MARITZBURG

AUCTION COMPANY,

LAND VALUERS AND GENERAL AGENTS.

W. FRANCIS, Manager.

THE MARITZBURG AUCTION COMPANY

Have on hand, for Sale, at Wholesale rates:

Austrian Hoops, Cognac and Champagne Brandies, Sherry, Port, Claret, Hock, Moselle, Cordials, Boers' Meal, Maizlets, Mealie Meal, Pontac, Sherry, Cigars, and Champagne Currants and Raisins, Natal Coffee, Longcut, Shag, and Mixed Teas, Salt Algoa Bay, Rock Salt, and Saltpetre, Paraffin, Composition and Stearine Candles, Natal Sugar—Treacle—Crushed—Crystallized—Natal Soaps, Brandy and Leg Tobacco, Cheese, Mottled Soap, Potted Fish, Vinegar, Natal Rum, French and Dutch Brandies, Milk and case, Red and Green Lead, Cape Smoke, Boiled Linseed Oil, Blankets, Blue Boots, Basins, Weaver's Reeds, Navy and Wagon Canvas, Anti-friction Grease, Saxoline Oil, Wire Pickets, and Hold Stocks, Paint, and Paint Oils, Portland Cement, Copper and Sheet Copper, Compasses, and Plates, Cords, Moles, Punjums, &c., &c., &c.

Stockholm and Coal Tar, Creosote, Yellow-wood Plank and Scantling, Deals, Ceiling, and Flooring Boards, Cut Deals, 1in., 1½in., 1¾in., and 1in., Wagon-wood, Mouldings and Cornices, 2½in. to 5in., Saddles, Ladies' and Gent.'s, Bar Lead, Morewood's and Scotch Corrugated Iron, 6ft., 7ft., and 8ft., Mealie Shellers, Winnowing Machines, Bar and Rod Iron, Iron Axles, Riems, Skins, Whipsticks, and Tows, American Axes, and Chairs, American Eight-day Clocks, Enchantress, Empress, and other Stores, Blade Tools, Glassware, Anti-friction Grease, Saxoline Oil, Portland Cement, Copper and Sheet Copper, Compasses, &c., &c., &c.

American Cotton Gins. American and Natal Ploughs. Cape Seed Oats.

IRELAND & CO.

Are landing ex late Steamers, a fresh supply of

GENT.'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS,

In the most desirable shapes.

Black and Drab Soft-crown Putney.
" " Regents.
Black, Brown, and Assorted Milans, Yankees, and Kossuths.
Black and Drab Stanhope and Walworth.
" Chesterfield.
Cloth Caps, in neat makes.
Gent.'s and Boys' Mackintoshes, in the best never-sticking kinds.
Gent.'s Fancy Silk and mixed Suits.
Gent.'s neat Walking Coats.
Gent.'s Merino Coats, Double-breast, Kensington, and Oxford shapes—neat.
Stout Cambridge Cord Trowsers, a never-tearing material.
A fresh supply of Best Wool Shirts, Goliath and other sizes.
Oxford Shirts and Collars. Ford's Eureka.
Gold Studs. Pearl Studs.
Belts, Elastic and Leather.
Braces, Berlin and India-rubber.
Piccadilly Collars. Puggaries.
Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Socks, Merino and Cotton in variety.
Indian Gauze and Merino Undershirts.
Lambs' Wool Pants, and Military Half-hose.
White Kid Gloves. Ties, assorted.
Scarves, Fancy and Black Silk. Bows.
Ladies' Kid Boots, in best makes.

☞ A constant supply of every desirable requisite for a complete Outfit either for the Diamond or Gold Fields.

A pair of our NUGGET NAILED WATERTIGHTS will put Customers upon a good footing, and a good understanding.

WE CANNOT GUARANTEE IMITATIONS!

All Goods marked in Plain Figures. Prompt Cash Five per Cent. Discount.

IRELAND & CO.,

18, CHURCH STREET, PIETERMARITZBURG,

IMPORTERS OF GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC., OF EVERY DESIRABLE DESCRIPTION.

LEISURE HOUR and SUNDAY AT HOME, 1873, by present Steamer.

NEW GOODS!!!

Messrs. P. Davis & Sons

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER H.M.S. "ZULU,"

A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PENCIL CASES,

From the Manufactories of MORDAN & PERRY & Co.,

IN GOLD, SILVER, IVORY, EBONY, AND ALUMINIUM.

ALSO, A SMALL AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

PLAIN AND COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Both Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet Size.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

All Sizes; the largest and best assortment ever imported.

COPYING PRESSES, Post and Foolscap.

AND A WELL-SELECTED LOT OF BOOKS.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES.

Dry and moist Water Colours.
French Camels, in quill and tin, all sizes.
Brushes, Sable and Red Sables, do., do.
Hog Tools, all sizes, do.
Sable and Camel Liners, assorted.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons, various.
A splendid lot of Drawing Copies, comprising Roadside Sketches, Easy Landscapes, Flowers (coloured), Colourists, &c., &c.
Diminutive Moist Colour Boxes, good assortment.

P. DAVIS & SONS

24, Longmarket Street, Pietermaritzburg.

Longmarket Street, Pietermaritzburg.

CROWN HOTEL,

Commercial Road, Pietermaritzburg.

PUBLIC BILLIARD ROOM.

WINES and SPIRITS OF THE BEST.

GOOD STABLING.

Horses and Carriages for Hire.

W. D. S. DOIG, PROPRIETOR.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,

SMITH STREET, DURBAN.

Private Apartments for Families.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

GOOD STABLING.

W. LUMSDEN, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

W. GOODWIN,

COACH BUILDER, &c.

HAS Removed to No. 37, Church Street, next door to the Wagon-making Establishment of Mr. JAMES MERRYWEATHER.

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

ESTABLISHED 1860.

PIETERMARITZBURG TANNERY.

A. LYLE,

Tanner, Currier, and Leather Merchant,

90, BURGER STREET, MARITZBURG.

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

Shipping Intelligence.

SAILED.

January 21.—H.M.S. *Barossa*, 21 guns, Bullard, for Table Bay; *Ada*, 3 guns, Hewlett, for Table Bay; *Pleiades*, 3 guns, Gilchrist, Mr. Oates and mate several, Rev. van Velden, Mr. Gibb, Mr. Miller, Mr. Harding, Major Phipps, Commander, other officers, eighty-seven rank and file, H.M.'s 86th Regt., ten rank and file H.M.'s R.A., 1 rank and file R.A.M.C., 6th Company, three invalids, two women, two children 75th Regt.—Keppel & Co., agents.

January 22.—*Nimbella*, schooner, 225 tons, Obermann, for London.—Cape Colonial produce valued at £4,000, Passenger:—Mr. G. Robertson.—Steel, Atkinson & Co., agents.

IN PORT.

Berbice, brig, 285 tons, from London.—Black, Baxter & Co., agents.

Pelagia, brig, from Adelaide.—Grant and Fradd, agents.

Prince and Atlas, brig, from London.—Parker, Wood & Co., agents.

Caudan, barque, 243 tons, James, from London.—Steel, Atkinson & Co., agents.

Ann, barque, 300 tons, Rae, from London.—Evans & Maynard, agents.

Sarah, barque, 285 tons, Simple, from London.—Steel, Atkinson & Co., agents.

Kimberley, barque, 279 tons, Webster, from London.—Escombe & Co., agents.

Aden, barque, 330 tons, Walker, from St. Helena.—Evans and Maynard, agents.

Centurion, barque, 380 tons, George, from London.—Lippert & Donnelmann, agents.

Pagoda, barque, 400 tons, Noble, from London.—Evans & Maynard, agents.

Perseus, barque, 367 tons, Portal, for Bimlipatam, for Marseilles.

Trend, barque, 382 tons, Johnson, from Algoa Bay, &c.—Black, Baxter & Co., agents.

Sea-Park, barque, 398 tons, Sturrock, from London.—Escombe & Co., agents.

Elizabeth Brown, schooner, 195 tons, from London.—Evans & Maynard, agents.

Hawthorn, schooner, from Adelaide.—W. Pearce and Co., agents.

GOODS ENTERED INWARDS.

