in Cash, as heretofore.

Wagons (by the best Makers) and Trek Oxen supplied at the shortest notice.

Mass's Stout, and Bass's Pale Ale in Bottles. Swiss Milk.

SLAUGHTER OXEN! TREK OXEN!!

AND FAT WETHERS!!!

J. RAW & CO.

WILL SELL,

ON **SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 1,**

AT TEN O'CLOCK.

Eighty Slaughter Cattle.

Two Spans of Fat Oxen.

Thirty-six Trek Oxen. Also,

Two Hundred Large Fat Wethers.

One Buck Leader.

Pietermaritzburg, October 27th, 1873.

J. RAW & CO.

Are instructed by Mr. W WATSON to Sell, by Private Contract, the whole of his splendid

BRICK MACHINERY,

(BY CHAMBERLAIN.)

Being considered one of the best inventions up to the present time. It is driven by a powerful water wheel, fourteen-horse power, and is qualified to turn out from Ten to Fifteen Thousand Bricks per diem. This affords an excellent opportunity for a company or private individual, especially now that we are to have a Railway, when a large quantity of bricks will be required.

FIVE ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND,

With a permanent stream supplying water power for Machinery, and on which is a bed of Clay from Twenty to Twenty-five feet deep, will go along with Brick Machine.

For particulars apply at THE BRICKFIELD, where the Machinery can be inspected.

NEW GOODS!

NEW SUMMER AND SEASON'S GOODS

NOW OFFERING:

Costumes, Lace Goods, Prints, Cambrics
Dress Materials, Muslins, Grenadines
Trimmings, &c.
Ladies' Black Silk Riding Hats

American round-backed cane and wooden-seated Chairs
Solid Walnut extending Dining Tables.
English Elen and Beech Chairs
American Folding Chairs.

Gentlemen's Indian Pith Helmets, New Black Felt Hats, Beaded Oxford, Oxonian, Putney, &c.

Ladies' extra superior-finish French Kid Boots
" Bronze Kid Boots
" Bronze and Black and Coloured Morocco high-heeled Boots.
Girl's Lace and Elastic-side Boots
Children's Shoes.

French Flowers, Orange Blossoms, Bridal Wreaths, Bridal Veils, White Boots, Thread Hose, White Silks and Satins, Embroidered Skirts, &c.

Gent's light-made French Kid Boots, Balmoral Boots, Drab Shell Hats, Bedford Cord Trousers, Coats, Suits, &c.

Ostrich Feathers purchased at Highest Market Rates for Cash
Storekeepers and Traders supplied with Parcels of Goods at Lowest Wholesale Rates.

Gentlemen's Clothiers and Outfitters, Furnishers and Furniture Dealers, Drapers and Silk Mercers, wholesale and retail.

TOPHAM BROTHERS.

October 5th, 1873.

CLOTHING! HATS!! BOOTS!!! &c.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL

J. E. BURNISTON,

IMPORTER OF

Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Hosiery, Ties, Scarves, Shirts, Collars, &c.

General Outfitting Establishment, 18, Church Street, Opposite Messrs. Kersew & Co.'s

MR. HARRY HARTLEY'S

OUT AND ABOUT,

ODDS AND ENDS,

PATCHWORK,

WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

J. D. HOLLIDAY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
MARKET SQUARE, PIETERMARITZBURG.

Lands in Town and Country, suitable for the Speculator, Farmer, or Builder, always on hand.

Sales of Cattle and Merchandise held at the Mart every Saturday Morning.

Property inspected and valued, or Sales undertaken and held, in any part of Natal.

HOLLIDAY'S SATURDAY SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY!

THE VICTORIA CLUB, having been thoroughly replenished with New Furniture, &c.

J. D. HOLLIDAY,

Will Sell

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, NOV. 1,

At Ten o'clock,

ALL THE SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Which is so well known as not requiring to be enumerated or particularized.

J. D. HOLLIDAY, Auctioneer.

Suburban Residence.

THE Undersigned has been favoured with instructions to Sell, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK

SHARP,

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1,

That delightfully-situated Country Seat (being portion of the Town Lands) known as

"ROSEDALE,"

In extent Seventy Acres, within half-an-hour's ride of the City. The Grounds are tastefully laid out with Fruit and other Trees; and the Buildings are in first-class order. In fact, the place is too well known to require comment.

TERMS: 25 per cent. Cash, balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, bearing Interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

J. D. HOLLIDAY, Auctioneer.

SUBURBAN SALE AT WIGGANTHORPE.

J. D. HOLLIDAY,

Being favoured with instructions from Mrs. CLAPHAM, will Sell,

AT WIGGANTHORPE,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, NOV. 4,

At 11 o'clock, all the

FURNITURE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.,

CONSISTING OF:

Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Pictures, Handsome Case of Stuffed Birds, Chest of Drawers, Washstands and Services complete, Lamps, Bedsteads and Bedding, Dressing Tables and Glasses, Blinds and Rollers, Ice Machine in perfect order, Brides, Saddles, Guns, Carriage Horse, Mealie Mill, Grindstone, Plough, Harrow, general assortment of Farming Implements, Second-hand Wagon, and Six well-trained, thoroughly reliable Trek Oxen, about Twenty Maids Mealies, lot of Lucerne and Garden Seeds, and a general assortment of neverendables.

