

I am most concerned lest with our limited means, we should not be able to send a Missionary to supply the vacancy thus occasioned; the necessary consequence of which would be, neglect of the members collected, a disorderly scattering, and perhaps an entire loss of influence with the people. I can enter into the difficulties of the Committee, and sympathize with all the kind supporters who bear a share of the present burden. But I am overcome by excited feelings of interest for the Mission which has been established through your care and benevolent support, and a fear lest the little enclosures formed should again become waste, and the fields, opening bright with promise, be suffered to close against us in darkness; and cannot refrain from appealing to you for such assistance as may be necessary to meet our case. I again intrust you, by the neglected condition of these tribes, and their frequent application to us for assistance, to give this object all the support your circumstances will permit. We have already suffered these poor outcasts to sit in darkness too long, hoping, and in many instances longing, for the light of the Gospel. And the present favourable disposition of almost every tribe inhabiting the country, from the skirts of the desert which separates the Namacqas from the Bechuanas, to the west coast, and northward to the boundary of the Damara country, appears to me an irresistible indication that this is, in a peculiar degree, the time to favour them, and that, if our Committee intend ever to help them, they must now do it.

We have been expecting a party of Missionaries sent expressly for the commencement of a Mission in the Damara country by the Rhenish Society; but they have not yet visited us; and rain having fallen copiously on the 2nd of April somewhat unexpectedly, so as to render the country favourable for travelling, we immediately determined that Mr. and Mrs. Tindal should set off to visit the tribes in that direction, although they had just returned from Blyde Verwacht; and accordingly they left us on the 8th ult.

On the 19th Mr. Tindal thus writes from the residence of the late Derk Isaac at Lion River, Kamope:—"Jan Waer Boer, and a number of the people, and a few of Ameral's people, have arrived here on their way to Polla, upon a trading expedition, with elephants' teeth, &c. They intend coming by way of the Bath. Ameral lives where you left him. Jonker Africamer has removed to a more fruitful field, well supplied with water, six days on ox-back from Ameral, and has built a house where he no doubt intends to reside. As I advance towards them I feel much grieved on account of its being necessary to return in so short a time. I should have felt much happier had I been going for three years instead of three months. I have held four services with the people here, and have appointed Paul as a leader. Upwards of thirty came to class, some of whom are very sincere, but others are doubtful. We entreat a continuance of your prayers on our behalf, and the people we have visited and expect to visit, and that a way may be made to the Damaras."

From Mr. Tindal's informants, I further learned that Jonker Africamer had succeeded in carrying to his residence one of the Gonnama Damara peoples, and again dismissed him with overtures of peace to his Chief; sending, at the same time, a present of some articles I left for that purpose. The result, however, was not all we hoped it would be; and when last heard of, Jonker was anticipating an attack from the same people. He will, nevertheless, remain where he is, if possible, and we hope, greatly assist in bringing about a friendly intercourse with that injured people. Of this Chief's recent conduct we have invariably heard good accounts. He attends to the instructing of the children, and conducts the religious service, in a very exemplary way.

Ameral has sown some wheat which I left with him, and obtained a good crop. This is important, for to grow bread-corn will no doubt tend to collect and settle them together; and although, depending as it will upon the periodical inundations of their fine valley, they may not be able to sow every year, it will probably be made up in the abundance of good seasons.

I am desirous to translate a note received from one of our native Exporters, as an instance of our not labouring in vain among

the Hunder Zwaarts. It is as follows. "I make known to you, Sir, that brother Kowit's ^{was} died on Wednesday. She was a ^{good} ^{girl}, but her confession was good. She said that God was present to her, and that she had found peace. She was not afraid to die, angels appeared to come to her. When I spoke to her about the things of God, she was rejoiced. When I asked her if God was at peace with her, or if she felt peace with God, she said, 'Yes.' Again I asked, 'Are you afraid now death approaches?' She answered, 'No.' Such was the confession of the dying Namacqua.

"It is,
"JOHN WITBOOL."

Civil Intelligence.

The *Acadia* reached Boston on Thursday, 17th inst., thus having made the passage to that port, via Halifax, from Liverpool in, at this season of the year, the unusually short space of twelve and a half days. The *Acadia* had an average number of passengers, a list of whom will be found in another place. The news, which is 15 days later than that brought by the Great Western, is comparatively unimportant; and in all probability there will be nothing of political consequence until the meeting of Parliament, which it is expected will assemble at the commencement of the new year. Notwithstanding the relief afforded to the poorer classes by the operation of the new Corn law and the new Tariff—and in open defiance as it were of the warning given by the conviction and punishment of the Chartist disturbers of the public peace—the anti-corn law league continues its factious agitation, and openly declares that it is ready to expend tens of thousands of pounds in promoting its turbulent designs. Sir R. Peel's policy carries relief to the operative classes as far as is practicable with due regard to the equal rights of the agriculturists, and we look upon the proceedings of "the league" as all similar "agitation" movements, with much distrust, and as cloaking mercenary and partizan motives under the bald pretext of serving the working classes. Of English politics we are unable to speak, not having yet received any London papers.

