

J. W. TAYLOR

HAVING returned from the country, has resumed business, and is to be found as usual during business hours, at his Shop, opposite the Natal Bank, where every customer may depend upon civility and dispatch.

The Hermannsburg

GRAMMAR & BOARDING SCHOOL

Will be closed on Wednesday, December 10th, 1873, for Christmas holidays, and will be re-opened on Thursday, January 22, 1874, at 10 o'clock.

Wagons will leave Pietermaritzburg, at Mr. WOLFFREY'S, on 29th January, 1874.

Charge: £7 per Quarter; to be paid quarterly in advance.

Applications to be made to REV. G. BEER.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE LAD, fourteen or fifteen years of age, to make himself useful in the Facer Trade. Apply at once to G. TURNER & CO., Church Street.

WANTED.

A YOUTH, about sixteen or eighteen years of age, expert at Arithmetic and who writes a good hand as Junior Clerk in the Natal Bank. Applications in writing may be made, addressed to the General Manager, on or before the 21st inst.

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 14th, 1873.

WANTED.

TWO WAGON MAKERS. Constant Work and Liberal Wages. Apply to JOHN LUMLEY, Thornville.

TO BE LET.

A NEAT FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE, with Stable, &c., on the site of the late November. Situated on Erf No. 37, Burger Street. Apply to P. DAVIS, Senr, No. 35, Burger Street.

LOST.

FROM Colenso, on the 27th of October, SEVEN OXEN, branded horse shoe, supposed to have been stolen by Langabalo's people. Any information respecting the above will be thankfully received, and all reasonable expenses paid.

THOS. W. WOODHOUSE, Transport Rider, Pietermaritzburg.

LOST.

OUT of the "Buss" soon after leaving Pietermaritzburg this morning, A LADY'S LEATHER SATCHEL, containing a few odds-and-ends, for which a Reward of One Pound will be given on its delivery to Mr. W. E. Jenkins, Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

W. H. JENKINS, Pinetown, November 14th, 1873.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR will have much pleasure in receiving Visitors on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, between the hours of Three and Five p.m.

W. H. BEAUMONT, Private Secretary.

NOTICE.

PARTIES desiring of disposing of their Estates or Lands in the English Markets, or negotiating Loans on same, are requested to furnish fully attested and authentic information and plans to facilitate negotiations.

Particular attention is devoted to Partnership matters, in either Agricultural or Commercial pursuits.

Forwards of Attorney, and all communications (which are strictly confidential) to be addressed, J. S. COLBORNE, 49, Lombard Street, London

PIETERMARITZBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY NEXT, the 22nd current, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of adopting the revised Rules of the Society, and receiving the Report for last year.

JOHN SMITH, Thornville Park, Acting Hon. Secretary.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

ARRIVED PER MAIL STEAMER, THE CHOICEST PARCEL OF 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 STREET.

Can also be had of MESSRS. HARWIN & RISLEY, CHURCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

W. GOODWIN, COACH BUILDER, &c.

Has removed to No. 27, Church Street, and is now at the Workman's Establishment, No. 1, James Street.

W. Goodwin, in returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he has removed to the most convenient premises where he will continue to use his best endeavors to have any work entrusted to him done as it ought to be.

THE "EUROPEAN MAIL"

For October 6 contains:

Notes by an Old Colonist. Wool: Opening of the Fourth Series—latest notes. The new Consul-General at Zanzibar. Trial of the Charge of the Light Brigade. Diamonds: The Commercial Crisis in America. The 5th Regiment and the Asiatique War. Aspect of Affairs in Spain. The Russians at Khiva.

And all the latest Legal, Commercial, General, Musical, Dramatic, and Sporting Intelligence of the day.

Market Reports—Diamonds, Wool, Hides, Coffee, Sugar, &c. Shipping—Vessels, Letters, Arrivals and Departures. Mercantile Intelligence.

The High-Stepping Cleveland Stallion

"SALESMAN,"

Will serve a limited number of Mares, at Fairfield, 1000 guineas to go. Five Pounds each, and Ten Shillings to the Ground. Only good Rooney Mares, approved by the owners of "Salesman," will be taken.

Arrangements can be made with parties wishing to have their mares on the Farm "Fairfield."

Terms: CASH before the Mare is taken away.

STANLEY & FOSTER.

PREPARED "Salesman" is a PURE-BRED CLEVELAND BAY, five years old, stands sixteen inches, two inches black with black points, very strong, and high-stepping action. Was dam by Mr. Hodgson's "Salesman" his dam, dam by "Old Washford," g.g. dam by "Ebor," g.g. dam by "King William 1st," g.g. dam by "Scurby" Horn.

"King William" in 1818 trotted one mile in three minutes, carrying fourteen stone, and was afterwards sold for 300 guineas to go abroad. Mr. Hodgson's "Salesman" was got by that celebrated horse "Old Dover," dam by "Master George," g.g. dam by "Regulator," g.g. dam by "Luck's All," g.g. dam by "Old Samson."

"Master George" was by Mr. Henderson's "King George," and was sold for 400 guineas to go abroad. His dam was by "Old Barnaby," g.g. dam by "Old Samson," g.g. dam by "Old Samson," g.g. dam by "Old Samson," g.g. dam by "Old Samson."

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Wall Papers.