4150.

A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH, 18 CARAT.

J. D. HOLLIDAY, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT FURNITURE SALE

Will take place on

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1873,

AT THE RESIDENCE OF W. H. JENKINS, ESQ.,

(Who is leaving for England), when the whole of that Gentleman's well known, handsome and beautiful designs

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Must be Sold, consisting of:

A MOST ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, IN RICH DAMASK,
Loo Table, Couches, large Pier Glass, beautiful Sideboard, (with plate-glass front and back), Whatnot, rich designed Tea and Coffee Services, Cruet, Equeur, and other Stands, Vases, Brussels and other Carpets.

A HANDSOME DINING-ROOM SUITE, IN WALNUT,

Tables, Easy and other Chairs, Pictures, Decanters, Wines, Tumblers, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services, Knives and Forks, Books, Wheeler and Wilson's handsome Sewing-Machine, in perfect order, and complete.

The most handsome, richly-designed, half-tester Mahogany Bedstead in the Colony.

Marble and other Washstands, with Services, complete, Dressing Tables (various), Dressing Glasses, Chests of Drawers, spacious Wardrobe, Hatstand, Beds and Bedding, Baths, Lamps, Curtains and Poles, Saddle and cridles, and a neat Office Secretaire.

KITCHEN UTENSILS, and the usual collection of Household Comforts.

A first-class, full-toned, unsurpassed **PIANO,** by one of the best makers; also, a second-hand do., by Collard & Collard.

ALSO, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK SHARP,

That comfortable, neat, easy, well known **PHÆTON,** with a good steady-going, thoroughly reliable, quiet harness **HORSE,** and **HARNESS** complete.

SALV TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK PROMPT.

THE FURNITURE CAN BE SEEN ANY DAY.

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

J. D. HOLLIDAY, Auctioneer.

MARITZBURG AUCTION COMPANY, LAND VALUERS AND GENERAL AGENTS, W. FRANCIS, Manager.

THE MARITZBURG AUCTION COMPANY

Have on hand, for Sale, at Wholesale rates: Australian Households, and Second Flour... Boer's Meal, Mealies, Mealie Meal... Potatoes, Sherry, Claret, and Champagne...

Walter Peace & Co.

GIVE THE HIGHEST RATES FOR WOOL, SKINS, AND COLONIAL PRODUCE GENERALLY. Durban, October, 1873.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Another Cargo of Flour, PER "LADY ST. AUBYN." To hand and for Sale, at WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE STORE OF ADAMS & GRAVES, 21, Church Street.

JUST RECEIVED, From one of the best Manufacturers in London, a Magnificent Assortment of MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, FIELD GLASSES, &c.

ACHROMATIC Field Glasses, various qualities. Binocular Glasses, in variety. Telescopes. Graphoscopes. Stereoscopes. Aneroid, with Mountain Scales and Thermometer in case—a really good article. Spirit Levels, Rules, &c. Magnifying Glasses, 1, 2, and 3 lenses. Cloth Proves. Microscopes, large and small, in every variety of pattern. Thermometers, a large assortment. Compasses, large and small. Double Registering Thermometers. P. DAVIS & SONS. October 29th, 1873.

J. T. SPETTIGUE,

'CITY DISPENSARY,'

HAS received per Mail Steamer and "Fanny Bressler" the following Goods which, with his present stock, he offers at very low rates, for cash. Wholesale orders, five per cent. discount for cash; or Promissory Note at Four Months.

- 50lbs. Salt Volatile, in 1lb. bottles. 20 gallons Linseed Oil. 5 cwt. Salt Petre or Nitro. Citrate of Magnesia. 9 cwt. Cattle Salts. 8 gals. Oak Varnish, in 1 gal. tins. 24 do. n covered Pots, all sizes. 3 cwt. assorted Toilet Soaps. 12 do. n Lamplough's Pyretic Saline. 1 cwt. Yamonia. 2 gallons Rectified Turpentine. 9 cwt. Cattle Salts. 3 cwt. Soft Soap. Gabriel's Preparations. Graduated Tumbler in Leather Cases.

HOMEPATHIC MEDICINES IN VARIETY.

Pills, Tinctures, Glob in cases for Travell, or loose. Homoeopathic Books, in Dutch and English. Cooper's Sinapine Tissue. Carbolic Soap. Horn Pencils. Hunter's Solution of Chloral. Mappin's Razors. Perfumed Carbolic Acid. Dinanford's Magnesia. Camphor. Carbolic Acid. Ayer's Pills. Effervescent Citrate Iron. Fly Papers. Cold Cream. Oriza Cream. Hockin's Soiditz. Feeding Cups. Antiseptic Milk. Eau de Cologne. Calomet. Pain Killer. Cold Cream.

J. T. S. assures his friends and the public that as he still intends giving up business in Pietermaritzburg, all goods will be sold at prices showing a great reduction.

DUTCH MEDICINES at such rates as ought to induce up-country storekeepers and traders to purchase a twelve-month's supply. Wholesale Purchasers supplied at a VERY small per cent. above cost price. A choice assortment of Flower Seeds and Swede Turnip Seeds.