Per BASUTO, from Southampton, ex ROMAN:—1 box, Escombe & Co.; 5 pipes, J. Anderson; 3 cs, Order; 13 pipes, Field & Nelson; 1 pipe, Lippert & Son; 1 pipe, Wm. Hunter; 1 box, Order; 4 pipes, R. Hutchinson; 24 pkgs, W. H. Lotz; 100 brooms, A. A. Smith; 1 box, H. Foulkes; 1 pkg, F. W. B. Leonard; 14 firkins, McLaren & Dawson; 3 bales, Klein & Walker; 2 cs, C. G. Bailey; 2 kegs, A. Fox; 1 box, E. B. Dixon; 8 pkgs, Harvey, Greenacre & Co.; 1 c, Lyons; 10 pkgs, Wheeler & Maddox; 3 tire axles, Order; 4 tons, Sampson; 7 pkgs, Order; 1 box, J. Saltzmann; 2 cs, Otto, Rotschild & Co.; 2 cases, Masterson, Bros.; 3 cs, Bird & Simpson; 1 pkg, Adams & Co.; 2 cs, Hammond & Co.; 2 bales, Snell & Co.; 2 cases, Knox & Crawford; 10 packages, Lippert & Donnelmann; 11 pkgs, Evans & Maynard; 1 pkg, Bell, Robinson & Co.; 3 pkgs, Savage & Hill; 1 pkg, H. Dunning; 21 pkgs, Escombe & Co.; 1 pkg, F. Schlieper; 1 package, W. A. Murray & Co.; 21 pkgs, C. C. Griffin; 2 pckgs, Ford Bros.; 12 pkgs, Clark & Philips; 1 pkg, Wheeler & Maddox; 14 pkgs, J. Grundy; 17 pkgs, Baillie Bros & Hudson; 1 c, W. Grant; 6 cs, Jameson & Co; 1 case, J. Jameson; 1 case, A. Hudson; 1 c, Order; 1 cs, David & Sons; 16 packages, Evans & Maynard; 1 c, Dickinson Bros; 1 case, Griffin & Chapman; 1 c, Addressed; 1 pkgs, Mc Laren & Dawson; 1 c, Snell & Co; 1 c, F W B Leach; 1 c, F B Smith; 1 c, Hammond & Co; 1 c, E B Dixon; 8 pkgs, Harvey, Greenacre & Co; 1 c, Lyons; 10 pckgs, Wheeler & Maddox; 3 tire axles, Order; 4 tons, Sampson; 7 pkgs, Order; 1 box, J Saltzmann; 2 cs, Otto, Rotschild & Co; 2 cases, Masterson, Bros; 3 cs, Bird & Simpson; 1 pkg, Adams & Co; 2 cs, Hammond & Co; 2 bales, Snell & Co; 2 cases, Knox & Crawford; 10 packages, Lippertz & Donnelmann; 11 pkgs, Evans & Maynard; 21 pkgs, Snell & Co; 1 pkg, Savage & Hill; 1 pkg, H Dunning; 21 pkgs, Escombe & Co; 1 pkg, F Schlieper; 1 package, W. A. Murray & Co; 21 pkgs, C. C. Griffin; 2 pckgs, Ford Bros; 12 pkgs, Clark & Philips; 1 pkg, Wheeler & Maddox; 14 pkgs, J Grundy; 17 pkgs, Baillie Bros & Hudson; 1 c, W Grant; 6 cs, Jameson & Co; 1 case, J Jameson; 1 case, A Hudson; 1 c, Order; 1 cs, David & Sons; 16 packages, Evans & Maynard; 1 c, Dickinson Bros; 1 case, Griffin & Chapman; 1 c, Addressed; 1 pkgs, McLaren & Dawson; 1 c, Snell & Co; 1 c, F W B Leach; 1 c, F B Smith; 1 c, Hammond & Co; 1 c, E B Dixon; 1 pkg, Addressed; 1 c, Snell & Co; 1 pckg, Davis & Sons; 1 c, Addressed; 1 pcl, Robinson & Vause; 1 box, Savage & Hill; 1 box, Jameson; 17 pkgs, C. Bamsden; 27 packages, Lippertz & Donnelmann; 15 pckgs, 400 bgs, Griffin & Chapman; 10 cs, Stech, Addison & Co; 20 bags salts, Walton & Sons; 2 pkgs, Baillie & Goodhart; 10 bundles rail, S. Cooper; 1 box, Lyons; 1 box, Addressed; 1 box, Hammond & Co; 1 box, Addressed; 1 pckgs, Wheeler & Maddox; 100 cs, Hodgson & Co; 3 bales, Dunlop, Moss & Co; 1 pkg, Evans & Co; 2 cs, Order; 1 box, C Bigby; 252 pkgs, Early & Jay.

GOODS CLEARED OUTWARDS.

	£	s.	d.
Per PELHAM, for Delagoa Bay:—			
Produce of the colony	10	10	0
Sundries (including 1,005 guns) ...	2294	13	0
Also the following cargo, transhipped from other vessels—248 bales duck, 296 kegs gunpowder, and 2 cases guns.			
Per ELIZABETH STEVENS, for London:—			
Produce of the colony (wool, &c) ...	12,182	13	0
46 bls manufactured tobacco	3	0	0
Per FLORENCE, for East London:—			
Produce of the colony (sugar	728	0	0
For Algoa Bay:—			
Produce of the colony (sugar, &c) ...	2,221	0	0
For Mossel Bay:—			
Produce of the colony (sugar, &c) ...	617	0	0
For Capetown:—			
Produce of the colony (sugar, &c) ...	1,824	14	0
46 owl hoofs	187	0	0
For London:—			
Produce of the colony (hides, &c) ...	3,188	10	0
2 bags gold ore	1,073	0	0
Per NICHOLAI, for London:—			
Produce of the colony (wool, &c) ...	14,000	0	0
General cargo	480	0	0

Meetings, &c., notified in the "Gazette."

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

H. Pinsen, special meeting of creditors, on 30th January, at Pietermaritzburg.

F. Zeisebert, meeting of creditors, on 4th February, at Pietermaritzburg.

W. Chapman, second meeting of creditors, on 4th February, at Pietermaritzburg.

M. H. Bass, meeting of creditors, on 6th February, at Pietermaritzburg.

G. M. Marsh and J. C. Schepers, meeting of creditors, on 6th February, at Pietermaritzburg.

J. F. Wheeler, first meeting of creditors, on 9th February, at Durban.

ASSIGNED ESTATES.

J. Bresler, special meeting of creditors, on 30th January, at Pietermaritzburg.

De Kock and Bresler, special meeting of creditors, on 30th January, at Pietermaritzburg.

C. R. Sinclair, meeting of creditors, on 5th February, at Durban.

LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT.

J. Wright (insolvent), second and final, all objections before 23rd March, at Pietermaritzburg.

INSOLVENTS' EXAMINATION ON BALANCE SHEET.

Budd, Harries & Co, on 6th February, at Durban.

Bodkin & Jones, on 6th February, M. A. Pietermaritzburg, first and final, all objections before 12th February.

MEETING OF MORTGAGEES AND CREDITORS.

R. Wilhelm & Adams & Son, on 6th February, at Pietermaritzburg.

TESTATE ESTATE.

J. H. E. Seaman, all claims before 12th February.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

J. Pomfloet, meeting of next of kin and creditors, on 23rd January, at Pietermaritzburg.

L. C. Van Wyk, all claims before 2nd February.

Sarah Williams, meeting of next of kin and creditors, on 6th February, at Verulam.

Mary A. Brittain, all claims before 23rd February.

F. Jewin, sole heir, all claims before 23rd February.

J. and S. A. James, all claims before 13th March.

A. McKirdindale, all claims before 9th July.

EDICTAL SUMMONSES.

Alice M. Stevens (third), to appear on 2nd March, at Pietermaritzburg, to show cause why her child should not be taken from her.

Sophia Schutte, to appear on 2nd March, at Pietermaritzburg, for divorce.

Umtinto Sugar Company, to appear on 1st May, at Pietermaritzburg.

MEETINGS.

Natal Railway Company, annual general meeting, on 4th February, at Durban.

Marine Insurance Natal Company of Natal, annual general meeting, on 11th February, at Durban.

Maritzburg Market Prices.

Bacon ...	10d. to 1s. per lb.
Bacon, cut ...	9s. 6d. per cwt.
Butter, fresh ...	1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.
" salted ...	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
Cheese, colonial ...	10d. per lb.
Coal ...	6s. 4d. per cwt.
Ducks ...	5s. 6d. per pair.
Eggs ...	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per doz.
Fowls ...	1s. 6d. to 2s. each.
Forage, new ...	5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt.
" old ...	8s. 9d. per cwt.
Firewood, thorn ...	5s. per cwt.
" bush ...	1s. 3d. per cwt.
Geese ...	5s. 6d. each.
Hams ...	1s. 4½d. per lb.
Mealies ...	9½d. per lb.
Potatoes ...	5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt.
" sweet ...	1½d. per lb.
Seed Oats ...	10s. 6d. per cwt.
Skins, blesbok ...	2½d. per lb.
" quagga ...	7½d. per lb.
" ox ...	7½d. per lb.
" wildebeeste ...	7½d. per lb.
" sheep ...	1s. each.
Sugar, dark ...	3½d. each.
Sugar, light crystallised ...	3½d. per lb.
" yellow crystallized	3½d. per lb.
Timber, stinkwood ...	5s to 6s. per 500 feet.
" slabs ...	£4 10s per 500 feet.
Tobacco, Boer ...	2½d. per lb.
Turkeys, cocks ...	13s. 6d. each.
" hens ...	9s. each.
Wool (fresce) ...	7d. per lb.
" washed ...	1s. 1½d. per lb.

[Market terms:—Cash to be paid to seller on delivery.]

January 29, 1874. J. N. WEBBER, Market-Master.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON ...	7TH JANUARY	...	9H. 58M. P.M.
LAST QUARTER ...	15TH "	...	9H. 58M. P.M.
NEW MOON ...	21ST "	...	0H. 14M. A.M.
FIRST QUARTER ...	29TH "	...	2H. 44M. A.M.

MOON SETS, JANUARY 30TH ... 2H. 56M. A.M.

NEW MOON, JANUARY 30TH ... 5H. 29M.
NEW MOON, " 31ST ... 6H. 56M.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th January, at Fountain Plantation, the wife of Mr. H. P. MARTLEW, of a daughter.

On the 22nd January, at the Pietermaritzburg Tan nery, the wife of Mr. A. LYLE, of a son.

On the 25th January, at the Screw, the wife of Mr. C. J. PRYALL, of a son.

On the 24th January, at Belvidere Cottage, Pietermaritzburg, Mrs. THOMAS MACKINTOSH, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 22nd January, at Pietermaritzburg, Pietermaritzburg, Mr. J. H. PULLOCK, aged thirty-four years and ten months. [Deeply regretted.]