NOW UNPACKED, a choice selection of patterns for Dining-rooms, Dressing-rooms, Passages, and Shops.

Pattern is sent post free to any part of the Colony.

PERAMBULATORS,

Double and Single in Wood and Wicker Work, with Hooks (complete).

BASKETS of every description.

CHAIRS,

Windsor, Camoens, and other, Rocking, Easy, and Camoens, &c., &c., &c.

LEATHER LEGGINGS,

GOOD ASSORTMENT.

To arrive per "Priscilla," "Sirocco," "Dardanelles," and other vessels:

Fancy Goods, Toys (splendid assortment), Violins, Hassocks, Cocon Matting, Door and other Mats, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fireworks, &c., &c.

JAMES & SON,

"London House,"

ARRIVAL OF NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

A POSITIVE FACT!!

HUNDREDS are at a loss to know where to get REAL PURE TEA.

C. FITZSIMONS,

13, CHURCH STREET, (Opposite Mr. W. E. Barr's Office.)

Can supply that want, guaranteed free from all adulterations, and give full mellow flavour, at the following prices:

An extra good family Tea 2/6

Ripe, full mellow flavour, brisk with strength 2/9

Full of flavour, choice rich quality 3/0

Finest mixed Souchong 3/6

This last will be found particularly fine, rich, and choice quality, highly commended.

All other Goods 25 per cent. under the regular prices in Town.

C. FITZSIMONS,

13, Church Street, Maritzburg.

SPANISH ASS,

"DON JUAN"

Will serve a limited number of She Donkeys, at 22 1/2 each. Arrangements can be made for forwarding animals to "Keese's Pasture," applying to Mr. J. D. Holtby, Pietermaritzburg, previous to November 1st.

ROBERT ALLEN, Keese's Pasture, Ladysmith.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

27, BURGER STREET, PIETERMARITZBURG.

MISS-JONES begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has opened an above the house formerly occupied by Hon. D. ESKINE, which offers superior advantage by its proximity to the centre of the Town.

NEW LEEDS.

Preparatory Boarding School.

MISS STEAD, lately a pupil at St. Mary's College, wishes to receive as pupils a limited number of young ladies, from Eight to Twelve years of age, who will be instructed in the usual branches of an English Education, and to whose comfort every attention will be paid.

Terms—Twenty Guineas per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

No extras, except medical attendance and stationery.

One quarter notice required before the removal of any pupil.

APPLICANTS ARE kindly PERMITTED to The Right Rev. the Bishop of Maritzburg. The Very Rev. J. GREEN, Dean of Maritzburg. The Ven. Archdeacon FEARNES, Richmond. The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON, Durban, and T. W. BURGESS, Esq., Superintendent of Education.

New Leeds is healthily situated, midway between Maritzburg and Richmond.

PIANOFORTES

BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED; TUNED AND REPAIRED; BY R. B. MOOREY, Pietermaritzburg.

HYMN BOOKS,

as used in the several Churches of the Colony, including

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN, THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN HYMN BOOK, THE NEW EPISCOPAL HYMN BOOK, WESLEY'S HYMNS.

The HYMNS used in St. Peter's Church, Durban.

P. DAVIS & SONS, Publishers and Stationers.

SOMERVILLE HOUSE,

Central Church Street, MARITZBURG.

MRS. F. DAVIS begs to announce to her customers and the Public generally, that she has made arrangements for Private Suites of Apartments, furnished with a view to convenience and comfort.

Ladies and Families will find no pains spared to make them comfortable.

Good Table; experienced Groom, and excellent Stabling.

JOHN BAINES,

TAILOR AND HAT MAKER,

Begs to notify to his old Customers and the Public generally, that he has re-commenced business as usual in the premises next CLARK & PULLEY'S, Longmarket Street.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

TWEEDS AND CLOTHS

of all kinds, imported direct from England

Government Notice No. 359, 1873.

THE following Descriptive Lists of Cattle in the unimproved Pounds are herewith published, in terms of the 18th Section of the Pound Regulations, dated 29th May, 1873, and it is hereby notified, that the said Cattle will be sold at the said Pounds, by the Poundmasters and Poundmistress thereof, or by someone acting on their behalf, on Monday, the 5th DECEMBER next, unless previously released.

By His Excellency's command, D. ESKINE, Colonial Officer, Natal.

Colonial Secretary, November 17th, 1873.

List of Cattle in the Pound at York, on the 15th November, 1873:—

Black Bastard Fetherland Ox, notch in right ear, two notches in left ear, cut off the cut, fine white under belly, long tail lower end white.

Red Zulu Ox, swallow-tail in both ears, long tail.

Brown Bastard Zulu Ox, notch in right ear, very much whip-marked, long tail.

Red-and-white Bastard Zulu Ox, notch and round hole in right ear, two notches in left, white spots on both sides, short tail.

Black Cow, a little white under belly, a bit out of the cut of left ear, a lump on the right side, short tail, aced.

Light-bay Horse, white mark down the face, very much whip-marked, long tail.

White and neck, left fore-foot black, shod all round, marks of harness, tail cut square above the locks.

Large Bay Horse, black points, small white star on forehead, hind of the right eye.

THOS. NURDEN, Poundmaster.

List of Cattle in the Pound Thorarville Hill Top, on the 15th November, 1873:—

Small Black-and-white Cow, long tail white brush, aced, head & hind feet P.