G. FORDER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, NO. 21, CHURCH STREET.

RIFLES AND GUNS!

THE undersigned have a well-assorted Stock of ENFIELD RIFLES, TOWER MUSKETS, CARBINES, AND PRUSSIAN RIFLES, WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW RATES.

ESCOMBE & CO.

October 9th, 1873.

A Rare Opportunity.

J. D. HOLLIDAY, Having been favoured with instructions, from two Gentlemen, who have just arrived Overberg from Capa, will Sell, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, NOV. 1, At Eleven o'clock sharp, A WAGONETTE, 6 MULES, AND HARNESS, COMPLETE;

Guns, Pots, Kettles, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c., a rare Turn-out. The Auctioneer has much pleasure in drawing the attention of the Colonial Government, Mail Contractors, Proprietors, Transport Riders, &c., to this lot, as being the best most convenient, and complete Turn-out ever exposed for sale in Pietermaritzburg. J. D. HOLLIDAY, Auctioneer.

HIDE and SKINS purchased at Market Rates, for Cash on delivery. DUNLOP, MEES & CO., ROTTERDAM.

DURBAN OFFICE—SMITH STREET, next to the DURBAN BANK. HUIDEN en VELLEEN worden gekocht tegen Kontant door DUNLOP, MEES & CO., ROTTERDAM.

NATAL KAN TOOR—SMITHSTRAAT, Durban, naast de Durban Bank. 18, CHURCH STREET, MARITZBURG.

IRELAND & Co.'s OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT

Will be found replete with every desirable requisite of GENTS', BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING. HATS in the best Shapes. BOOTS, including LADIES' and GIRLS', of the most elegant and substantial, in Velvet and Seal makes.

JUST UNPACKED: GENTLEMEN'S TWEED SUITS, latest Style. Strong Diagonal Hunting Cord SUITS and TROUSERS, separate. Stout Tan Cotton Cord TROUSERS. Tweed TROUSERS for Students' Wear. LADIES' Neat, Single-sole Elastic BOOTS, Ladies' House Boots, Elastic and Lace-up.

FARMERS' Strong WATER-TIGHTS and BLUCHERS. NOW LANDING: Carpet Bags. Courier Bags. Portmanteaus. Valises. ALWAYS A GOOD STOCK OF PILOT JACKETS and MACKINTOSHES, to suit a person comfortable during the cold, Spring rains, or occasional snowfalls.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures. Prompt Cash Five per Cent. Discount. IRELAND & CO., OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, CHURCH STREET, MARITZBURG.

Subscribers to "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" should forward Subscription by the beginning of October, to ensure the first Numbers of 1874, as published. A few Early Rose left.

20S. REWARD. LOST, in Friday last, from the Zwartkopsant Valley, a City Clock, right out of all Black points. Any person giving information to the Rev. D. EVA, will receive the above reward. October 29, 1873.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned, being about to start for England, requests that all Account against him be at once sent in for settlement. Pietermaritzburg, W. H. JENKINS. October 16th, 1873.

TO BE LET. A NEAT FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE, with Stable, &c. Possession on the 1st November. Situated on Erf No. 37, Burger Street. Apply to P. DAVIS, Sen., No. 35, Bregt Street.

NOTICE. TO JAMES MASON, or his Heirs or Representatives, and all others whom it may concern. WHEREAS some years ago James Mason left my Farm "Blue Kraatz," in the County of Weenen, cert in Marsburg, which are now represented by the following trees and surrounded by luxuriant shrubs, the Grounds are artistically laid out, and comprise a large and beautiful Croquet Lawn, Part of the Land might be sold without injuring the residential value of the rest. £500 may remain on Mortgage Bond for six years, at eight per cent. per annum. For further particulars, and for cards to view, apply to HARRY ESCOMBE, Esq., Solicitor, Durban.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! ARRIVED PER MAIL STEAMER, THE "HIGHEST FAVORITE" Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Ever imported into Natal, personally selected from one of the First Wholesale Seedsmen in England. Now on Sale by WILLIAM RISLEY, NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN, PIETERMARITZBURG. Can also be had of MESSRS. HARWIN & RISLEY, CHURCH STREET.

DESIRABLE MARINE RESIDENCE AT DURBAN FOR SALE. THE LAND AND HOUSE, known as "THE HERMITAGE," are offered for Private Sale. The Property extends from Smith Street to the Bay Beach. The House is commodious and comfortable, consisting of Drawing-room, Parlor, Four Bed-rooms, Pantry, Two Kitchens, Out-houses, &c.; is beautifully situated, sheltered by fine old trees and surrounded by luxuriant shrubs. The Grounds are artistically laid out, and comprise a large and beautiful Croquet Lawn, Part of the Land might be sold without injuring the residential value of the rest. £500 may remain on Mortgage Bond for six years, at eight per cent. per annum. For further particulars, and for cards to view, apply to HARRY ESCOMBE, Esq., Solicitor, Durban.

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Pietermaritzburg SPRING RACE MEETING. Friday, November 28th.

