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

Government Notice No. 30, 1874.

THE [illegible] Land Office
[illegible] Pounds are
[illegible] Pounds
[illegible] Pounds, dated
[illegible] Pounds
[illegible] Pounds
[illegible] Pounds

Trial of Langalibalele.

(FOURTH DAY.)

The hearing of the case against the Kafir Chief Langalibalele for rebellion was resumed on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, before the full court. The attendance of spectators was very large as on former occasions, owing to the late and hour of the commencement of the proceedings not being generally known. The prisoner having been brought into the tent by an escort of the 75th Regiment.

The Supreme Chief said: At the last meeting, I stated that I intended to allow counsel to defend the prisoner; and the Government selected Mr. Escombe for the purpose. Mr. Escombe, on being informed of the peculiar jurisdiction of the Court, and that he must confine himself within certain limits, stated that he could not accept the duty for which he had been selected—that he was an English advocate, and felt himself perfectly at liberty, if he undertook a case, to say and do anything he pleased; he therefore declined to take up the case. Under these circumstances, and looking at the peculiar nature of the case and bearing in mind that it is so directly contrary to Kafir custom and usage and law to allow counsel in a Court of this nature, I have come to the conclusion that it would not be desirable now to ask anyone else to act for the prisoner. Even if counsel were heard, he could only put to me considerations as regards the guilt of the prisoner, for that guilt has already been admitted; and the Court is disposed to be as merciful with the prisoner as the circumstances of the case will admit; so there is really no necessity for counsel at all. The Court will be aware that it is competent for any member of it to put any question, he likes, or to make any statement with a view of assisting the prisoner.

Mr. J. W. Shepstone: To complete the chain of evidence, I think it will be necessary to take the statement of the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Secretary for Native Affairs, at the request of the Court, then made the following statement:—At the commencement of last year I heard rumours that the Magistrate of Weenen County and the prisoner were not acting cordially together. Several instances of this were brought to my notice by Mr. Macfarlane himself and after a time he came to Pietermaritzburg, and requested that I would send for Langalibalele in response to this appeal, I sent my messenger up to the kraal of the prisoner with the following message, dated October 8th, 1873:

"*Message from the Secretary for Native Affairs to Langalibalele, Chief the Amahlubi Tribe, in the Colony of Natal.*

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"Before I went to the Zulu Country, I sent my messenger Umtetwa twice to you, to request you to come to Pietermaritzburg, in order that I might explain to you your proper position with reference to your Magistrate and counsellor to you—and complaints in the presence of the complainants themselves, so as to enable you to explain to me, face to face, the whole, any part of your conduct which they might have misunderstood or have misrepresented.

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DURBAN.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Durban, Friday.

The third Durban produce market was held yesterday. Mr. S. F. Bennighfield, Market Master, officiated in knocking things down, and there was a good and influential attendance of buyers, who, in some instances, competed very keenly. The catalogue consisted of 188 bags wool, 3 bales skins, 1,000 bags ground nuts, 827 bags, 1 bag pockets sugar, 1 case ostrich feathers, and 1lb. 11oz. gold dust. Grease wool brought from 6½d. to 8d. per lb.; sheep skins, 6d. per lb.; goat skins, 7d. and 7½d. per lb.; sheep skins, 6½d. per lb.; goat skins, 1s. each; quaggo do., 8½d. per lb.; blesbok, 10d. per lb.; ostrich feathers, £2 to £3 per oz.; ostrich fibres, £2 12s. 6d. per lb. was offered, but refused; and £3 12s. 6d. per ounce was offered for gold, with a similar result. Six lots of wool, one lot of skins, and four lots of sugar were not sold. A question was raised as to whether the Market Master was entitled to his fee of 2s. per lot if the goods were not sold, but the Market Master, who has 1 to sole power of deciding such questions, very naturally decided against the objector, amid much merriment. The prices of the sugar were regulated to some extent by consignments of Mauritius, Bourbon, &c., and were not unfrequent, and on hot evenings odours certainly having no connection with those pouches of perfume, or "Araby the Blest," come too often between the wind and the nobility of the wanderer, who forbids with disgusting facility into the offender, impregnated with some *chef-d'œuvre* of Rimmell, prince of perfumers. The Council will need to bestir themselves in this matter.