Black Cow, a little white under belly, very short ears, horns stand up, speckled about the head and neck with white.

Bay Pony, about fourteen or fifteen high, in good condition, about seven years old, mark of sore back, long tail, when impounded a double-reined bridle.

Impounded by JOHN HARRIS, note sent says found with a saddle on also, which the owner can have on applying to him.

JOHN LUMLEY, Poundmaster.

Descriptive List of an Ox in the District Pond at Pietermaritzburg, on November 15th, 1873:—

Black Ox, white streak between hind-legs and under belly and dewlap, little white on the inner part of hind-legs, small horns, long tail small brail, in very low condition.

JANE ALLEN, Poundmistress.

PENS.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S RENOWNED PENS.

The "Falcon Pen," "Whitlock Pen," "Waverley Pen," "College and School Pen," "Hawk Pen," "Owl Pen."

1,076 newspapers advise everybody to use these pens.

The undersigned have been appointed agents for the sale of these Pens in Natal, and will supply the Trade at Manufacturers' Prices.

P. DAVIS & SONS, Wholesale and Retail, April, 1873.

TO GROCERS.

Paper Bags, all sizes and qualities, Grey and Purple, Wholesale and Retail, P. DAVIS & SONS, Maritzburg and Durban.

CHAIRS RE-CANEO.

THE undersigned, having imported proper material, is prepared to RE-GANEO CHAIRS, and to RE-PAIR FANCY BASKET WORK.

JNO. ANDREWS, 6, Longmarket Street, N.B.—Country Work promptly attended to.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

PIETERMARITZBURG TANNERY.

A. LYLE, Tannor, Currier, and Leather Merchant, 11, BURGER STREET, MARITZBURG.

Hides and Skins bought for Cash, or taken in exchange for Leather.

ESTCOURT, BUSHMAN'S RIVER.

EDWIN WOODS

CAN supply the travelling public during the Summer Season with all the paraphernalia "de voyage," viz:—

Yokes, Biems, Strops, Wagon Greases, Breaks, Whips and Leashes, Eggon Sails, Croton and Bow Knives, Dism, Quiet Nags, Odd Tree Oxen, New and Second-hand Saddlery and Harness, and every other Commercial Article that can be reasonably required for.

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

For Sale, a Span of FOURTEEN NATAL TRANSPORT OXEN, in good condition, Price, £10 per head. Cash, or Approved Trade Men's Bill.

DAVID D. BUCHANAN, JUN</

purpose of settling whether an owner of cattle should be held responsible for accidents to transients caused by the cattle straying upon the highway.

At 5.30 p.m. the meeting was reported to when, on the Adjournment, the Bill was ordered to be printed in an amended form.

Mr. SAUNDERS, by leave, asked the Colonial Secretary whether any further despatches had been received from the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of the Colony, and if not, whether he had not yet seen the Despatches from England.

Mr. WINTER moved the second reading of the Bill for facilitating the Naturalization of Persons of European Birth or Descent. He said that the measure would require much a lawyer at his heels. Its object was to remove disabilities under which aliens now laboured in the matter of naturalization. At present they had to remain five years in the colony before they could be naturalized. The German emigration element was of great advantage to us, and in this colony they all knew the value of emigrants; but he was sorry to say that the present law had a tendency to discourage the emigration of aliens here, and to prevent them from coming out and settling in this colony. He trusted the House would support him in this measure, which had one advantage in being short and being easily understood. He need only refer to what he had placed the other day when a gentleman, learned in the law, appeared before the Bar of this House to advocate the cause of certain electors who wished to nominate a member of the House of Representatives who was a foreigner. It would appear by this that on every alien or person of foreign descent, who came to settle amongst them, a fine of five pounds was imposed before he could have the same rights and privileges as an Englishman. He thought this was looked upon by them as a penalty, and acted as a preventive to their settling here. A great many of the Germans who emigrated here were persons of humble descent, and in poor circumstances; and if they were told they would have to pay £5 before they could become naturalized here and possess the privileges of a citizen, it would deter many valuable German emigrants from coming to our shores.

Mr. RIDLEY seconded the motion. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that since the last laws passed in Natal upon this subject several important alterations had been made in the laws of England with regard to this question; and he did not like to treat things as they were made. He had an opportunity of comparing the bill now introduced with the Imperial Statute, to see how far the former would affect the provisions of the Acts of 1871 and 1872. He therefore moved the adjournment of the matter.

Mr. WINTER consented to the adoption of this course, and the debate was accordingly adjourned.

Mr. KING, by leave, withdrew the petition he had presented for Mr. James Korke, Chairman of the Buffalo Border Guard, asking for a laager to be erected, as he understood from the Colonial Secretary that other petitions had been sent down from the same district on this subject.

On the order being read for the committee of the bill to prevent the spreading of false and alarming reports, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved its reference to the Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Aiken, Saunders, King, and the mover; to report in seven days.

Agreed to, and the Deputy-Speaker fixed for tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock for the first meeting of the Committee.