BY the permission of the Stewards, a Race will take place after the Grand Annual is run, and over the same course, and same weight, for a handicap of Five Guineas each, with such money added as may be collected for this special Race. Open to all Horses in the Colony, except Horses entered for Grand Annual. The entries will close the Saturday prior to the race, at Nine p.m. Gentlemen entering will please address to Mr. W. Doo, Crown Hotel. Present entries—Mr. Turvis's City of Worcester, Mr. Phillips's Will Doo, and W. D. S. Doig's n. Refuser, late Jack.

MONEY ON LOAN!! ON Security of First Mortgage over Walled Property. Apply to Jno. C. Lalor, Land and Estate Agent, Lady Smith, Durban.

WANTED. FOR a First-class Office in Durban, a Young Man, to work in connection generally with the Office. Apply by letter to "M. N.", Post Office, Durban.

NOTICE. IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Firm of G. WOLTER, which has been carried on under the Style and Firm of G. WOLTER.

THE CORPORATION OF COTTWAYO. JUST RECEIVED, a supply of the PHOTOGRAPHS taken by Mr. Kitchin, of the Zulu Expedition. P. DAVIS & SONS.

FOR SALE OR HIRE. A large Strong Tent Wagon, AND SPAN OF 14 OXEN. Address: H. CREAR, Curry's Post.

THE CLOTHING COMMITTEE (OF THE BUFFALO BORDER GUARD) invite TENDERS for the Uniforms required by the Members of the Corps. The material to be of Blue Bedford Cord. The Clothing required is a Jacket, Riding Pants, Cap with Cover, and Gaiters, as per Clause No. 3 of the B.-Laws of the Corps, as published in the Government Gazette of October 14, 1873.

The Jacket to have four pockets each, with a flap and button. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be sent to me Undersigned by the 1st of December, 1873. Estimated number of suits as presented, thirty. JAMES RORKE. Buffalo River, October 23, 1873.

ARRIVED. October 27.—Hudson Star, schooner, 30 tons, Davis, from St. John's River. Cargo: Hides, &c.—Harvey, Greenacre & Co., Agents. October 28.—New Zealand, schooner, 30 tons, Evans, from London. Cargo: Colonial produce.—Dunlop, Mees & Co., Agents.

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Maritzburg Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Butter, Eggs, and other commodities.

MOON'S PHASES. OCTOBER 31st, 1873. MOON'S PHASES. OCTOBER 31st, 1873. MOON'S PHASES. OCTOBER 31st, 1873.

OUR VOLUNTEERS. MARITZBURG RIFLES. Ordered for the month of October: Sergt. G. Osborne and Corp. J. Edington.

THE NATAL WITNESS. PIETERMARITZBURG: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1873.

We have more than once advocated the advisability of forming a permanent militia, or kind of landwehr, as the most efficient plan for obtaining a reliable defence force in the colony—to keep in Fort Napier, or some other suitable place, one or two companies of our youths for a period of two years, under military discipline.

The superiority of the plan consists in the fact that the men are thoroughly drilled, and taught to confide in and rely upon each other. The lessons they receive become so engrained in their nature, that on the expiration of two years, that ten or even twenty years after, they remain fresh in the memory. In that way a large, thoroughly drilled force would be obtained, and in ten years, that could march anywhere, whatever native combination might have been formed to oppose them. This system has been used by the Government since the terrible reverses during the French Revolutionary War at the beginning of the present century, and it enabled her to bring into the field a force of 100,000 men, and most powerful army the world has yet seen.

Now, though this military education is not to be given to our colonial youths, it is seriously proposed to support in the Kafirs, Major Durnford has written a Minute for the information of the Governor, and His Excellency has transmitted it to the Legislative Council. This Minute is ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining road-parties of Kafir workmen, who, under military discipline, will, it is fancied, work better and longer in the construction and repair of our roads. But the real effect of the measure will be to create a Kafir army of thoroughly drilled men, capable of concerted action in the field, and having that confidence in each other which military drill never fails to impart. The number of Kafirs that are to be taught military evolutions at one time is to be 500. These 500 are to be placed under the management of a Major of Engineers, and to be drilled by non-commissioned officers of the branch of the army.

The Kafirs are to be clothed in a uniform, and when being drilled, or when moving from one place to another, are to be armed with rifles. The rifles are to be given to foot corps of volunteers, in order, we suppose, that they may drive their picks into the bank and dig their trenches. The rifles are to be shovels with more perfect regularity. It is said that the Zulu is by nature a soldier, and that advantage should be taken of his military taste, to make him a good warrior on the roads; but it seems entirely to be forgotten that while the improvement of the Kafir as a navy is very doubtful by this process, it is certain to be made more dangerous as an enemy.

In the two years the Kafirs are to be drilled the 500 men will be thoroughly conversant with every movement, and will acquire that strong love for military action which drilling has amongst all peoples, and in all ages, communicated to those who are drilled by it. The effect will be that when these men are dismissed to their homes, they will have acquired complete contempt for usual employment, and will be in a state of mind which will induce them to become a drill-master at his kraal, and teach the young men and boys that discipline and united action which has been acquired by their drill. The effect will be that when these men are dismissed to their homes, they will have acquired complete contempt for usual employment, and will be in a state of mind which will induce them to become a drill-master at his kraal, and teach the young men and boys that discipline and united action which has been acquired by their drill. The effect will be that when these men are dismissed to their homes, they will have acquired complete contempt for usual employment, and will be in a state of mind which will induce them to become a drill-master at his kraal, and teach the young men and boys that discipline and united action which has been acquired by their drill.