THE HOUNDS.

THE "CHORISTERS" MEET

Saturday, January 31st.—8-mile Bridge—Durban Road.

At 5·30 o'clock a.m.

A CARD.

MISS MASON will be glad to give instruction to a select number of Young Ladies, at her residence, West-street.

Term will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 2nd.

Pietermaritzburg, Jan. 29th, 1874.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

MARITZBURG RIFLES.

Practice for the month of January:—Sergt. Hornley and Capt. Ross.

Practice for Mr. Lloyd's Cup, on Saturday (to-morrow), 31st January, at three o'clock.

Practice for the Lieutenant Governor's medal, on Saturday, 7th February.

The Natal Witness.

PIETERMARITZBURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1874.

THERE seems considerable fear that further mismanagement will characterize the proceedings of Government as regards the rebellion. An unwise straining after leniency, such as has been exhibited in the late trial, will do as much to encourage future rebellion as the capture of Langalibalele was calculated to discourage it. However good the motives and intentions of those who would thwart the ends of justice—however desirous they may be to give a higher idea of the mercy of the white men—the effect of their proceeding will be the very opposite to that intended. They seem to be entirely unaware that the material upon which they are working is widely different from their own, and that therefore a different result is produced. Mercy and generosity are qualities in high repute in the eyes of an Englishman, but they are blots which suggest vacillation and moral weakness in the estimation of the Kafir. The very proceedings whereby it has been desired to obtain the respect and esteem of the Kafirs, have already proved themselves fertile in spreading contempt and disgust amongst that people in every corner of the colony.

We know not what may be the result of the trials that are yet still to be held, but we fear the worst. If they prove that the cleverness and pertinacity of Mr. Shepstone have succeeded in paralyzing the particular intellect and paralyzing the will of the Governor. That which he knows he ought to do, which is the best for the interests of the colony and most in accordance with the views of the people, he does not do, and seems as if he dare not do because of the thraldom in which he is held. We should not be in the least surprised if the rebel chief, instead of being sent to Robben Island for life, were sentenced for two or three years only. Nor would it create astonishment if the rebel tribe, which has by proclamation been deprived of all tribal relations, should, in a very few years, be again collected, under the chieftainship of Langalibalele. We doubt if one-tenth the prisoners will be assigned to applicants, though to accomplish that purpose a bill passed the Legislative Council, and has since become law. We know Sir Benjamin is under strong pressure; he has himself given proof that he cannot be insensible to it, but will even sacrifice his own strong convictions in obedience to persistent importunity, and, knowing the unflinching determination of those who are getting the mastery over His Excellency, we cannot but fear the worst results.

But there is another source of danger. There have been during the rebellion, though living close to the location, several families belonging to Langalibalele's clan, who have been thoroughly loyal throughout—Kafirs who stood by their masters, resisting the invitations and disregarding the threats of their chief. Government, if it thought that when farmers of unimpeachable integrity vouched for such loyalty, the Government would have shown quite as much readiness to reward, or at least to protect it, as to punish those who took the opposite course. Yet it is a notorious fact that in consequence of the reckless mismanagement of those who have had control of the Kafir allies, some of these loyal Kafirs have been as badly, if not worse, treated than the rebels.

We do not at present intend to enter into details, and relate occurrences which would raise the indignation of every reader. We have no desire to do so. But Sir B. Pine will see justice done in this respect, although for some reason or other, any manifestation of such an intention has not yet been shown. We have refrained from bringing the subject into public prominency, because we had faith in the impartiality of the Governor. But if application after application is disregarded, and if these crying evils are to be hushed up lest others that ought to have been inquired into, then details must be furnished to the public, that they may judge for themselves.

It may perhaps be urged that an inquiry was ordered and made, but we do not think there is an impartial man in the colony who would stand up and defend such an inquiry. How could such a court act justly, with official instructions before it, that the proceedings of the friendly Kafirs were not to be too closely inquired into, lest they might decline to support the Government in the event of a future disturbance? But is it more likely to destroy all loyalty in the future, than to have the chiefs those who remain faithful to the Government are ruthlessly robbed and even murdered by those who say they are obeying official instructions, and made to suffer as severely as if they had been rebels throughout? To refuse an independent and impartial inquiry into complaints of this character is to poison the minds of the Kafirs everywhere, and breed universal distrust and dislike.

But, as we have already said, we have strong confidence that Sir Benjamin Pine will not allow such a stain to rest on his administration. One of the greatest dangers colonial Governors have to contend against, indeed it is the great stumblingblock in the way of all rulers, is that of being misled by official representations. A magistrate or the head of a department makes a report, and behind that the Governor shelters himself, and says: "If there is anything wrong, I can always take refuge here, and say: 'This is the information I had on the subject; these are the opinions by which I was guided.'" It saves a world of trouble to take this position, and the possibility of any aggrieved party, or an indignant public being at the trouble to destroy the value of such a fortress by showing the rottenness of its foundation is very small indeed. Yet it has been done when, as in this case, this evil has been glaring, and the facts beyond dispute. We trust, however, no further action will be required on the part of the people. It would be a pity if it were necessary to publish all the facts of the case to prove a proper inquiry is made. We entirely acquit the Governor of any desire to act ungenerously or unjustly to the loyal Kafirs, but we fear there is reason to complain that he accepts bad advice, instead of following the promptings of his own common sense and healthy sympathies.

HEADS OF NEWS

FROM THE 2ND TO 30TH JANUARY, 1874.

SIR B. Pine has postponed his visit to England. The address which was presented to His Excellency on the subject, signed by over 600 persons in Maritzburg, has received nearly 1,000 more signatures in the four upland counties. It has also been largely signed in the four coast counties, but the exact numbers are not yet known.

His Excellency sent back the Coolie Trust Board Bill for amendment, and important clauses were added, one of which had before been rejected by the coast representatives. The Protector of Immigrants, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Hon. J. T. Polkinghorne, the M.L.C. for Verulam County, have been gazetted as the members of this board, and the Charter establishing the Trust has been published.

The Legislative Council resumed its sittings on the 7th inst., and was prorogued on the 15th inst. During these few days important measures were passed for the better management of the natives, and for disposing of the Coolie question.

His Excellency, after inspecting some of the sugar estates, determined to order the Kafir Chiefs living on the coast to call out 200 Kafirs each to work for two or three months, at full wages and rations, in helping to save the crop from destruction. The chiefs have expressed an unwillingness to comply with the order.

An agent, Capt. McLeod, has been sent to India to ship Coolies to Natal. Unless Earl Kimberley should decline to confirm the Law which has been passed, and which is still to some extent in opposition to his instructions, a considerable supply of Coolies will probably be here in a few months.

In the meantime an offer has come from the Island of Mauritius to supply 2,000 labourers. The offer has been accepted.

The *Actæa* has brought a second batch of Immigrants from St. Helena, all of whom readily found employers. It is intended to proceed for a third load of these people.

It is intended to settle the rebel prisoners and their families for the period for which they are sentenced with farmers in the colony who are willing to employ them on the conditions imposed by Government. All will be readily taken.

The rebel Chief Langalibalele has been tried before a new court, created for the purpose, and by a law and under a form of procedure wholly new to Natal. He was offered counsel, but refused the person chosen for him, and selected another, who was not allowed to appear. Fortunately for all concerned, he had at the commencement pleaded guilty, so that all the subsequent proceedings, whatever their intended use, were not necessary to secure a conviction.

The trial of the remainder of the prisoners has been going on for some days.

Serious outrages have been committed by bands of Kafir allies who were employed to hunt down the rebels. Government has shown great reluctance to inquire into the charges. This evil would probably not have existed had the Resident Magistrate of Weenen, Mr. John Macfarlane, been fit, or, failed, and unfitted him for duty. In his absence, Capt. Lucas has been in command.

The first Central Sugar Mill in Natal was opened at the Umgeni, near Durban, on the 1st inst. The Governor was present, and in reply to a toast, intimated that whatever difference of opinion there may have been in the Executive Council, the orders of the Governor were promptly obeyed.

During the month contracts have been entered into for the carriage of the mails to and from Durban by mail-carts, in consequence of the scarcity of Kafir labour; and for the conveyance of the mails by the same means to the nearest point of the frontier to the Gold Fields.

Money was voted to make and maintain a road from the southern frontier to the river Umtata, about 20 miles south of the Umzimvoobo; but the Cape Government have hinted their intention to annex the country, and that they prefer making the road themselves.

Burglary has become very prevalent in the two towns and their vicinities. Kafirs are the perpetrators in almost every instance.

One of the pursuing column, Mr. George Botterill, a member of the Weenen Yeomanry Cavalry, was drowned while bathing just after his return with the captured rebels. His body was found and interred with military honors.

The Customs' returns shew that for 1873 the imports are £360,000 in excess of 1872, amounting to £1,011,465, and that for the same period the exports have increased £390,000 only, their total amount being £651,028.

The Appropriation Law for the current year has been published; it shews an estimated expenditure of £233,136, against an estimated revenue of £179,745.

The weather during the month has been unusually favorable for vegetable life, but too hot for animal life. The crops everywhere look well; but there has been a considerable amount of sickness, especially in Durban.

Horse-sickness has been prevalent and fatal in the coast counties.

The want of labour, and the entire dependence of agriculturists on low-class Kafir labour, has greatly impeded agricultural operations throughout the colony.