Mr. J. C. BOSHOFF moved:—That a Respective Address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting His Excellency to introduce a bill authorizing the destruction of all dogs trespassing on private lands, and not being on wagon roads, or wearing a collar on which the name of their owner is inscribed, or townships, or commonages of townships, and providing that anyone destroying such dogs should not be liable to an action for damages." The hon. gentleman again alluded to the serious loss to stock-farmers occasioned by the havoc done among their flocks by rapacious dogs, and to the probable rise in the price of sheep and cattle to compensate for it.

Mr. KING seconded the motion. The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that if this motion would appear to be very inopportune; but he thought the best number of imported dogs which they had on their statute book the better. They had already amongst their laws several which were wholly inoperative, and he thought this law also was unnecessary, because they all knew that the present regulations were those which came upon their premises, and were not in danger of any action at law.

On the motion of Mr. RIDLEY, the debate was adjourned; and

The House rose at 9.10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 7 P.M.

Absent: The Secretary for Native Affairs, and Messrs. Barter and J. N. Boshoff. The minutes of last night's proceedings were read and confirmed.

Mr. SAUNDERS drew attention to the fact that the correspondence which had taken place with the Home Government on Mr. Ridley's memorial in re Native Policy had not been published in the Gazette, and to know how soon its publication might be expected?

The SPEAKER replied that the documents had been placed in the hands of the printers, with instructions that they should appear in the Gazette at the earliest opportunity, and it would probably contain them next week.

Mr. WINTER, to move a series of resolutions with respect to the dispute of the station lately occupied by Laugabellala and his tribe.

Mr. ROBINSON, to call attention to the Quarantine Regulations, as now in force at the Port.

Mr. RIDLEY presented a petition from Mr. A. Clarence, Sheriff of Natal, with reference to his appointment to that office and the fees for executions; and requesting that provision should be made for the appointment of a public notary in the colony. The document was read at the table, and the hon. member laid upon the table a statement accompanying the petition.

REPORT OF COMMANDANT OF VOLUNTEERS. The COLONIAL SECRETARY'S motion, the report of the Commandant of Volunteers for the year 1873, was ordered to be printed.

ROADS AND HARBOUR WORKS. Mr. ROBINSON moved:—That a return be laid on the table of the correspondence between the Surveyor-General and the Government since 1st October, 1872, till date, on the subject of Road Works and Harbour Works in the colony, with regard to the supply of labour for these works. It is thought that there is a great satisfaction to the public and an useful enlightenment to the House to have these documents placed before it. They were aware that the Surveyor-General, in his confidential trusts, had the royal warrant of a public notary in the colony. It would be interesting to know what difficulties he had to contend with, and in what position he had been placed with regard to the supply of labour. Whether the report did not hesitate to say that the labour in the colony were at present in a worse condition than they had ever been—the road from Pietermaritzburg to Durban as well as others—and it certainly believed that the attention to the question of labour was a question which would be highly necessary in the action which would have to be taken this session, to have this correspondence placed before them.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY had no objection to the motion, but would inform the hon. member that the correspondence consisted merely of requisitions for labour, and statements as to the impossibility of carrying on the works required to be done without a sufficient labour supply.

The address was then put and agreed to.

THE CONTRACT WITH THE UNION COMPANY. Mr. WINTER moved, in accordance with the suggestion of the Select Committee (of which he was Chairman) appointed for the consideration of this subject. That the Contract with the Union Company be discontinued.

That it is desirable that notice be at once handed to the Natal Agents of the Union Company to discontinue the present mail contract for the carriage of the mails between Port Natal and Cape Town; and that this Government express its view to obtain more expeditious and more liberal terms.

That it is desirable that this Government should be in communication with the Imperial Government for the purpose of ensuring a sufficiently safe service between Natal and England.

That the Government be requested to enter into a concession lease with the Imperial Government, with a view to the reduction of postage between this Colony and England to a uniform rate of 6d. for the weight of one pound.

That a Respective Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting the above resolutions, and requesting him to take the necessary steps to give them effect.

Mr. RIDLEY seconded the motion. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in thanking the hon. member for the notice he had just been informed, that the mail delivered to-day from England had arrived at Capetown six days less than usual. This fact, he thought, would speak volumes in favour of the alteration in the present system.

The COLONIAL TREASURER said it seemed to him that the hon. member's notice should be referred to the Union Company by the Government of their intention to terminate the present contract, as the House should bear in mind that at the time it was entered into there was no competing Company. He thought that the Government should be allowed to reduce its present rate of postage, and give the colony a more expeditious service.

Mr. WINTER having replied, the resolutions were put and agreed to.