Now must it be forgotten that this military tuition, will intensify the Kafirs' love for guns, until, in spite of all efforts of the Government, nearly every man is well armed. A body of men like these could march from the Tugela to the Umzimkulu, in spite of any force that might be brought against them, to oppose them. Once teach a barbarian race with warfare instead of the disorganised warfare, and anything will stop them from acquiring the love of carrying on, or putting it into practice. It seems the very essence of folly to give in our midst the power that will become the source of extreme danger to our country. There is property. There is disquietude and uncertainty enough under present circumstances, but with a few thousands of drilled Kafirs in our midst, the

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reference to the memorial of Mr. Ridley on the Native Policy, and correspondence on the subject with the Secretary of State, praying that the document might be printed for general information.

The petition was read at the table, and notice was given for its consideration to-morrow.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition (which was also signed by a number of members of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, with regard to the petition read last night from other members of the same body, stating that the meeting at which the document was adopted was invalid, as no notice was given of the object of such a meeting to the present petitioners, and also expressing their dissent from the spirit of the petition.

On the motion of Mr. RIDLEY, the document last referred to was ordered to be printed for general information.

COLONIAL ENGINEER.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, having obtained leave for the fourth order of the day to read the memorial of the others on the paper, moved "That a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting His Excellency to make temporary provision for the appointment of an Acting Engineer to carry on the Public Works and Building, pending the passing of an Appropriation Law providing for the necessary expense, the contemplated expense being £20 per annum salary, and travelling expenses and horse hire at the rate of one shilling per day, which need not refer to the absolute necessity which existed for putting the roads of the colony in repair within any delay. The scheme for the formation of a Pioneer Corps would, with regard to its practical operation, and the Lieutenant-Governor had asked for this temporary arrangement to meet the present emergency.

Mr. RIDLEY seconded the motion. Mr. RIDLEY said he was rather disappointed at the motion brought forward, for it seemed to deal with the question in an off-hand way, and to supply the position in a hasty manner. Such an appointment as was proposed he did not think would meet the wants of the colony, and he therefore moved the following amendment—

1. That in the opinion of the House, the immediate steps should be taken to obtain from England a qualified Engineer for the colony.

2. That such Engineer should be well acquainted with the latest system of laying out bridges and road construction; and should, if possible, have a knowledge of Marine Engineering, and of works for irrigation.

3. That this Council, without unduly interfering with Executive action, would respectfully suggest to His Excellency that either John Hawkshaw, Esq., M.I.C.E., F.R.S., or Thomas Elliot Harrison, Esq., M.I.C.E., be invited to recommend such an Engineer.

4. That this Council is prepared to vote a salary of £1,200 a-year, and adequate travelling expenses to such an Engineer.

5. That, pending the arrival of the Engineer, this Council approves of His Excellency making the best temporary provision circumstances will allow.

6. With reference to Major Durnford's minute, transmitted by Message No. 10, the House is of opinion that no action should be taken thereon, until this Council has given the minute its approval.

He thought the time was come when a qualified Engineer should be obtained for the colony, and he proposed to undertake railway and other important public works. The order for the appointment should therefore go home by the next mail. The Engineer should be obtained through a well known and reliable source, and the latest improvements in railway construction, which had been considerably extended during the last few years. They also required a gentleman who knew something about the construction of roads; so that our colonial roads might be at least as good as those in other colonies, for the roads of the colony were now almost impassable after rain, and the wagon-haul to go off the road in some places on the hills. As the Harbour Works would also be undertaken, the gentleman appointed should know something about Marine Engineering, so that the colony might have an intelligent supervision over those works.

Works of this nature should also be undertaken at no distant date in the up-country districts, and the advice of a competent Engineer in carrying out those works would be extremely valuable. He thought the Governor would not think it wise to dictate to him by mentioning the names of two eminent Consulting Engineers, while at the same time they would thus insure getting a man fit for his duty. The salary of £1,200 a-year, which he had stated was usually paid to such a gentleman in the colonies, and the fifth clause of the resolution proposed for a temporary appointment, until an officer could be obtained, might be amended so as to read—Major Durnford's minute be thought more time should be given for its consideration, as much difference of opinion would probably be manifested regarding the propriety of such an appointment.

Mr. WILKINSON seconded the amendment. Mr. POLKINGHORNE thought it would have been better if the subjects alluded to in the amendment had been separated, as more definite information was desirable before a vote could be given. At present the circumstances of the colony required the superintendence of an Engineer for the roads, which were in a very bad state, and the motion would go to meet the emergency. The roads would probably require the whole attention of one Engineer, and past experience had proved the folly of putting too much work on one man's shoulders. He thought the motion should be amended so as to read—The amendment dealt with on its own merits.