The cattle-disease—pleuro-pneumonia—is still severe in some localities, and pleuro-pneumonia is more prevalent.

The cost of transport is still comparatively high, though lower than it was a month ago. There is considerable demand for the Gold Fields and other parts of the Transvaal.

The wool sales have been fairly attended, and buyers have purchased readily, at prices corresponding to English quotations.

His Honor the Chief Justice, having completed his 60th year, has become entitled to full salary—£900—as pension. It has been arranged that he should continue to hold his office at £1,350, with no claim to a higher pension on retiring.

The Governor has been requested by the Legislative Council to give a substantial recognition of the services of the three Volunteers and the Kafir Interpreter to the relations of these persons. It is expected some compensation will also be given to Mr. Forsyth, who had 28 head of fat cattle and a riding horse stolen by the rebels.

The Railway Laws were published in the *Gazette* of the 20th instant, and the contract was signed by the Governor on the 26th instant. Mr. Welborne leaves by first mail steamer, to complete arrangements in London. Latest information from thence represents all parties anxiously waiting for the Law and the Contract.

Major Dartnell has been appointed Commandant of the New Mounted Police Force, and has been doing his best to get recruits at 5s. 6d. per day, but has had small success so far.

The Corporation of this city have set the Government a good example by importing a stone-crusher and engine. They are hard at work preparing suitable metal for the streets, and working admirably.

The Anti-Railway Memorial adopted by the Durban Chamber of Commerce was signed, after much effort, by eight members of that body, while a counter-memorial was signed by seventeen members. We have not heard whether either has been sent.

The delivery of letters at the Post-office on Sundays has been discontinued throughout the colony. The mails are neither received nor despatched on that day.

The troops brought to Natal by H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* have returned to the Cape.

Many persons are leaving this city for the Gold Fields, where, to be successful, they will have to work much harder than they have ever worked in Natal.

Langalibalele has not yet been sentenced, but it is generally understood he will be sent to Robben Island for life.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

THE Mail Steamers have arrived and departed during the month with unusual regularity. This is owing probably to the presence of a new coaling steamer. The Union Company have now four steamers employed in the coasting trade. One is on the line between Zanzibar and Durban, two between Durban and Capetown, and the fourth may be considered to be undergoing cleaning and repairing. These, with one coasting steamer belonging to the Donald Currie Line, ought to give Natal all the facilities she can hope for, until she is in a position to take a more independent part in postal negotiations with the Mother Country. The last arrival—the *Basuto*—brought telegraphic news of the Telegraph from England to the 15th December, but the latest mail is only to December 5th. The *Awagaris*, temporarily in the employ of the Donald Currie Line, is daily expected, with mails to December 25th.

THE RETRENCHMENT

returned from her visit to the sugar estates on the 9th instant, and at once issued instructions to the several Kafir Chiefs living on the coast, that they must send 2,000 men to assist in rescuing from destruction the immense crop of sugar cane that is rotting on the ground. Full wages and rations are ordered to be given to the workmen, and they are not to be employed longer than from two to three months. It is to be feared this appeal to the Kafirs will meet with anything but satisfactory results. Six chiefs attended the Magistrate's Office at Durban, and expressed both their unwillingness and inability to comply with the request. Their inability they said arose from the young men refusing to obey the orders of their fathers or the chiefs. It is to be feared that has transpired at the other Magistrates' Offices, but there is considerable apprehension that the application will be very partially responded to. The Governor has, since his return, been much occupied in deciding on the course to be pursued with Langalibalele and his rebel people, as well as those of Upitili's tribe. The extra work pulled with this issue contains the particulars:—

THE TRIAL OF LANGALIBALELE,

but the constitution of the Court and the nature of the law under which he was supposed to be arraigned are worthy of separate mention. Government, at the request of Sir B. Pine in his double capacity of Supreme Chief and President of the Executive Council, and all the members of the Executive Council except the Chief Justice, who wisely refrained from taking part in the proceedings, thought have to come before him in the Supreme Court. The Secretary for Native Affairs acted as a member of the Executive Council, and as Secretary to the Supreme Chief. The only authority for the Executive Council trying a case under Native Law is Ordinance 3, 1849, and in that instance the duties of the Council are confined to cases of appeal; so that the portion of the Court is unknown to law, either Native or Colonial. Then there was a Public Prosecutor, in the person of the Magistrate for Umvoti, Mr. J. W. Shepstone, but on what authority he acted, beyond the mere order of the Governor, is not known. There were three other Magistrates who were said to be assessors—an official existence known only to the Cattle-stealing Law, which has no application in this case, and to the charge against the prisoner was for rebellion. Then there were six native chiefs, who, according to native custom, gave their verdicts separately, and, as far as a trial by Native Law was concerned, closed the proceedings. Langalibalele had pleaded guilty, and the plea had been recorded against him, so that when the Chiefs had expressed their opinion that there were no extenuating circumstances, the trial was in reality concluded. But to comply with some Quixotic ideas of impartiality, which were perpetually being urged on the Governor, His Excellency determined that witnesses should be examined, to give the most ample opportunity of proving any grounds for leniency towards the prisoner. Having polled on this point, importunity pressed the Governor to allow the prisoner counsel, and contrary to his own convictions and experience, His Excellency at last consented to appoint a counsel who should be at liberty to advise the prisoner, but should not have the privilege of addressing the Court. Mr. Escombe, of Durban, was chosen by His Excellency, but the conditions on which he was to appear were not communicated to him. Mr. Escombe came to Maritzburg, and when he was informed what his duties would be, he at once declined to act. In the meantime Langalibalele had been informed who was to be his advisor, and the old Chief promptly refused to accept Mr. Escombe as his counsel, and sent a message to Mr. Advocate Moodie, requesting that gentleman to come to the Court to see him. Mr. Moodie personally applied to the Resident Magistrate—Mr. Bird—for permission to pay the visit, but was refused. He then sent a written application, informing the Magistrate that the prisoner had sent for him as his legal adviser. Mr. Bird informed Mr. Moodie that his application had been sent to the Governor, but no permission to see the prisoner was given, nor any further answer sent. It was currently reported that the Bishop of Natal was willing to undertake the Chief's defence if required, and it is probable that Sir Benjamin then saw that it was time to withdraw the consent he had unwillingly given, that counsel should be permitted to assist the prisoner. Sentence has not yet been passed, but it has almost from the commencement of the outbreak been the Governor's intention to send him to Robben Island, if the Cape Government would consent. Permission has been given, and no doubt Langalibalele will be sent to repent of his crimes and mourn over his follies in that safe and solitary prison.

THE REBELLION

cannot yet be said to be suppressed. Bands of the outlaws are hiding in the caves and bushes of the mountains, and occasionally venture amongst the friendly Kafirs and white settlers, to shoot those they meet and steal what they can. Fortunately they are very bad marksmen, and seldom hit the object they fire at. They seem not to be able to calculate distance, or else do not know the use of the sights, for a man is safer at fifty or a hundred yards than at a greater distance, but it is very difficult to hit him, and it is extremely difficult to forbid; there seems considerable probability of the contagion spreading. A considerable amount of

LEGISLATION

was got through during the eight days the Council sat after the Christmas holidays. As we had foretold, the Bill establishing the Indian Immigration Trust Board was sent back by message for complete alteration. The Governor, who had more hope than any single man could accomplish, entrusted the bill to others, and they misled him. As soon as he discovered this, the bill was returned, and alterations and additions made to it that brought it more in accordance with Earl Kimberley's instructions. The obnoxious parts still remaining are permissive, and doubtless His Excellency will be ordered not to give them effect. In the meantime Coolie Immigration will probably be resumed. We were in error in stating in our last summary that the Pensions Bill had passed the Council. The discussion on it was resumed after the recess, and the points we had pointed out as objectionable proved fatal to the measure. It was thrown out till next Session. A bill was introduced and passed in a few days, of a most sweeping character. Practically it puts both white and black men under the arbitrary provisions of Native Law, as regards most of the more important relations of life, in fact in all, if the Governor chooses to order it to be so. Native Law is neither less nor more than the whim of the administrator of it at the moment, and may be, as indeed it often is, largely affected by the state the liver of the administrator happens to be in, or by the condition of his domestic relations. This is a dangerous experiment, and is only permissable in order that the errors committed in past native management may if possible be cured. Another bill passed is also of a novel character, and made necessary by the peculiar condition of affairs at the moment. It gives the Governor power to assign the rebels, who may be convicted and senten

much more so than the introduction of English labourers would be, and is not likely to be extensively encouraged. The hinderance to European workmen being brought is, that they, as a rule, will not work alongside the black skin. St. Helena has furnished a small supply of workers, and there is good reason to believe that from the island of Bourbon, where, from climatic causes, the cultivation of sugar is ceasing to be profitable, many thousands of freed labourers will find a more congenial and more profitable home in Natal. This Government have expressed their willingness to bear all the expenses of the shipment of such people to this port, and steps, we believe, have been taken by those interested, to commence the exodus from the small French island to the more favoured shores of Natal.