Mr. RIDLEY seconded the motion. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in resuming the debate on the second reading of this bill, said he last night asked for an adjournment of the debate, for the purpose of comparing the present bill with two other bills which had been introduced, and having reference to the same subject. He found that according to English Law an alien must have resided in the United Kingdom for five years, or have spent a certain portion of his life in the service of the Crown, when certain conditions were complied with, he could then apply for a certificate of naturalization. A person residing in the colonies can receive a certificate upon adopting certain forms; but must have been in the colony for a certain period of time. A person domiciled in Great Britain an alien became entitled to receive within the United Kingdom the same rights and privileges as a natural-born British subject. A fee of ten pounds was also required there, and a fee in the colonies of five pounds. The Act of 1870, power was reserved to Colonial Legislatures to entrust aliens with certain rights and privileges; but the Queen reserved to herself the right of allowing or disallowing those laws. But he would not like to discuss whether or not it was proper to allow the Law of 1870 to remain in force, which gave far wider power and greater privileges than any local law could give. The law in England now provided that any person who had been naturalized could obtain, if he wished, the same rights and larger and broader powers of naturalization conferred by that law. If the House would refer to the 2nd Section of the law, it would find the law was striving to give to the alien the same rights as those which the Colonial Legislatures were to allow. As the bill seemed to him, it conferred upon aliens all the rights and privileges of natural-born subjects of Her Majesty without imposing upon them any of the obligations to which the latter were subjected; but if they were to enjoy the same privileges, they must, of course, be subject to the same obligations. He had recently received a despatch from the Secretary of State, intimating that aliens should not be permitted to act on military or naval service in England; but if they were to enjoy the same privileges, they must, of course, be subject to the same obligations. He had recently received a despatch from the Secretary of State, intimating that aliens should not be permitted to act on military or naval service in England; but if they were to enjoy the same privileges, they must, of course, be subject to the same obligations.

Mr. SAUNDERS said that, in considering this question, they should bear in mind the peculiar circumstances of Natal. It would be only by the naturalization of aliens (as was seen some years ago) in framing the Enfranchisement Law that they could get rid of the natives, and the Chinese, to say nothing of natives, from exercising the franchise; and he should be very sorry to see such persons exercising the same privileges and enjoying the same rights as the British inhabitants of the colony. He would therefore suggest that the Alien Law could be applied here to immigrants from foreign countries. By one clause in the bill it would appear that the measure was intended to apply only to persons of European birth or descent; but he thought it would be better to define such persons, and the question would be more complicated than would appear at first sight, as by such a clause Americans would be excluded. From the consideration he was able to give, he thought that the privileges of naturalization would require more care than they could possibly give it in the short measure now before them.

Mr. FASS remarked that being himself a naturalized subject, he had no objection to the measure supporting the motion; if only for the sake of reducing the charge at present made for naturalization, which he could assure them was a very heavy tax indeed upon the small farmers who came to settle in the colony. He would therefore suggest that any alien who wished it might avail himself of the Imperial Statute; but he himself failed to see how the German farmer could possess himself of the machinery wherewith to avail himself of the franchise of naturalization. He would therefore suggest that any alien who wished it might avail himself of the Imperial Statute; but he himself failed to see how the German farmer could possess himself of the machinery wherewith to avail himself of the franchise of naturalization. He would therefore suggest that any alien who wished it might avail himself of the Imperial Statute; but he himself failed to see how the German farmer could possess himself of the machinery wherewith to avail himself of the franchise of naturalization.

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The police force was also the cause of many a line on the Statute Book remaining a dead letter, because of the excellent system of the force, and by a great addition to the number of policemen now available. When they considered the nature of the population of this colony, it was almost inconceivable how they had been able to secure the defence of the country at an extremely small cost. But the time has now arrived when the ex-ante must be prepared to incur a much larger expenditure for protection against the outrages of the savages by whom they were surrounded. They must not forget that nearly two-thirds of the Imperial Revenue is derived from the duties on the sustenance of present armaments, or to the payment of expenses incurred in past wars; and he thought this fact an additional argument for the House to give its best attention to this Bill. It is thought this will have the effect of saving the colony a great amount of expenditure in the future; and if such a law had been in force at the present time, the colony would not have been put to the great expenditure to which it had been recently subjected. In the event of a rebellion against the authority of the Government, He was also of opinion that such a law would in future prevent outbreaks of a similar nature; and thought, therefore, that the object of the Bill was to be attained by the number for Pietermaritzburg County were met by the provision that this force should be partially composed of native foot-constables, who would be particularly well adapted to detect thefts of cattle and other offences which would be committed in the colony. It would be desirable to have a committee of the House, in committee on this bill, whether it were not desirable to provide that a portion of the foot-constabulary should consist of Coolies, many of whom were very intelligent, and well-qualified for the service work which would be required of them, and the Government could thoroughly depend upon their loyalty and fidelity.

Mr. SAUNDERS intended to support the bill, but, on being of the utmost importance to the colony, he was frankly convinced that if such a measure had been carried out some years ago, half the complaints made by the colonists would never have had any existence. There had been an attempt made some years ago to establish a constabulary in the colony, but the force was never used for the purposes originally intended; and therefore could not be said to have had a fair trial. The measure before the House was not merely one for the provision of a police force, but it was intended to supply the whole colony with an effective constabulary. At the present time when such great and grievous complaints were being raised by employers of labour, there is no control over the conduct of the labourer, and that there are being constantly perpetrated by them, he could not help expressing his surprise that the House should manifest the slightest hesitation in giving the Government the proper means to meet the miserable case which is before them. It was a fact to be extremely regretted that the natives of this colony were now becoming more turbulent and insolent than they had ever been. But he would ask the House now it was possible for the Government to exercise its authority over them, if the Council neglected to supply it with the proper means with which to do so? If there were any objections raised in committee against the bill, the Government would have an opportunity of removing them, in the absence of an effective force, the locations were not watched, and thefts of cattle could not be detected. He had confidence in the bill, and had no doubt that when the mounted police force to be provided by the measure was established, the results would be very advantageous. If they merely took, as a specimen, the recent disturbance in one of the Kafir tribes, the necessity for this force would require no further proof; for the matter would be dealt with by the mounted police force as a common police case. He must say, however, that until they supplied the Government with the power to enforce its authority, the Council had no right to complain if it was not enforced. He need not need to the miserable case which is before them, the existence, except to ask how they could conceive it possible that the one, or at the most two, white constables now stationed at Estcourt, could be expected to catch properly with a few constables, the whole tribe of Langabellala during the time that the rebellion was going on.