Mr. BARTES said the amendment had doubtless been proposed with good intentions, and was drawn up in such a careful manner, as to provide for a larger salary for an engineer, expressed a belief that the best mode of getting a qualified officer was by avoiding the questions of the Colonial Agents' opinion, and by directing them to secure a man of ability, and integrity. With all that he agreed; but the case before the House was an emergency, one of great crisis, in which the Council could not for a moment neglect. For years past the colony had been in difficulties in regard to construction of roads; for months they had been in peculiar difficulties in respect to the present, and the amendment dealt with on its own merits. They now found it useful to give out contracts for bridges and other necessary works, as the officer in charge of the department was inclined with other business to neglect to refer to the state of the roads; every day, every hour, they became more and more dangerous, and more and more fatal to our progress; in short, the colonial trade languished, and the Government giving the Government its prompt and energetic assistance in this matter. The Governor had, he thought, taken up the subject, and had dealt with it in the most judicious, sensible, and straight-forward manner. He had now the chance of securing the services of an experienced gentleman, who had not only the necessary education, but who had had peculiar opportunities of exercising his abilities, in a colony where only labour was obtainable from natives. He referred to Ceylon. All hon. members would, he thought, agree that the greatest evil which they contemplated in the future, was the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops; he did not say that the want of their protection would reduce the colony to utter helplessness, but he fully believed that the withdrawal of Natal would regret their withdrawal. He therefore believed the Governor was acting wisely, and in concert with the Colonial Office, by uniting the Government with the Council, and by acting in a way which must be of benefit to the colony; and he trusted the House would not throw any obstacle in the way of carrying out this scheme, as such action on its part would be a serious and unnecessary obstacle to the Government. The Governor offered this solution of the difficulty; it might be only temporary, but it was a *bona fide* one, and he desired any hon. member who might be disposed to do so, if he therefore proposed that they should give this experiment an honest trial, and he was confident of its success.

Mr. BARTES was glad this motion had been introduced by the Government. The necessity for a Superintendent of Public Works was very urgent, especially in the face of the complaints which had been raised as to the condition of the roads during the past year. He did not, however, think it desirable to make any suggestions as to the officer to be appointed; this should be left entirely to the Government, whose prerogative it was, so that in case of failure on the part of the Government, responsibility would rest with them, and not with the House. Mr. AIKEN thought the amendment mixed up two distinct matters, which were clearly pointed out in the Secretary's speech. He thought it was before the House was moved to meet an emergency, and with the object of bringing back our engineer-

ing scheme for public works out of the chaos into which it was now fast drifting. The appointment of an engineer for railway matters was a separate and distinct affair, and he strongly supported the motion before the House.

Mr. J. C. BOHNET also supported the resolution, and enlarged upon the necessity of at once putting the road of the colony in good repair, and erecting buildings, with a view to the formation of a Pioneer Corps. Mr. BOHNET would support the motion, with a slight alteration in the wording. There could be no question that immediate supervision of public works was necessary, as the existing state of things was quite sufficient proof that the amalgamation of the offices of Civil Engineer and Surveyor-General, or rather the abolition of the former office, was a mistake. He did not say as there was an acting engineer supervision available at present in the colony, except that which they were now asked to secure; and the colony might consider itself fortunate that such valuable services were so close at hand. The officer proposed to be appointed was, however, here only temporarily, and it would therefore be a folly to look upon the appointment as a permanent one. He intended therefore to support the motion, with the addition of the following words, after the words "necessary expense," and the consideration by this Council of the general question of permanent engineering supervision.

Mr. BOHNET said the question had not yet been asked whether Major Durnford would accept the appointment of an acting engineer, and he thought it would be well to ask the question. Mr. FASS would support the addition proposed by the hon. member for Durban, as that would leave them free to vote for the permanent appointment afterwards.

The SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS proposed the omission from the motion of the words "pending the passing of an Appropriation Law, providing for the necessary expense," and after the words "and will vote salary of £200 per annum," &c.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY accepted this alteration upon which Mr. ROBINSON withdrew his amendment, and the order as now amended was carried.

Mr. RIDLEY's amendment was then put and negatived, and the original motion as altered was carried.

RAILWAY BILL.

At 4.30 o'clock the House went into committee for the further consideration of this bill.

On the motion of Mr. AIKEN Clauses 6, 7, and 8 as printed, were transposed, the two latter being numbered 6 and 7, and the former 8, and were carried by the order of the majority.

The new Clause 6 was read, upon which Mr. AIKEN proposed the insertion of the words "the accommodation of the districts to be served," after the words "and will vote salary of £200 per annum."

Mr. FASS would support the amendment, with the addition of the words "to the Overberg tract." The amendment was put and lost.

The new Clause 7 was read, upon which Mr. ROBINSON proposed to add the words "that no gradient shall be severer than one in thirty, and no curve shall have a radius of less than a hundred and eighty feet, without the consent of the Governor in Council."

The amendment was adopted.

On the same clause Mr. AIKEN proposed the addition of the words "the rails shall be of not less than 40 lbs weight per yard, and of not less than one in forty, and forty-five lbs. per yard on all gradients worse than one in forty."

This amendment was also agreed to, and the clause as amended was carried.

On the new Clause 8 Mr. Saunders moved to change the fifth line read "That portion of Section A, to Verulam," &c.

Mr. BARTES seconded this amendment, and it was carried.

Mr. FASS moved the insertion at the end of the fourth line of the words "in England," which was agreed to; and the clause as altered was read and carried.