THE WEATHER

has been all that could be desired during the month for agricultural purposes, though it has, especially on the coast, been anything but favourable to animal life. In Durban a mild fever has become very prevalent among the blacks being equally liable to its influence. It is not of a serious nature, yet it prostrates its victims for a few days. The symptoms are "stiffness and soreness in the legs and joints, pains in the head and tiredness on the chest, which is followed by a low, depressing fever." Probably from the same climatic causes, horse-sickness has set in on the coast, with more than usual virulence. Red-water swept away nearly all the cattle from the district, and now horse-sickness threatens to decimate the nobler animals. The latest reports are that the cattle disease is re-appearing with unusual virulence also, so that the prospects of the district are far from pleasant. The offset to the above calamities ought to be that abundance of sunshine has been extremely favourable to vegetable growth; but, unfortunately, weeds grow as well as sugar-cane, and appear to be endowed with more vitality and vigour, and as there is no labour to cut them down, the advantages of a splendid season are being lost. In the up-country districts, the mealie fields are looking all that could be desired, with a good prospect of furnishing an unusually large crop, as danger from drought may be said to pass away with this month.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

are the all engrossing subject of interest just now. Reports are sent down weekly by Natalians who are working there, and the result is that scores more are going and preparing to go. Though no wonderful finds have been made, except in one instance, mentioned in our last summary, yet there is a certainty of finding, day by day, sufficient to pay all expenses and leave a respectable surplus. The area of the alluvial diggings is constantly extending, and to all appearance may cover an extent of many miles square. Nothing has yet been done by Mr. Button towards proving on a large scale the riches of the Secocoeni reef. It was quite expected that his machinery would have been at work before the close of 1873, but a start has not yet been effected, nor has any report been published of the progress made. There are sufficient interests now with the Gold Fields to necessitate the establishment of a regular line of coaches to and fro. Natal possesses advantages in this respect, which, if cultivated, ought to give her the monopoly of the trade. The distance from Durban to the diggings *viâ* Estcourt and Newcastle, the present post road, is about 450 miles. Many wagons go by Greytown and Newcastle, which diminishes the distance fully sixty miles, and the road is quite as good as that by the more circuitous route. But there is a much better road, which can be travelled now by lightly laden wagons, and which could be made suitable for heavy traffic for a sum of £600 to £800. This road also goes by Greytown, crosses the Tugela at the usual drift in that district, and then, instead of keeping to the left for Newcastle, goes straight to the Buffalo River, near to the residence of Mr. Horke. It continues a gradual ascent till it reaches the plateau on the top of the Drakensberg at New Scotland, and thence on to the Fields. Those who know this line will say it is 100 miles shorter than the road *viâ* Greytown and Newcastle, which would make the distance from Durban to the Fields less than 300 miles, as against 900 from Port Elizabeth, and over 1,100 from Capetown.

THE HIGH SCHOOL, Pietermaritzburg, re-opens on Monday next, the 3rd proximo.

GREY'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday next the monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Grey's Hospital will be held.

The shooting of the Richmond Ride Club takes place next Saturday. Particulars have already been given in our columns.

THE CHORISTER.—Term commences at the Bishop's College, Pietermaritzburg, on Monday next.

THE CHORISTER.—The next of this pack for to-morrow morning is fixed for the Three-mile Bridge, on the Durban road, at 5·30 o'clock.

HILTON COLLEGE.—Term commences to-morrow. Wagons will take up pupils with their baggage from the Market Square, opposite Raw & Co.'s Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock that morning.

THE sale of Town Lands at Stanger, Greytown, Weston, Harding, South Barrow, &c., is to be held after the 25th proximo, not the 20th, as erroneously stated in our last issue.

LAND SALE.—To-morrow at noon Mr. J. D. Holliday holds a large land sale of various valuable farms and commercial properties, particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

WE are requested to state that it is not "all" but "a majority of" employees who have acceded to the request of the working men for an eight hours working day.

"YORK"—This celebrated horse is to be offered for sale by Raw & Co. on the 14th proximo. It is a rare chance, which should not be neglected by those who want a really good horse.

GOULD'S GUANO!! GOULD'S GUANO!! WHO WANTS A GUANO? To-day, at 11 o'clock a.m., J. D. Holliday, acting on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, will offer to anybody who wants a good lot of 1,000, captured from the rebel Chief Langalibalele.

WESTERN COUNTY.—Branch Courts for the county are to be held as follows:—At Colenso on the 3rd February, at Colenso on 5th February, at Weenen on 7th February, and at Kruis Fontein on 11th February.

RICHMOND RIFLE CLUB.—We are requested to state that the prize-shooting, advertised to take place on the 5th proximo, is open to members of the Club only, who were subscribers last year.

ANOTHER CLEARANCE.—The Messrs. Turvin, of Tetworth, near Curry's Hotel, are about to clear out and go to England, and have instructed Raw and Co. to sell their furniture, household effects, horses, cattle, &c., at Tetworth, on the 25th proximo.

GOVERNMENT Pound Sales are to be held on the 16th proximo, at the Pounds at Colenso, Weenen, Ladysmith, Pietermaritzburg, Kelt Vlei, Thornville (Vgl), and Richmond. Particulars of the cattle, &c., impounded will be found in Government Notice No. 30 in this week's *Gazette*, and in our last issue.

MARKET PRICES.—Monday: Oats, 16s. 4d.; seed oats, 16s. 6d.; skins, ox, 7½d.; firewood, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. Tuesday: Forage, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; potatoes, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; firewood, 2s. On Wednesday and yesterday, there was nothing on the Market, except potatoes, forage, and firewood, which sold without any change in current prices.

THE *Mercury*, in its summary of the 24th inst., has repeated an error it committed in its "heads of news" of the 17th inst., by stating the colonial exports in 1872 to be £72,000 less than they were, during an increase for 1873 of £72,000 instead of £5,000; though in the same issue the return of the Collector of Customs is given, with the figures correct.

MARITZBURG RIFLES.—The shooting for the Cup presented to the Maritzburg Rifles by Mr. C. G. Levy takes place at the Volunteer Butts to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The conditions of the shooting are 200 yards (standing) and 400 yards (any position), seven shots each range. The fourth competition for Lieutenant Scoones' Medal comes off on the following Saturday.

MR. G. LEMONS has been appointed Registrar General of marriages, births, and deaths, under Law No. 16, 1867, *vice* Mr. T. Foster. Since the law came into force the duties of the office of Registrar-General have been imposed on some Government official, without any extra remuneration. Under the Estimates Law passed at the recent Session, there is now a salary attached to the office.

RATES OF TRANSPORT.—The following are the latest quotations:—Durban to Pietermaritzburg, 4s. 6d. per cwt.; Pietermaritzburg to Durban, 2s. 6d.; do. to Newcastle, 4s.; do. Newcastle, 1s. do. Harrismith, 15s.; do. Helfelberg, 24s.; do. Cronstadt, 22s.; do. Winburg, 21s.; do. Bloemfontein, 30s.; do. Potchefstroom, 35s.; do. Pretoria, 20s.; do. Diamond Fields, 38s.; do. Leydenburg, 40s.; Gold Fields, 43s. to 45s.

ROYAL CONCERT.—The Band of H.M.'s 75th Regiment will play in the Park to-morrow afternoon, at 4.30 p.m., the following programme:—Polka, "Tiger," Solo—Cornet, Pack; Gustave," Auber; Value, "Fruhlings Lieder," Gung'l; Duet, "Oberto Con'e Di S. Bonifacio," Verdi; Quadrille, "Les Cloches de Corneville," Potpourri, "Offenbachiana," Offenbach; Galop, "Narron," Gung'l; "God Save the Queen."

THE Queen's Birthday was celebrated that the Champion Cup was won on an aggregate of marks obtained in the various competitions, the Rifle Match, in the 300 yards race was beaten by J. Peters. Reed, not satisfied with this defeat, has challenged Peters to swim a mile against him, which challenge has been accepted in the same sportsmanlike spirit with which it was given, and the match will come off on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and will be conducted under the management of the Sports Committee of the Rifle Committee. We are authorized to state that should a sufficient number of swimmers turn up at the time, a second match between John Reed and Peters will be got up.

"FAIR PLAY'S A JEWEL."—A circumstance occurred the other day, which, on the face of it, seems to require explanation. On the 23rd inst., the day of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, a large display of fireworks was given by the Goldstone Canister. The display had been advertised for some days previously, and it came off without any attempt on the part of the Town Council, although at a recent Town Council meeting the Superintendent had represented that these displays were contrary to the Bye-Laws. Doubtless, proper leave had been asked for and obtained, or else there would have been some interference. But the curious part of the story is this: that some gentlemen staying in another part of the city, wishing to do honour to the Duke's birthday, purchased a large supply of fireworks, applied to the Mayor, and received His Worship's permission to make their display, but at the last moment they were interfered and put a stop to it. This certainly looks like making fish of one and fowl of another. The more of loyalty could scarcely have been the reason for this interference, as nothing could well have been more dangerous than the display at the Golden Canister, for a strong wind was blowing sparks and fire-balls straight down Church-street.

UPON Friday last, the special commissioner of the *Brighton Daily News*, late the publisher, rather interesting secret in connection with Good Templardom, which we now publish. There are many of my temperance friends were rather amazed the other day at your report of what a revival preacher, and himself a temperance man, thought of the Good Templars, and I know that several of them are now regarding the posture assumed by Good Templars at their Lodge meetings. If I recollect aright, he affirmed that, as a rule, the Good Templars were in the habit of sitting with their arms round the waists of each other. Now, if this gentleman thinks that such a revelation will do our cause any good, I suspect he is very much mistaken. From what I know of human nature, I should be expected, if considerable addition will be made to the brotherhood, and very likely to the sisterhood also. Do we think that such a thing would conduce to a general public as to whether both arms are occupied in this interesting exercise, the company standing or sitting? Is it a pleasant thing to do? The only drawback to this might be the placing of many in the predicament of the ass between two bundles of hay; it might be a temptation to some to the distracted mind, not to the objects referred. Upon the whole, it must be a delightful sensation, this posture, if one is thoroughly situated; and then the consciousness of being in the way of good to others. These latter, perhaps, may after all form a powerful counteraction to the confusional."