Mr. KING expressed his entire concurrence with the remarks which had fallen from various speakers in support of this bill, and he was glad to see that a law would result in great good to the colony. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply, said he recognised cheerfully the desire evinced by the House to be furnished with this important question; and gave some explanation as to the constitution of the Irish Constabulary, only a few of whom were mounted, as scouts to bring intelligence to the barracks. He hoped the House would not be too anxious to do effect of this measure in the total suppression of crime within the colony, the number of policemen for which it provided would be hardly sufficient to keep the whole of the colony under constant inspection. He looked more to its effect in the fact that the Kafirs would be aware that there would be a body of mounted men constantly patrolling the colony, who might pounce down upon them, unawares, at any moment—the knowledge of which would greatly deter them from the commission of crime.

The bill was then read a second time.
THE DOG NOTICE.
Mr. RIDLEY, in resuming the debate on Mr. Boshoff's address on this subject, said he had consulted with the hon. member for the purpose of substitution of the following motion for that which was brought under consideration last night:—"That it be an instruction from this Council to the committee on the Cattle Impounding Bill to consider the expediency of providing for the same position with regard to trespass by pigs and goats, except within the Boroughs of Pietermaritzburg and Durban."
Mr. J. C. BOSHOFF having expressed his willingness to accept the altered motion, the committee recommended resolution was put and agreed to. The House adjourned at nine o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 3 P.M.
Absent: the Secretary for Native Affairs, and Mr. Bester.

The minutes of last night's sitting were read and confirmed.
NATAL BANK BILL.
Mr. POLKINGHORNE, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained at some length the various alterations which had been made by the Select Committee to which the measure had been referred. The debate on this private bill was continued by Messrs. AIKEN, FASS, and WINTER; after which the Attorney-General entered into a more detailed explanation of the principles of the measure, at the conclusion of which, Mr. BECKER added a few words in support of the second reading.
Mr. POLKINGHORNE made some further remarks in support of the bill, and Mr. RIDLEY, in reply, said (Mr. Ridley alone dissenting); and notice was given for its commitment to-morrow.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS BILL.
On the motion of Mr. WINTER, seconded by Mr. RIDLEY, the House, at 4:10 o'clock, went into consideration of this bill.
Clause 1 was read, and adopted without discussion.
On Clause 2, Mr. RIDLEY moved that the word "full" in the 1st line, be struck out; and that after the word "privileges" in the 6th line, the remainder of the clause should be deleted, and the same position with the responsibilities and obligations of Her Majesty's subjects within this colony.
These amendments were severally put and agreed to.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved that, in the 3rd line, the words "one year" be altered to "two years."
After discussion, the Committee divided: Ayes, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and Messrs. King, Saunders, Hunt, J. N. Boshoff, Aiken, G. Boshoff, W. Boshoff, W. Boshoff, W. Boshoff, and Messrs. Field, Ridley, Winter, Fass, Robinson, and Polkinghorne (7). The amendment was therefore carried.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL's motion, the remainder of the clause after the 5th line, was altered as follows:—"entitled to apply for the Lieutenant-Governor's certificate of naturalization."

Mr. KING then moved that at the end of the main clause, the following words be inserted:—"on the payment of a nominal fee of 10s. to which Mr. J. N. BOSHOFF moved as a further amendment that the fee should be 2l.
Mr. J. N. BOSHOFF's amendment was first put, and carried, following the Attorney-General, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and Messrs. King, Saunders, J. N. Boshoff, Aiken, and J. C. Boshoff (7); Nos: The Attorney-General, and Messrs. Field, Ridley, Winter, Fass, Robinson, and Hunt (7). The Clause was then read a second time, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KING's amendment was then put and carried, with but four dissentients.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL's motion, to give an additional clause, to be inserted before Clause 3, defining the rights, privileges, and obligations of naturalized Aliens; and Mr. SAUNDERS to move an amendment, to be inserted before Clause 3, defining the rights, privileges, and obligations of naturalized Aliens. The motions were ordered to stand over to the next day.

At 10 o'clock the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.
POLICE FORCE BILL.
On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by Mr. RIDLEY, the House, at 11 o'clock, went into committee to consider this bill, clause by clause.

Clause 1 and 2 were passed without discussion.
On Clause 3, Mr. J. N. BOSHOFF moved the insertion of the word "additional" in the 3rd line, which was agreed to.
On Clause 1, Mr. J. C. BOSHOFF moved the insertion of a provision that a certain number of these Kafir constables should be allotted for the carriage of the mail bags, but the amendment was rejected.
On Mr. ROBINSON's motion the words "not less than" were inserted in the 1st line before the word "sixty," an amendment by Mr. AIKEN to insert the words "and to be employed in the same portion of the clause having been rejected.