The question, "How to get to the Gold Fields" is the question of the day, and it is a very agitated here by intending diggers, and the subject was "ventilated" at a meeting here last week—at which some obnoxious resolutions were decided to advertise for tenders for a weekly conveyance between this town and the Gold Fields of the Transvaal, the Mail Contractor, who is now lodged by 17th February. Parties here have left, and others are leaving, by sea for Delagoa Bay, and thence march the Kaffir, which is the least fatiguing and expensive route, and occupying about a fortnight days, should wind and weather prove favourable.

Thieving by Kafirs still continues, and the newspapers this week contain two cases of housebreaking, and the discovery in the hut of a Kafir (presently in gaol for theft) of a miscellaneous quantity of clothing, which he (now) confessed from a store. It is becoming apparent that the Kafir is anything but a "Christian" (or, rather) of the British vagrant who won't work; and is ashamed to beg, but considers thieving and "flat burglary" a quite legitimate means of procuring a living. Such is the beneficial effect of Civilisation upon the Native mind!

The Kafir Langalibalele, whose case has passed a severe but deserved sentence on two Kafirs for a great breach of trust, is now in gaol, and the hope will be confirmed by the Supreme Chief to whom it has been submitted for approval or disapproval, that the ringleader, Umhlaba, and Umbluzana, and the maltreated Kafir had his jaw fractured, the sight of his left eye extinguished, and contusions on his shoulders, and a pointed stick as he lay on the ground. One of his assailants has been sentenced to pay two months' and the other to nine months' imprisonment, both with hard labour. They are also to receive eight lashes each, and the latter is also to pay the injured man £20 as civil damages. This punishment, if carried out—as it is to be hoped it will be—should have a salutary effect on our sable brother.

I mentioned in a previous letter that some dissatisfaction existed here in regard to the new postal arrangements with the city, and I notice that a meeting of the inhabitants of Pietermaritzburg the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to call a special meeting on the subject. It is to be held on Tuesday next.

The clipper *George Noble*, of Fraserburgh, arrived last night from London, with a general cargo, she must have made a fair passage, but it was very quickly, as it seems to be but the other day when she sailed from Natal. She was only sixty-five days only in the passage from London.

The weather is dull, showery, close, and "sultry," the thermometer ranges in the 80s, and the domic is still increasing, especially among the Kafir population.

GREYTOWN.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

The new firm of Hollet and Meane held their first auction sale here last Wednesday, the line goods, &c., realizing very good prices—Cows, from £3 10s. to £3 12s.; heifers, £2 to £4 12s.; oxen, £4 15s. to £5 10s.; calves, £1 15s. to £1 17s.; £15 10s.; second-hand wagon, £40; goats, 8s. each.

Passengers and wagons for the Gold Fields pass through here almost daily. The roads for horsemen this route is far shorter than any other; they don't go near Newcastle.

Criminal business is unusual here. Mr. Lonsdale's store was broken open last week, and upwards of £50 stolen, but he got a good clue.

A good deal of interest is taken by the subscribers in this neighbourhood to the Volunteers Memorial Fund. It was at first proposed to the erection of a library; the object originated through suffering and death, and as nothing to compete with a public memorial of that over such a purpose. It is proposed to erect the fund to its legitimate end, a memorial (*i.e.*, monument), in the Volunteers, than the death of an accident ward to the Infirmary; the railway, even the railway, will utilize it.

OBSERVER.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A NEW EXPORT FOR NATAL.

(*To the Editor of the Natal Witness.*)

SIR,—Some years ago there would have expended thousands in introducing and acclimatizing birds, beasts, and fishes, in great variety. There is one most valuable animal, however, on which hitherto proved peculiar care, and which has hitherto been neglected, and yet has proved failed; although with what appeared far more difficult, the introduction of the salt-water salmon, they have so beautifully succeeded in. I allude to the alpaca, and with the habits of the animal I allude to, were of opinion, that Australia was not adapted to its well-being. I have with pleasure read the letter which I have seen, and which many persons suppose to be a species of goat. If I mistake not, it is more nearly allied to the camel, and is usually called, and a large animal, but the alpaca has of late years become extremely beautiful, on account of the demand for its long wool that now set up. It is present monopolized entirely by the Peruvian Government, a strict vigilance being kept that none are exported from that country. The natural habitation of the alpaca is at an elevation of from five thousand to eight thousand feet elevation above the level of the sea. In the mountains in Peru, large flocks of these beautiful creatures are to be seen grazing, with equally large flocks of sheep, and a shepherd reserve my judgment till next week, when the prisoner will hear the decision of myself and Court.