A VAIN BLANK.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Natal Bank was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair. Directors' report and balance sheet were read and adopted. The net profits of the year amounted to £8,152 12s. 6d., as compared with £8,396 for the previous year. The Bank directors have appropriated as follows:—To an *ad valorem* dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last, of 3s. per share, £3,225 11s. 6d.; to a further dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1873, at same rate, £3,225 11s. 6d.; to rebate on bill, not accrued, £1,141; to account carried to reserve fund, £1,600; to balance forward, £960 14s. 6d. The report states that the customers' balances had increased during the year by £33,326 over those of the previous year, and that no bad debts had occurred, and that the general trade of the colony had considerably improved, and with the prospect of continued favourable accounts from the Gold Fields. A new large premises, substantial, and in a good locality, in Pietermaritzburg, resembling Durban premises, and in a good locality, in Pietermaritzburg, resembling Durban premises, and in a good locality, in Pietermaritzburg, resembling Durban premises

EXTRA to the NATAL WITNESS, January 30, 1874.

THE REBELLION.

Trial of the Chief Langalibelele.

FIRST DAY.

THE trial of the rebel Kafir Chief Langalibalele, for rebellion against the authority of Her Majesty's Government in this colony, was commenced on Jan. 16th, at 11 o'clock, at Government House, before His Excellency Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, K.C.M.G., Supreme Chief; Lieut.-Colonel T. Milles, Commandant Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; the Hon. D. Erskine, Colonial Secretary; the Hon. J. Aylff, Colonial Treasurer; the Hon. M. H. Gallwey, Attorney-General; the Hon. T. Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs; the Hon. C. Barter, B.C.L., and the Hon. J. T. Polkinghorne (members of the Executive Council); J. Bird, Esq., R.M.; A. C. Hawkins, Esq., R.M.; P. Paterson, Esq., R.M.; J. W. Shepstone, Esq., R.M.; and the Kafir Chiefs Zatshuke, head Induna to the Natal Government; Mafingo, Induna at the Resident Magistrate's Office, Durban; Hemubemu, chief of the Mafunzi tribe; Nondonisa, Chief of the Amatuli tribe; Teteleku, Chief of the Amapumuza tribe; and Manzele, Induna to the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The prisoner was brought into the marquee in which the court was held, attended by a strong body-guard of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, and throughout the proceedings, which lasted about two hours, there was a large attendance of Europeans and also of the native population.

The proceedings were conducted under native law, and the Secretary for Native Affairs undertook the interpretation.

The Supreme Chief said: We are assembled today to try the prisoner Langalibalele for one of the greatest crimes which a human being can possibly commit against society—namely the crime of high treason. The crime of rebellion is so serious that can be committed because it involves all other crimes. Murder, robbery, plunder, violence, and all other offences are included in the crime of rebellion, and all are committed under the cloak of rebellion. Langalibalele and the other chiefs are perfectly aware that under their own law, if strictly administered, the prisoner would not be alive now; the offence he has committed would have made him worthy of death, and the outrages done during his rebellion would have been considered sufficient to condemn him without further trial. Whilst we are determined to give the late chief the benefit of a trial by his own law, and to adhere to the Native Law under which he has lived, we are at the same time desirous of tempering that law with the mercy as we can. We are a Christian people, and do not like to put men to death if we can help it, and not even then without giving the accused a fair and impartial trial. I have therefore called together to-day all the greatest powers in this colony and the representatives of the greatest authority in this colony; and I am myself sitting as Supreme Chief, empowered in that capacity by Her Majesty the Queen, whom I and I am representing, to administer to the Kafirs their own laws. I am assisted also by the Secretary for Native Affairs, with whom the Kafirs are in the habit of coming into immediate contact, and further by the Executive Council, the Supreme Council of this colony, and also by the Magistrates, who are accustomed to administer Native Law, under myself, to the Kafirs, and by some of the greatest Native Chiefs in this colony, the equals of Langalibalele himself.

Mr. J. W. Shepstone opened the case to the Court as follows: For nearly thirty years the British rule has been established and supported in this colony, and it must be looked upon by all as a matter of congratulation, that it is only now found necessary for the safety of the inhabitants of this colony, to convene a court of such a nature as the present. And this court is called together for the trial of Langalibalele, a native who for a period of twenty-four years has enjoyed the position of chief over an important tribe in this country. The crime with which he is charged is a very serious one, but I feel that it is the sincere desire of Your Excellency, and also of this honourable court, that the prisoner should have a fair and impartial trial, and for the several charges which are to be brought against him. The indictment to which he will be called upon to plead is as follows:—

"That Langalibalele and the Hlubi tribe, having been refugees from the Zululand in 1849, and having been received by the Government of Natal and allowed to live in the colony, on condition that they occupied a portion of the base of the Drakensberg and discharged certain duties necessary for the protection of the County of Weenen, did wickedly, seditiously, and traitorously, conspire together to abandon that position and those duties; and in carrying out the object of such conspiracy, did leave the colony, and cross the Drakensberg as an armed force, taking their cattle with them; well knowing that, so to do was a defiant contravention of the law under which they live, and rebellion against the authority of the Supreme Chief.

"That in carrying out this seditious and rebellious design, they pointed their weapons of war against the Supreme chief and wounded his person by killing the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, sent by the Supreme Chief to turn them back to their allegiance and duty.

"That Langalibalele, having been entrusted with the management of the Hlubi Tribe, as Induna or Lieutenant of the Supreme Chief, did encourage and conspire with the people under him to procure firearms and to retain them, as he and they well knew, contrary to law, for the purpose and with the intention of, by means of such firearms, resisting the authority of the Supreme Chief, and that, with the same purpose and intention, he did enter into and carry on treasonable communications with others at present unknown; and that he unlawfully did the possession of such firearms, and encouraged by expectations of aid and comfort from others, he proceeded to disobey and defy the Magistrates placed over him, to insult and treat with violence and contempt the messengers sent to him on behalf of the Supreme Chief, and to kill the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, sent directly by the Supreme Chief, to cause him and the people placed under him to return to allegiance.

"Whereby he wickedly and traitorously placed himself and the people committed to his care in open rebellion against the Supreme Chief and the authority of Her Majesty the Queen."

The prisoner on being called upon to plead said: I do not understand the nature of the charge, to a certain extent; that is, I do not know that I have committed murder, or burglary. I should like the messengers who were present on the occasion alluded to, to be present. I certainly did what I am charged with doing in the indictment, that is, I went over the mountain, armed, and with my cattle, and in my so doing the things happened as mentioned in the indictment, but the witnesses I would like to call would prove extenuating circumstances. I can only add that I advised the young men of my tribe not to purchase guns, but they would not take my advice. I was afraid to come to the Supreme Chief when sent for, for fear of punishment. (The prisoner gave the names of his five witnesses, four of whom are, it is supposed, out of the colony, and are rebels.)

The Supreme Chief: I look upon it that your insulte to the Government of this colony, by assaulting its messengers, is an aggravation of your offence.

The prisoner: I have nothing to say, as regards that, but with reference to my having fight, the people of my own tribe told me that there was danger in staying, and therefore I was obliged to take precautions against it. So far as the charge of murder is concerned, the blame should attach to Mabulule and the three others who had command of the Pass. I want to see them brought here. With respect to treasonable communication which I am said to have held with others, outside the colony, all the blame attaches to my headmen, and others, for all the action I took was to go over the mountain, and in doing so I was afraid of the danger which my people told me was imminent, and advise was given me in this respect, which I could not help following.

The Supreme Chief: It was your duty to control your tribe, and if you could not, then you should have given yourself up to the protection of the Government. Your plea is one that you know in a Kafir Court is not admissible at all. What is the use of your being a chief at all if you have not the command of your tribe?

The Kafir Chiefs in attendance then proceeded to give their opinion upon the case as follows:—

Hemubemu: I have heard no answer from the prisoner which in the least justifies or answers the charges brought against him. It is quite evident that having been sent for to appear before the Government he went over the Drakensberg, and in doing so pointed his guns and assegais at the Great Chief. We cannot hear of his answers to the charges at all. Even the people which he has brought to blame for this rebellion, they are themselves rebels; they are his own people, and consequently could not have done anything without his wish or sanction. His duty clearly was to have come to the Supreme Chief when first sent for, and then instead of meeting a Court like this, he would simply have had to answer to the Supreme Chief, and that far less trivial matter. I can only hope that the Government will punish him. I should like the prisoner in justification of his fear to come before the Supreme Chief, to name any chief of his rank who has come, or who, being sent for to answer any charge, was ever hurt for coming at once to the Supreme Chief.