On Mr. ROBINSON's motion, also, the words "of Africa and India" were inserted in the 3rd line, after the word "natives"; and the clause, as amended, was passed.
Clause 5 was adopted without alteration.
Clause 6 was also passed, after the erasure from the 6th line (the ATTORNEY-GENERAL's motion) of the words "the commandant hereby appointed, and he was passed.

Clause 7 was read and passed.
On Clause 8, the words "when published in the Government Gazette" were inserted in the 21st line, after the word "effect," upon the motion of Mr. FASS.

On the ATTORNEY-GENERAL's motion, the following words were erased from the 16th, 17th, and 18th lines of the clause:—"and requiring owners and tenants of land and estates to stand at the expense of the visits of the police under this law shall be recorded"; and at the instance of the same hon. gentleman, the following addition was made to the clause:—"and all such rules, orders, and regulations shall be submitted from time to time to the Legislative Council."

The clause, as thus amended, was passed.
Clauses 9 and 10 were each put and carried; and Clause 11 was also passed.
Clause 12 was adopted, after the insertion, on the ATTORNEY-GENERAL's motion, of the words "and exercise" in the 2nd line, after "have."
At 5:40 o'clock progress was reported.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY BILL.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved, and the COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, the third reading of this bill.
The motion was put and agreed to, and the bill read a third time and passed.
The House adjourned at 6:45 o'clock.

Summary of last Night's proceedings.

The Railway Bill was committed at an early stage in the evening, and after various minor alterations, was at 9:35 o'clock passed through committee with amendments. The third reading is to be taken this (Friday) evening, when Mr. Saunders will move an amendment. The Naturalization of Aliens Bill was committed, and progress was made therein, as far as Clause 3. Mr. Robinson gave notice of two motions, with respect to a Geological Inspection of the colony, and the introduction of a number of trained teachers for Government Schools. The House sits this (Friday) evening instead of afternoon.

The Oberberg Mail-car arrived at half-past six last evening, with Diamond Fields and Free State news to the 13th instant, but there is no account of importance. We have also received Cape papers to the 11th instant, but they contain no late English news.

LATEST FROM THE CAMP.
Head-quarters Camp, Pietermaritzburg, 20th October 1873.
All well in Camp. No news yet from Major Durban or Mr. Macfarlane.
By His Excellency's command,
(Signed) W. WHEELRIGHT.

ARRIVAL OF R.M.S. "NATAL."

DETAILS OF ENGLISH NEWS TO 6TH OCT.
A large gathering took place at Exeter on Tuesday, to protest against the introduction of the confessional and other Romish practices into the Church of England. A petition to the Bishop was unanimously adopted, calling on His Lordship to do his utmost to repress these practices.
A fire broke out in the streets of Liverpool. In Paris last week there were 82 deaths, and the week before 125.

Surgeon E. J. Milligan, of the steamship Africa, writes from Sierra Leone, on the 12th ult., that on the 7th of August, at about 20 miles farther in the interior a white man, accompanied by a number of native attendants, was proceeding in the direction of the West Coast. His supplies becoming short he prevented from proceeding by a Kafir and retained prisoner until rescued by Mr. Cressy. From the description given by the native traders to M. Cressy's friend of this person, and also from the fact that no other white man is known to be in this region, it is generally inferred to be Dr. Livingstone.

Foreign politics, so far as they relate to France, are important. The Fusionists look out upon brighter prospects—and events are moving with a rapidity which is bewildering and dangerous. Government is to be settled on a new foundation, and all parties to be thrown into disorder—what care the Fusionists if anarchy is precipitated, and civil war rendered possible. Eighty-two provincial elections have been published, a joint declaration that they will advocate a return to the traditional monarchy. All the princes of the House of Orleans intend, it is said, to visit in succession the Comte de Chambord, and assure him of their devotion to his cause. A grand assembly is to be gathered of his friends and partisans at Brussels. The proclamation of the monarchy is asserted, it is said, by a majority of 110. The Assembly is to meet on the 13th inst., it is reported and believed that the army will be sent shortly to have a fight with the cup and the lip, and these Bourbonists are expected to have a joint declaration that they will advocate a return to the traditional monarchy. All the princes of the House of Orleans intend, it is said, to visit in succession the Comte de Chambord, and assure him of their devotion to his cause. A grand assembly is to be gathered of his friends and partisans at Brussels. The proclamation of the monarchy is asserted, it is said, by a majority of 110. The Assembly is to meet on the 13th inst., it is reported and believed that the army will be sent shortly to have a fight with the cup and the lip, and these Bourbonists are expected to have a joint declaration that they will advocate a return to the traditional monarchy.

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only to find the yellow impeding—it may be here the *Impediment*—a rigorous system of taxation. A win-bottle is 15, 16, and 17, and a bottle of wine, a box of 100 cartridges, and a penny on theatre-tickets, will bring in some money. But they have other resources, and more which, in the public service, may be more fairly and more profitably dealt with than the numbers and quality of the palaces and domains with which Spain is studied. His greatest success, however, is to be seen in the better discipline of the army. The fall of Carthagena cannot be long delayed, and that event will disengage many troops for service in the north against the Carlists. It is said he has obtained, or is about to obtain, more money from England, whether he has transmitted a proposal for the conversion of the debt.