The Prisoner: I will feel very thankful if a messenger could be allowed to convey what is going on to my children. It has been reported to them that I am dead, and I should like to have that statement contradicted.

The Supreme Chief: Before we go I want to say one word with reference to the speeches made to me by the Chiefs on the first day of this trial. Some fault has been found with them outside, by persons who do not understand the customs of the country, because they gave their opinions at that stage. But from their point of view—from which point alone they could be fair, I look at it myself—I think they were quite right. Langalibalele has confessed his guilt, and has stated circumstances which he considered extenuated his crime, but which we did not, so that according to Kafir custom and usage, the trial was over then. From the point of view, therefore, they were quite right in speaking when they did; and I think them for the opinions they gave. The subsequent proceedings are not conducted merely with our own ideas of justice, and the object of them was to find out what extenuating circumstances there were in the case. It was according to Kafir custom, but to our own ideas of right. I may mention that during these proceedings the members of the Legislative Council have sat here as my advisers; they are not members of the Court, and will not therefore be asked to pronounce judgment given. At the next sitting, the Court will be composed of myself, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Magistrates, and the Legislative Council.

The prisoner was then removed, and the Court rose shortly before one o'clock.

THE OVERLAND MAIL

FREE STATE NEWS.

(*"Friend."*)

WANTED.—Says the *Diamond News*, anxious inquiry is being made for a burly young Scotchman, with him his Highlandman, Cameron, famous for his festive proclivities, who has gone for chance of six to some unknown region, taking with him his Highland Chieftain, Mr. Cameron, for the last six weeks, and leaving behind him a lot of excited acquaintances.

DEAR TRESSOW.—Although the summer is now pretty well advanced, carriage between Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein is still quoted at the old rates, and returns for wool, 20 to 30s. per ton. The wool of it is, that, instead of falling, it is likely to rise still higher.

THE DROUGHT.—A large portion of this State is suffering severely from want of rain, and many farmers are migrating hither and thither with their flocks and herds, in quest of water. In certain localities, it is said the country is in a state resembling the Karoo in this proceeding, as I gather from remarks of the *Witness* he has done, "a cold-blooded murder," his opinion will meet with universal acquiescence, and I strongly suspect that Lieut. Clarke, who ordered the slaughter of the dying man, has not heard the end of his chivalrous exploit.

But worse in my opinion than this cold-blooded murder, this ungenerous slaughter, incapable of appreciating the feelings of a man who, if he offends his brutality and holds it up for our admiration. It is almost incredible that a man calling himself an Englishman, and a gentleman, should have expressed joy that the Zulu warrior when dragged forth for slaughter with "his thigh marked close to the bely by a spear." Such a man should be shot with a silver bullet which had first furrowed his forehead and face and lodged in his abdomen" was happily still breathing.

The next thing I would wish to see, is a slap on the face of the editor of the *Witness*.

I never read anything more sickening and horrible in the annals of war, and the blood suffuses my face to think that this was done, not by the much-abused Boers, but by a man who, I believe, is one of our bastards, and the monster who exults over such proceedings" —Yours, &c., BRITON.

LIEUTENANT CLARKE AND THE "NATAL WITNESS" v. BISHOP COLENSO, "BRITON," &c.

(*To the Editor of the Standard and Mail.*)

SIR,—As might have been expected, your "horrible incident in the Natal war" has called out a "Briton," who, forgetting the "Christian" in his sympathies, defends Clarke and the *Natal Witness*, and approves of the line taken by the Bishop of Natal in the matter.

Now, sir, I think that Lieutenant Clarke acts as the one in question is indispensable necessary in a newspaper critic or correspondent, and I fail to see how your correspondent "Briton" is justified in saying that the Editor referred to has expressed any "sympathy" with the Lieutenant Clarke's action, or that he has even "hell it up for our admiration." That he has defended and justified Lieutenant Clarke's action, and that the Lieutenant has been by the Bishop of Natal, is one thing; that he has "hell it up for a limitation," or expressed a "kindish wish" for the Lieutenant's "good luck," is, certainly, as far as my knowledge of the English language can see, exhibits no feeling for, or at all, neutralizing the sentiment beginning "It may be, that he was not quite dead," &c. necessarily imply admiration of Lieutenant Clarke's conduct. It justifies and exculpates, and asserts that, for certain given reasons it was well that the Lieutenant was able to show that he was not quite dead, and that he was not "ridiculed with" when "a stern duty was to be performed."