At six o'clock the Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Summary of last Night's proceedings.

In the House last evening, a petition was read and adopted in relation to a larger and better Klip River Colony. The Colonial Secretary stated that Major Durnford had been appointed Acting Colonial Engineer. The question of the contract for the construction of a large iron bridge, under a Select Committee. A portion of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the Railway Bill in committee, when clauses 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, and 13 were passed with slight alterations. Messages were received from the Lieutenant-Governor, the most important one having reference to the action of the Governor for the apprehension of Langatola, upon which an address was adopted agreeing with the action taken by His Excellency.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Natal Witness.

Sir,—The inhabitants in the vicinity of Estcourt (to use a vulgar phrase) in a state of funk, expecting any time to be "eat up" by Langatola; the extent of the children are being sent off to Maritzburg. The merchants are bowailing their fate at having thousands of pounds worth of goods on hand with the possibility of all being consumed in the flames.

The fully-armed patrol, the village during the night and morning, in the hope of gaining the Victoria Cross. The farmers under the Berg make great complaints of the Government not advising them to place in a position to defend themselves.

24th October, the Tagela is up, vigorous cannot cross. G. C.

To the Editor of the Natal Witness.

Sir,—May I request a small space in your valuable journal for the following remarks, viz.—At the present time excitement is almost at its height in respect to the relations of the Tagela to the Natal, and the fact that it is about to be sent against him; it is also rumoured very freely that "Langatola is doubtful" that in sending this expedition against Langatola, he is materially reducing our protective power. Would it not be advisable on the part of the Government to ascertain how many rifles there are in the Military store department to spare, how many children are being sent off to Maritzburg, and instantly serve them out one to each able bodied man as far as the numbers permit, these men to be under orders to turn out on the same instant, to assemble in an appointed place under arms. Mr. Editor, I have no doubt that some people will say that such measures are unnecessary and uncalled for, but I cannot help feeling that in the present emergency you should place in a position to defend ourselves and families should a legion of savages sweep down upon us. I for one am quite prepared to do so.—I am, Sir, &c.

TRAVELLIST.

Pietermaritzburg, October 20th, 1873.

"Langatola is living quietly in the City and has been doing so for some weeks.—Ed. N. W."

To the Editor of the Natal Witness.

Sir,—You are laboring under a silly delusion with regard to Mr. Saunders. He was never more popular in Victoria County than he is to-day. And you libel the electors of the County in supposing that they are ignorant of his great services. I know of somebody else though who is *excellent* with a vengeance.—Yours truly, Durban, October 27th, 1873. HENRY BISS.

"Can Mr. Biss account for the fact that at the late elections thirty-five persons voted for Mr. Polkinghorne, and only five for Mr. Saunders?"—Ed. N. W."

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE HALL—ITS DEFECTS AND ITS REMEDY.

In Two Parts.—No. 1. [Notes.—The name in the heading "the speaker," in these papers, is common and indefinite.]

To the Editor of the Natal Witness.

Sir.—The disappointment in the acoustic properties of the new hall in which our Legislative Assembly meets is generally felt and loudly expressed, and very various are the suggestions made to remedy the defect. Architects sacrifice every convenience to beauty of proportions and accuracy of details. They leave out of the eye, and leave out of the ear, of itself. In statues or monumental erections, this is all right and proper, where the eye alone is to be satisfied, and through the eye the aesthetic effect produced is intended. But in a hall, where the ear is devoted to a special purpose, certainly arrangements to adapt it to such purpose, ought to be

laid out. Who would build a picture gallery lighted from the sides? No architect worth the name. Who would construct a hall where a speaker could be heard in a corner, and not in the centre? At least, the acoustic properties of his building never enter into his calculations; all is heard; if the hall in this respect turns out to be a failure, it is thought of very rarely, and forms no part of a speaker's "these are my plannings." The speaker's approval of it, I have no further responsibility. And so ends this phase of the matter, and so will every one, until architects are compelled to learn a little more, and are bound to attend to the results of acoustic results, in any plans they may submit for the approval of their employer.

But how can the fault in the present instance be remedied? If, according to a few words, I wish to show where, and in what, the defect lies, and then suggest what is most likely to be usefully applied towards its removal. Sound is propagated through air, in medium conditions as to temperature, &c., at the rate of about 1,125 feet per second. The smallest interval which the human ear can appreciate between the succession of separate sounds is the fourth part of a second. If, accordingly, a bell were struck more than 125 times in a second, the effect produced would be that of a continuous sound; if fewer, the ear would be able to distinguish each consecutive sound, and to measure its intensity, as the duration in number would become greater.

Sound is subject to certain laws, like heat and light. In truth the modern scientific view is, that these are all modified by the same laws, and that they can be converted into, and substituted the one for the other. But, keeping our main subject before us, sound may be like these refract, reflect, absorb, conduct, or propagate in a particular way, from its source, or diminish in intensity according to the square of the distance.