Teteleku: I think Langalibalele can plead no excuse for anything that he has done, at least on the ground of ignorance, for all the chiefs and headmen of the colony are made fully aware of what are the laws of the land, of what may be done and what may not be done, especially with reference to the gun law. Everyone knows that under the law it is a crime for a Kafir to have a gun without possessing a licence from Government to hold it. It may be true that, as he says, his people have advised him to purchase, to buy guns, but they having rejected his advice, he cannot plead ignorance of their having purchased them, or of their having been unlawfully bought, or that they could only legally be held by him after they to the Magistrate, and the holder then obtaining permission of the Government to still continue the possession of them. If when he made the attempt to compel the young men to take their guns to the Magistrate, he found that they disobeyed him, it was then clearly his duty to go to the Magistrate and explain that he had endeavoured to compel them to comply with the law but had failed, and therefore asked for his assistance in the matter. And if by thoughtlessness or negligence it had not occurred to him to follow that course, and that at least have forgotten that when matters became serious and he was sent for, it was clearly his duty to have gone at once to the Magistrate, and try and remedy the mischief in his hand made by not interfering in the matter before. And even if from want of confidence between him and his Magistrate, or from any other reason, he was disinclined to take the course alluded to, his duty was still perfectly clear; he should have come straight to the Supreme Chief at once and laid his case before him and asked advice and relief in this matter. And even though he had neglected all this, when he heard that the Supreme Chief was himself coming to see him, he ought to have met him and humbly presented his case to him, and said, "If I have done wrong, punish me." That was the only legitimate course he had of remedying all the mistakes he had made previously. And if still he had neglected to do that, then, seeing that he had no property of his own—that his people, his land, his cattle all belonged to the Government of this colony—he ought to have left the place alone, unfollowed and unsupported by anyone. And then

He told me to sleep where I had slept the previous night, and I said, "Have you anything more to say to me? If not, say I am to go altogether. But if you have, tell me to return to-morrow. You had better let me go now and cover my nakedness." He said, "You can go altogether." On my leaving the hut, I again told the Induna I had had no food for four days; but got nothing from them. On leaving the kraal, I told one of our men to remain at the place where he had been stripped and to pretend to search for a snuff-box, so as to see if Langalibalele would not mount a horse and ride off. After stopping there some time, he reported that no one had left the kraal. After some time I sent him back again for something to eat, and he then saw Langalibalele mounted on horseback. He galloped off, and his wife, my messenger, and said he had come to say goodbye to me, requesting me to tell the Government that Langalibalele was no longer in the power of the Induna, but was taking the cattle with him, and desired that what the old men tied up, the young men untied. Kafirs were then passing, and women running away towards the Drakensberg. I then went to the Weenen Magistrate, and reported that the tribe was going over the Drakensberg. I remained there till the Secretary for Native Affairs came.

The prisoner was then asked if he had anything to say in reply to the witnesses, to which he replied: I admit of the witnesses' statement as regards my having stripped them, but no further. I could not ask them any question or say anything in the absence of Mahubile.

The Supreme Chief: According to their statement the object of your stripping them was to see if they had any weapons on them; why did you not return them their clothes when you found they had none?

The Prisoner: They were in a hut, and did not require them. They were allowed to put them on afterwards.

The Supreme Chief (to Mahoiza): Did you understand that it was the Chief who ordered the cattle away?

Mahoiza: Yes. I was not quite sure at first, though I did not see how the cattle could go away without the Chief's wish; but when he replied, in answer to my application for food, that he had no cattle, I then understood perfectly well that he had sent them away.

The Supreme Chief: Are you aware from your own knowledge that Langalibalele's people received the authority of the Government by firing on either our European or our Native Forces?

THIRD DAY.

The proceedings were resumed at noon on January 19th, the members of the court in attendance being precisely the same as at the previous sitting. Notwithstanding the stifling heat of the day, there was again a large attendance, especially of natives.

The Supreme Chief opened the proceedings by stating: Before we commence business, I wish to say that I have determined to allow counsel to appear, for the accused, in the person of a European advocate—that I have not only allowed this, but the advocate will appear at the request of the Government. But at the same time, I must state that this proceeding is a great innovation upon Kafir laws and customs, and that consequently it must not be considered to be a precedent in any possible way, for it would be a very dangerous one to introduce into this colony; and I am only induced to allow it in this case from the enormity of the crime, and the importance attached to it by the public. But I say most distinctly that it must not be considered a precedent, as it is contrary to all Kafir laws and customs.

Umhlaba (a prisoner) was then called and deposed: I am one of Langalibalele's indunas. I was present on the arrival at the kraal of the witness Mahoiza, as a messenger from the Supreme Chief. Mahoiza had a conversation outside the kraal with the men; and they ordered him to strip. He slept at a kraal close by. This is the first time I have seen the prisoner since then. I do not know where he slept that night, Langalibalele left the kraal a short time after Mahoiza, but in an opposite direction. I went to the kraal at Mahoiza's request. I had no conversation with Langalibalele about Mahoiza's coming, nor any with reference to him at all. The chief only consulted me on ordinary occasions; the consultation about this matter was confined to those who had possession of the guns. What I heard the Chief say was to us as a body, that we were to plead illness, and say he could not attend. He did not tell us to make such a demonstration as would frighten the messengers. I was in the hut when Mahoiza was speaking to Langalibalele. I entered after him, with Umnyembe. I did not make any remarks to the hut about Mahoiza's reception or treatment, but addressed the young men outside on the subject, saying I never knew of messengers from other powers being badly treated. This was when they told Mahoiza to strip. I said to Maceleni: "Let them have their say; the young men won't do anything while we are present." After they had spoken, I was called into the hut by the chief.

Gayede, the member of Mahoiza's party referred to by him as having broken out of the guard of rebels, and accompanied the heads of the party into the hut, said: On getting into the hut it was dark. The hut was full of people. Langalibalele instructed one of his men sitting behind us to state what he knew of what was going on, and the man said they had accused at their own Magistracy, and that on previous occasions they had been accused by the Secretary for Native Affairs of making a road up the Pass to bring cannon down. I was about to question him as to what right he had to make this assertion, when I was stopped by other questions being asked. Langalibalele said he was being killed by the Government. He then said to Mahoiza: "You have come to call me to the Government; I am ill now, but when I am well, what will be the end of the matter? You can tell the Government I am ill. Yes, Mahoiza, you persist in saying that I am to go to the Government, but take a knife and cut off my leg and put on a new one, and even then I do not see my way clear to go down with you. This has been our family misfortune; my brother was sent for into the Zulu Country, and killed at the Chief's kraal. You can tell the Government I am now a man who lives in caves, and that I cannot come down. Even the few of my cattle that were saved from the lungsickness have left." Mahoiza asked what he was to eat, and Langalibalele replied: "You may have a large stomach, but I will see what you will have to eat." That is about all that was said. We got nothing to eat. There were no cattle at the kraal. All we saw were at a distance, being driven away. Two men, while we were in the hut, said they never heard of messengers sent from one power to another being treated badly, unless they met an army on the road, and then they might be. Langalibalele also said to Maceleni: "Why do you prevent the young men from speaking? They are orphans, without any fathers or mothers; let them have their say. I do not know how the reference to young men originated, except in the hut." Also, I make a remark made by Maceleni about the treatment we were receiving.

Mahoiza then produced the gun to which he had alluded in his evidence. The barrel of the gun was shattered by shots from the loyal natives, and was taken in his (Mahoiza's) presence from one of Langalibalele's men, after he had been shot. The gun bore the register mark, N 8,010.

The Attorney-General produced a return showing that the gun had been imported by Messrs Black, Baxter, & Co., and was sold by them on the 23rd July, 1873, with others, and transferred to Messrs Wildred and Tringle, who reside in Griqualand. This firm made application to the Acting Governor, who gave them permission to purchase them, being represented that the weapons were to be sold in Griqualand to persons obtaining special permits from the office of the Secretary to Government there. The guns were numbered 7,972 to 8,010 inclusive. A certificate of the sale of the guns was also handed in, from the Resident Magistrate's Office, Durban. They got into Griqualand in September last, and could not be traced any further at present.