I myself may differ, and I do not say that I do not, but I think that the Bishop of Natal has a right to use the terms well respected to Lieut. Clarke which evidently Bishop Colenso has used, and which I think, in the circumstances, I may "safely" say that under the circumstances I should have allowed the time to die without further shooting, if Lieut. Clarke had not, considering that he could not fail in a plain and "stern duty," I cannot see that I have any right to state that "a deliberate cold-blooded murder." The Lieutenant knew well enough he was subject to the laws of his service and military discipline, and that he did what, wrong, he would be subject to punishment. To judge from the character of the man, he is not one to think responsibility, and, if he had a weak spirit any tribunal before which he can be called hardly to appear.

Your correspondent "Briton" has taken up a certain class of writing, which, in reality, is a libel on the man shot as a "Zulu Warrior." Now very probably he was a Zulu, but he was not certainly a Zulu warrior, but he was most certainly a rebel. I do not not think that his being or not being either a warrior or not, in this case, but his being a *rebel* may do so.

As far as Bishop Colenso is concerned, I entirely agree with the Editor of the *Natal Witness* in thinking that his lordship "had better look and see if he cannot find a more worthy object for his pity." I do this because it is idle to deny that he and Mr. Shepstone have brought about the present state of affairs in Natal, by their treatment of the Kafirs, who are "petted" and "petted" with the black population—natives they are not—until they have produced a state of affairs which, if it continues, will be fatal for all things as can well be found on the face of the earth. The Kafirs in Natal are a mixture of the heterogeneous mass of individuals into tribes with a unused strength; thus just doing the very opposite to what we have to do in Bechuanaland, to produce good effect. The Kafirs in Natal are mostly refugees, and men who have no idea of risking their lives for their rights, and who, if they had been treated as they as existed on the frontier of this colony, and men of the same stamp, both Mr. Shepstone and the Bishop would have been kept in check, as before this. Mr. Shepstone, too, and the Bishop know this, and they know that the Kafir who is thus petted and made generous mass is not so docile as it used to be. They know that Mr. Shepstone's day is past, and gone and that the Bishop's day is fast drawing to a close, knowing this they fear any exposure which might place it beyond dispute. Mr. Shepstone knows, also, that the Kafirs in Natal are a different class to the Kafirs in Natal have a great dread, his office and his power, and he has taken every precaution to keep the Kafirs in Natal to retain the troops, "considering the special condition of the colony." He also regarded the Kafirs in Natal as a means of keeping up a show of the latter's power as long as possible. Thus, so-called by their pets upon white women have been allowed to grow into a dangerous element, in policy, but these his Lordship has been heard to exclaim "Let the Kafirs be treated as they deserve and surprised them. One woman stepped on her dress, and in her fall so demoralized a fragile black gentleman, that he was carried, and it was afterwards done up in a bundle, and presented as kindwood. Another was carried safely out of the yard, all but part of his pants, while old Smithers, who weighs 220lb., plunged wildly, with the eight gallon pail of cow-dung, and upset the flower-pots, glass hothouse in the corner of the yard, and surprised some tinty dollars' worth of exotics. Another, they had got out safely, but the boys, and, as it was about time for Brown's return, they commenced laying the table for tea, and got down a basket of rare china that a friend of Brown's in the trade had loaned him a week before, and broke two pieces, as he said, and he must have been obliged to mortgage, his less-house and buy the set; and the mountains of Mrs. Brown, when she came in, and the Bishop's face, and the Bishop's face, and the Bishop's face, and the Bishop's face, is in the extreme. Finally, as a crowning touch, they tried to hang out Chinese lanterns, with the word "welcome" on them, but the wind blew them down. They succeeded in hanging two lanterns, and, as they had, saved the cost of a supper. There was a little party of five came that, and, as they had, saved the cost of a supper. Inside the garden gate, which shuts with a spring, when Brown's big mastiff, who is always left unchained at night, was unfastened, and he was frightened and surprised them. 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