Let one take as an illustration an oblong rectangular hall, with a floor of 100 ft. by 72 ft., and height 30 feet. No sound would be made here without producing an echo, and its attendant reverberations. Observe, the speaker, say at one end of the hall, would be heard in 1/12th of a second, and reflected from the wall at the far end, the air having travelled to and fro 125 feet, occupying the ninth of a second, and therefore perceptible to the speaker. But it is not only the simple duplication that he would hear, but the reflection of the sound being again reflected from the wall behind him, like a shuttlecock, and from floor, side, and ceiling, until its force is so expended that it no longer is perceptible to the ear.

What would be the remedy for this state of matters? Let the orator hold forth so far from the end of the hall, as to keep him short of the echoing distance that he would hear, and the sound of his voice, to absorb the reflected air-waves from the opposite wall, and the echo will be annihilated. But his oratory will be far from brilliant. The reverberations, or propagation, as to temperature, &c., will interfere. What then? Give him an audience. Fill the body of the hall with auditors, and the absorption of these troublesome adjuncts by the forms, benches, and arms of the chairs, and the heads of the ladies, the broad cloth, and especially the uncovered heads of the gentlemen, as well as, it is always to be hoped, the ears of all, will be thorough and complete.

Now in order to fill a hall, unless it be very well filled, and have no large empty spaces or passages, a gentle speaker, with a soft voice, is always better heard than a loud and noisy one. The reason is obvious. Just take down the roof of a hall, and the speaker will get off a pistol close to the wall, than fire a percussion cap. The comparatively immense body of air put in agitation in the former instance will travel backwards and forwards, and will be reflected in layers into quiescence, whereas in the latter, once or twice traversing the space will be quite sufficient to expend all its force; thus a subdued voice will not disturb the speaker, and will be heard much more distinctly than a louder one.

In a large hall for oratorical purposes, two things are of great importance. One we have seen to be the number of auditors, and the other, the second is of scarcely less moment, the retention and making available of all that can be utilized.

There are many buildings, especially of olden date, where the walls are of masonry, and the windows, arches, and high gabled roofs, are so constant an aid upon the ear of the listener to catch the words of the speaker, and a continual effort on the part of the latter to make himself heard.

But there are two points, and the consequences, are well brought out in the history of a hall I had something to do with, in the county town from which I come. A large corn exchange was built, some thirty years ago, and was a very fine building, composed of half a dozen, compressed somewhat at the sides, where it joined the perpendicular walls, at a height of about 25 feet, and the flat façade in the centre raised to a height of 40 feet. It was lighted by two rows of large windows along the two lower inclined façades of the roof on each side. Of course the architect never once thought of acoustic adaptation, and the result was, that it never held in any building under the sun. Glass is an excellent reflector of sound, and being placed so as to send back the air waves to the opposite wall overhead, and to send a space to the floor, thence to the ceiling, and again to windows on the opposite side of the roof, and so on, until they exhausted themselves. These reverberations, together with the echoes that proceeded from the floor, rendered the building perfectly useless for speaking purposes. Meetings were held, plans were proposed, architects were consulted about the thing. Experiments were tried, and eminent lecturers engaged to deliver popular addresses, and the result was, that no one was made to speak from the middle, some from the corners and the sides, others from different elevations, but all to no purpose. I repeatedly urged that a false ceiling should be used, and a gallery stretched on parallel rods hung across the hall, suspended from the iron girders which spanned the building, and removable at pleasure, but the appearance of the skeleton framework, through the wire expense of the plan, would have been an eye-sore, and the plan was not adapted. Two other suggestions with very happy results were, however, acted on, one was to shorten the building by superimposing a large portion of the roof, and the other, to use a false ceiling of an expense of some £20; this cost of two-thirds of the length, and was let down when the variance was small; the other, to provide large low blinds to be drawn downwards, and to be raised by means of pulleys, to absorb, and the sound and kept from being reflected. The result of this last procedure was marvellous, as to afford indubitable proof that the false ceiling would have cured the evil, but it was not judicious. But what was the result in another direction? There was so much sound lost by absorption, that one had to roar, literally to roar, to let himself be heard, and the further the speaker was from the audience, from experience what a difficult matter it is to speak in that hall for any length of time, examined with 1,500 persons.

My second paper, in next issue, will be devoted to the application of these principles to our own case.—I am, &c.

Greytown, 27th Oct., 1873.

ESTCOURT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Estcourt, October 25. Things are more favorable here, and the excitement is subsiding. Reports from outside are good; I hear of no stealing of stock, or any outrage. The theft of a saddle and some remains is all that is to be regretted. The men are coming up from Durban and Maritzburg, Langatola and Peten's men. The report that the English and Dutch had gone into Lager at the Little Tagela is untrue. The majority of them have skeddaddled to the Berg, and here before are true, Langatola's cattle are skeddaddled after them. There are a few English assembled at Mr. D. Gray's, most of them are farmers, and a few families are here at Ross, they have gone on to town. It has been a trying time for the ladies. The volunteers met on Friday. Why were they not at the Burg? They were not there. Had they been so, and had intimation been sent to trusty men to warn their circles that things were ready, and immediate support at hand, the excitement would not have taken place. The known here last week that the Frontier Guard and the Karkloof Caribines were both under two hours' orders, and yet here, the centre of it, not either the eye, and leave the other side, and had any orders at all. There is a time to write about these things and a time to be silent, but take my word, by-and-by you will hear more about it, and not from me but many.

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