Makatese, a Basuto, was next called, and stated: I was present at the encounter at the Bushman's Pass. I heard a conversation with Major Durnford and the Kafirs who were there, but could not tell all that they said, as I was not always by. When we arrived at the Pass and stopped it, Major Durnford ordered our chief to send two men to Langalibalele's people, and order them to return with their cattle. The men went up, and on their return reported that Langalibalele's people took no notice of their order, but treated them with contempt, and were inclined to stab them with their assegais. On the return of these men, a detachment of Langalibalele's people were seen coming down the Pass. I recognized them as Langalibalele's men, from their being my neighbours; and I saw the induna Mabulle, whom I knew, and who was in charge of the men. He was the only induna I saw there. After the Major returned from the men coming down, others were seen coming up the Pass with cattle: those above and those below us were about equal in number. When the cattle came in sight of us, the men left them, and came on in front, all of them being armed. We said to our chief, Hlubi, "You see what is occurring; these men will not listen to what the authorities say; what have you to say to this?" Hlubi then communicated again with the Major, who ordered him to send two men to tell the rebels to go back again down the Pass. I was one of the two sent on this occasion. When we had gone about the width of the road, our people called out: "You had better not go too far: call out to them, and deliver the Government message." We did so. Langalibalele's people beckoned to us, and asked what business we had there. Our people again called out to us, and said: "They have heard the message, and had better come back." We returned, and the men coming up the Pass continued to come on. Major Durnford had gone back to the men coming down the Pass, and by this time the rebels had increased in number, and were close nearer to us. The Major had a conversation with the induna Mabulle, and during this time the Kafirs passed on both sides of us, where we were standing. They were making a great noise, and became violent, and we saw that they meant to fight. I forgot to say that Major Durnford had ordered a beast to be pulled on our arrival to the Pass; and this was just skinned when the rebels came up. On my return, I found Langalibalele's men asking asking the white people when they were going and we tried to push them back, but we also were fired then. I saw Major Durnford, Captain Bartler, and Hlubi talking together, and very shortly afterwards we had to fire in self-defence by the way we came, and of course we did so. We could not go back the same way, because of the bad state of the ground, but had to go by a round-about way, with a stream on our right hand. We then proceeded slowly on, having to pass a narrow place where the ground was raised on both sides of us, and close under the rocks behind which the Kafirs were sitting. I could hear them saying very loudly "Now is the time for us to fire on them." Jantje, a son of Selile, raised his gun and was going to fire, when another Kafir said: "Wait a bit; we will fire on the rear." They allowed us to pass on a few yards further, and then opened fire upon us. Jantje was the first man to fire a shot. The ground here was inclined to descend, and the rear could not see the advance, but Langalibalele's people could see the whole line. Two men fell with their horses in front of myself. The horses fell with great force, and knocked one of our men off his horse, and we thought he was killed. When fired upon, we were going slowly—we were walking—and some (the Major, Elijah and others) even stopped to give their horses a drink. After the firing, we galloped away. None of our forces fired until after we were fired upon; nor did we even raise our guns at them until after the first volley. When they had fired, we in the rear pointed our guns. We went back by the same road we had come. Jantje was the only man I recognized who fired. I did not see Mabulle behind the rocks. Mabulle when I saw him had no gun in his hand. I recognized a son of Jozana at the Pass. I did not know where Langalibalele was then; in answer to a question, the men said that he was still below. All the men were armed, either with guns or with shields and assegais. All were also in warlike costume. A great many were armed with guns, but not so many as with assegais. I participated in every way as if they were going to the field for fighting. I should think there were about 250 of Langalibalele's people there. Mabulle misled the rebels altogether at first, and tried to prevent them from fighting, but they were preparing by sharpening their assegais; and we saw afterwards by his behaviour that what he had done was only with the object of giving himself time to arrange his men. When sharpening their assegais, and at the time we went up to them, they said: "There are only two of you, and you bring a few white men to try and stop this Pass; but before this sun goes down, we will see in what relation we stand to each other." They also swore by Langalibalele and asked why they were followed, as they had now left the Government hand. Five of our party were killed at the Pass, three of whom were white men.

The prisoner was then asked if he would like to put any questions to the witness, in reply to which he said: I have not got any further questions, as I was not at the Pass at the time he alludes to: I had gone on ahead. I do not know anything at all about what happened there. Jantje is now dead, and Mabulle is absent, and I could not therefore say anything now. Jantje was killed at Malapo's by the Mounted Police, with 16 others of my men. I cannot deny that the men at the Pass were my men; they were following me, I having ran away.

The Supreme Chief: It seems to me that the only defence he can make is, that of coercion on the part of his tribe.

Mr. J. W. Shepstone: He will, I apprehend, find some difficulty in proving that, seeing that in leaving the colony, he went on ahead of the tribe, and thereby showed that he was using his own free agency.

The Supreme Chief (to prisoner): What made you go away from this country?

The Prisoner: What really drove me away at last was that I received a message from Mr. Macfarlane, to say I was to get ready as he was coming to fetch me to the Mahoxa's departure from the location. My own people persuaded me to go.

The Supreme Chief: Since making my remarks with reference to having requested counsel to defend the prisoner, I have seen an account of the trial of Macomo, and I find that no such a privilege was granted to him on that occasion. I have grave doubts whether we should hear counsel for the defence in this case after all; but I have been bound to bow to a certain extent to outside opinion—to people who know nothing at all about it. I have no doubt the gentlemen with whom we have selected for this purpose will perform his duty ably and impartially; but as a general rule it would be a very bad principle to allow counsel to defend in the native courts. Some time ago I was in the colony which at the present time is the seat of a dreadful war, and no counsel was ever allowed in the native courts then; and the natives were perfectly satisfied with the administration of justice. After I had gone, the Governor, in an evil hour, admitted counsel into the courts, and there has been nothing but disorder there since. According to Native Law, in the case against the prisoner is proved already. I again say, and I hope the prisoner will make it public, that the admission of counsel in this case is not to be taken as a precedent.

Mr. J. W. Shepstone: I do not think it worth while to call any additional evidence for the prosecution. The prisoner does not deny anything; he simply tries to throw the blame on Mabulle, who has escaped, I believe, into the Basuto Country.

The Secretary for Native Affairs: The prisoner says Mabulle was not under his control, I think. It will be necessary to show what became of Mabulle after the Pass affair, and where he was subsequently found.

The Supreme Chief (to prisoner): Where is Mabulle?

The Prisoner: He was arrested with myself and others at Mokapa, but he escaped, as also did Umlisegaze. I believe he is now in the neighbourhood of Bloemfontein.

The Supreme Chief: Do you wish that I should assign you counsel for your defence?

The Prisoner: I do wish it.

The Supreme Chief: Would you like one of your own race to speak for you, or a European advocate?

The Prisoner: I leave it to Your Excellency's discretion.

The Secretary for Native Affairs: We had better come to a decision as to how to proceed with the other cases, as this case will now have to be adjourned.

Mr. Bird: I understood that the prisoner's plea was that as one of a party, and acting under merely taking evidence in order to put on record the extent of the crime. Have we not therefore swerved from the course we have been taking, in admitting counsel for the defence?

The Supreme Chief: No, I do not see it at all. We have borne in mind his guilt from the first. He has only denied that part of the charge with reference to treasonable communication with other powers, as that is of no consequence. If in summing up I have to say that this part has not been proved, well then the other charges are.

The prisoner was then removed, and after some private conversation between the members of the court, the case was adjourned *sine die*, it being understood that a day or two would be allowed to the counsel for the defence to prepare his answer to the charge.

The Court rose shortly before three o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

The hearing of the case against the Kafir Chief Langalibalele for rebellion, was resumed on January 23rd, at 11 o'clock, before the full court. The attendance of spectators was not so large as on former occasions, owing to the day and hour of the resumption 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 that gentleman was selected 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 would not accept of 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 character of this Court, and bearing in mind that it is so directly contrary to Kafir customs and law to allow counsel, even in a Court of this nature, I made up my mind 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 in something in extenuation of 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 became aware 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 4th:—

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

"October 4, 1873.

"Before I went to the Zulu Country, I sent my messenger Umnyembe 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 communicate to you several complaints in the presence of the complainants themselves, so as to enable you to explain to me, face to face with them, any part of your conduct which they might have misunderstood or have misrepresented.

"These complainants were messengers sent to you by your Magistrate, and he preferred that I should be present when they had to meet you. I wished to come to Pietermaritzburg, in order that I might explain to you your proper position with reference to your Magistrate, and communicate to you several complaints in the presence of the complainants themselves, so as to enable you to explain to me, face to face with them, any part of your conduct which they might have misunderstood or have misrepresented.

"These complainants were messengers sent to you by your Magistrate, and he preferred that I should be present when they had to meet you. I wished to come to Pietermaritzburg, in order that I might explain to you your proper position with reference to your Magistrate, and communicate to you several complaints in the presence of the complainants themselves, so as to enable you to explain to me, face to face with them, any part of your conduct which they might have misunderstood or have misrepresented. My messenger assured you that it was in your interest and in that of the Amahlubi tribe that I required your presence, that my object was to prevent future evil to you, and that I must insist on your obeying my summons.

"On the first occasion you expressed your readiness to come at once, and dismissed my messenger after having definitely arranged with him to await your coming him on a certain day, a few days after the seat of Government, in order that he might escort you into town. My messenger acted in accordance with your arrangements, but on the appointed day a party of men arrived without you, saying that you had started on horseback, in pursuance of your promise, but had ridden as far as Umhlanga (about twenty miles), on your way to Pietermaritzburg, but that you had been compelled to turn back by pains in an old wound, caused by your riding on horseback. This statement was repeated by Umnyembe to me by my own messenger and your men, who requested him to introduce them to me.

"I know that in olden times you had been seriously wounded, and accepted your excuse, believing it to be true; I, however, again impressed upon you more the necessity for your coming, and the object I had in view in requesting you to come; and suggested that if you found it difficult to ride on horseback, you should procure a wagon, and that I should expect you in a few days after their return, or a message telling me the cause of delay.

"While resting content with this arrangement, I became aware that you had deliberately sent me an untrue statement; that you had never moved from your place to the seat of Government, notwithstanding and that to all appearance your promise to my messenger to meet him near town was made simply to get rid of his presence and importunity. I received, at last, a message that my informant might be wrong, and awaited further communication. Days and weeks passed by, but no word from you came, and I again sent Umnyembe to impress upon you the necessity of your coming, and to point out that unless you found some means of obeying my summons, I should have to lay your conduct before the Supreme Chief and Government. I still hoped that the information I had received of the untruth of your first excuse might be wrong, and I made no allusion to it in my message.

"The messenger discharged his duty faithfully. He fully explained to you the urgency of your position and that of the tribe; and although he brought back to me your assurance that you could not come because you were sick, he was unable to confirm or certify to me his belief that your excuse was valid or well-founded.

"I left the matter in this condition when I went to Zululand, and intended to re-open it on my return with one more message to you, before I made a serious representation of it to the Supreme Chief and his Council.

"But I found that, during my absence, circumstances had overtaken and passed by my intentions. The Government of the Cape Colony had made a representation to the Government of Natal, to the effect that you had asked the Basuto Chiefs to receive your cattle under their protection, while you resisted an order of the Natal Government, which you asserted was beyond its authority to enforce.

"The Supreme Chief received this information with astonishment; and I have laid the whole case before him, as I have now stated it to you. It is not many months since the Government of Natal, in the spirit