The following extract from the *Buenos Ayres Standard* refers to the English emigrants who went to Paraguay:—"The fate of Messrs. Robinson and Fleming's colonists in Paraguay is now no longer doubtful; unless the British committee in Buenos Ayres put forward a helping hand, the whole of them must perish. The letter to Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in this city shows to the contrary. There must be therefore clause, the men reached Asuncion in a starving condition, to beg some food for their wives and families at Ita and Itape. General Mitro generously ordered them to be supplied with the means of subsistence and care, which is now doubtless saving many from perishing. But it is now necessary to take some steps to rescue the survivors. The manager says only sixty had died, including children, up to the present moment. There must be therefore clause, six hundred remaining, although we fear that, as things now stand, every day reduces the number.

A Washington telegram states that the Anglo-American Commission has concluded its work, having obtained from the Bank publicists of the awarded 2,300,000 dollars to the British Claimants. Yellow fever still continues its terrible ravages at St. Petersburg, in America. More than 700 persons are suffering from the effects of the influenza, and are about to die.

Money has gone up to 6 per cent.; first to 11, and then to the higher rate. This was the natural result of the American panic, and the step was considered a wise one by the Government. The gold of the States being more re-assuring, and there being a large quantity of produce to export, a rapid recovery is expected as soon as confidence is regained. As compared with the Bank publicists of the States, a property highly character. Not one firm failed which in England would be considered of the first-class, and the Gold Exchange and Clearing-house were temporarily closed. The whole of the accounts which did not exceed those of many joint-stock bankers in this country. This tempest in the tempest having been got over, we may now look for easier conditions in the money market. The first return of the Bank publicists of this month shows the largest variations on record of any yet shown in the first week of October. They yet received which the Bank paid away 4,632,000, only that which 47,485,000 the former being due to exports to Germany, and the latter to the States in America is supposed to arise from two causes:—1st. The too rapid extension of railways into districts where they are not likely to pay a dividend for several years, and the fact that many have been raised upon credit, and the securities which they represent being inconvertible when a pressure comes upon the money market. Hence arises such failures as that of Leases, &c. which are not likely to be met, actually exceed their liabilities two per cent, but are inconvertible while the liabilities press at the moment. The second cause has been greatly overlooked, but it has probably as much to do with the panic as the former. It is the destruction of property within the last three years by fire, which is estimated at £110,000,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Tappin and Co. of Liverpool, the statement of accounts showed liabilities amounting to £205,765, against assets £178,760. The creditors have agreed to accept a composition of 10s. in the pound. Most kinds of securities have suffered during the past fortnight—railways and the like, and the panic has come as anything else. In fact, the former more so, considering the estimation in which they are generally held—on account of the numerous accidents which have occurred, and the fact that the creditors are looked for now as regularly as the ordinary—and there is no doubt that this class of scrip has been much injured thereby. There has been a slight advance in Spanish securities. It is said that a portion of the bonds of the new version of the debt. Anybody who surrendered his bonds of 100 for bonds of 40 would receive 6 per cent, but as this gives no new security for the remainder, it was at once rejected by the committee of bond-holders.

The wool sales began on the 2nd inst. The arrivals to date were 102,070 bales, of which 41,500 are from the Cape. About 9,000 bales, chiefly Cape, have been sent to the manufacturing districts. There has been a large sale of both home and foreign buyers, and a good tone was observable. The prices at the close of last sales have been fully supported, and though the Cape has been somewhat inferior in quality, yet it has suffered in no way in consequence of former rates. Combings wools are scarce.

THE MARKETS.
ANGORA HAIR.—There is no business doing; the few bales held in stock will be offered at the low wool sales about the 28th inst.
WILDEBEESTSKIN.—There was a good attendance of buyers at sales on 25th ultimo, and a brisk competition, the result being a fair to good quality, at an advance of 1d. to 1d. per lb. on last sale rates.
BLEND AND GOATSKINS.—In good demand.
SHEEPskins.—Since auctions held 18th ult., there has been a decline; public bids; quotations are therefore unaltered.
OX AND COW HIDES, WET. Were in good demand at the public sales held 25th ultimo. 5,800 were offered, and nearly all sold, fetching an advance of fully 1d. per lb.
OX AND COW HIDES, DRY.—These also were in good request at public auctions on above date, realizing 1d. to 1d. per lb. advance.
HORNS are unaltered.
IVORY.—Arista and Hill on a small scale.
OSTRICH FEATHERS are unchanged since auctions held 17th ultimo.
DIAMONDS.—We have had a few continental buyers, but they have bought very sparingly, and the market is dull. There has been a sale of diamonds were discovered at the Cape.
ALOES continue firm.
ARROWROOT.—Demand continues good.

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CAPE ITEMS.
The Agricultural Show at Capetown was a dead failure—as bad as the last held at Port Elizabeth—it could not be worse. Mr. L. Dryfus, we are informed, has awarded a silver medal for his colonial-made soap.
One gentleman farming in the neighbourhood of Port Beaufort has just removed the whole of his live-stock from the farm, in consequence of the drought—a large number of the animals, though residing on the place for the last twenty years.
Special prayer meetings were to be held in the Wesleyan Church, on account of the protracted drought, to which the ministers of several religious denominations have memorialized His Excellency the Governor to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer, to supplicate for rain.
A case of cattle-stealing was reported by Messrs. Savage and Hill for Mr. C. Lee, of Klip Plaat, was stolen from a wagon near Bethelsdorp, on or about the 1st inst.
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