(From *Wilmers' American News Letter*.)

The news which the *Acadia* carries out is meagre and unimportant, both in a political and commercial point of view. We continue to "drag on a miserable existence" in mercantile matters, with but little prospect of a speedy improvement. The feeling of despondency which has so long existed amongst the commercial classes continues rather to increase than to diminish. The revulsion in the corn trade, by overwhelming so many houses at home and abroad, has spread difficulty and alarm on every side. During the last week, another extensive house, that of Coventry and Hunter, (one of the partners in which was worth £40,000 six months ago,) has gone in London, and the accounts from the south of France, bring a most appalling list of Corn houses which have failed at Marseilles. During the last year, the trade with the Mediterranean was the best carried on by this country, but has owed its activity chiefly to the demand for grain for the English market, it is to be feared that the breaking up of so many of the corn houses at Marseilles, and the cessation of the demand for corn, will have an injurious effect upon it, and especially on the demand for British goods, in which all the returns to that part of the world are made. The firmness with which the Liverpool corn houses have stood the recent shock has excited great surprise in London. Shipping continues very dull, and in one extreme case, a British American vessel has been sold in Liverpool, for the almost incredibly low price of two pounds sixteen shillings a ton. Such a thing was never heard of before. Money continues abundant, and food, by the operation of the new tariff, is gradually becoming cheaper, but from the want of confidence, and of demand, as yet no perceptible change has taken place. The produce market is

without any striking feature, and during the past week the home trade has continued in almost all cases to confine their purchases to actual want only, while the advanced season naturally contracts the export trade, and capitalists, from the continued unsatisfactory state of things, do not possess sufficient confidence to employ their capital in mercantile; altogether the appearance of our markets is anything but encouraging. All kinds of provisions being on the decline, must, in a great measure, ameliorate the condition of the working population, and with a more extended demand for our manufactures we see no reason why a beneficial change should not take place. The raw sugar market has maintained a buoyant character, and the demand has been rather more lively than in the preceding week, with an improvement in the value of all good qualities. Foreign Sugar improves in demand, and prices are in some cases a shade higher. In the Coffee trade considerable heaviness still prevails, and prices of inferior descriptions do not yet appear to have seen their lowest, though strenuous exertions are made by the holders to prevent any further depression; this state of things is produced by the immense quantity on hand, and the trade all over the country being full of stock. The prices of Cocoa remain very low, still the trade do not appear willing to purchase. In the Spice market not the slightest change has taken place, and the transactions are of an insignificant character.—Rice almost neglected, and its value unaltered: and the principal topic of conversation is the result of the late Sales of Indigo, which have gone off very satisfactorily, for the importers; but that so large a quantity should be bought by Foreigners appears to be a subject of grave consideration, inasmuch as it shows that the manufacturing trade with them is in a far more healthy state than with us. The Corn trade is improving, and higher prices have been paid.

In Liverpool, since the 21st, the market has worn a lively appearance, and the sales from the date of the 21st to the 29th of last month, amounted to 27,500 bales. The quantity taken for consumption has not, however, been larger than usual, the increased demand having arisen from the purchases of speculators. The great abundance of money for banking purposes has reduced the rate of interest so much as to tempt capitalists to invest their funds in produce, and at the present price of cotton it is probably as good an investment as can be found. Owing to the confusion in the corn trade, there is a great indisposition to risk money in that business, though there are persons of good judgment who believe that grain purchased at the present prices would pay very well a few months hence.

Parliament it is thought will not meet before the beginning of January.

From the Continent we have had little news of interest since the Great Western sailed. In France the whole press is in a blaze with England and the English, and the interminable question of the right of search, but it is evident that the object of the invective is to please M. Thiers at the head of affairs, to effect which they seem to think it necessary to persuade the French people that the minister who now occupies the post after which M. Thiers and his friends so eagerly pant, is anti-national, and willing to submit to any insult from foreign powers, and particularly from England; but as neither M. Guizot nor any one else can show want of spirit in resenting insults, unless insults are offered, the first point to be made out is, that England is bent on insulting France. For this purpose, all manner of false, frivolous, or exaggerated stories have been trumped up, and have been used for the purpose of enabling the Thiers faction to stab M. Guizot through the sides of England, and it is difficult to say what will be the upshot of this conspiracy, against the honour of England and the peace of Europe. It is at present extremely annoying in its effects; and we cannot help fearing that one of its results will be to induce France to withdraw from the noblest and most disinterested association of nations ever formed—viz: that for the suppression of the African slave-trade. The Guizot Ministry has already allowed itself to be frightened by clamour into a refusal to ratify one treaty which her representatives had signed, and it will require great firmness on the part of M. Guizot and his colleagues to prevent the abrogation of the other.

In Paris the opposition to the ministerial project for the customs union with Belgium, is assuming a formidable appearance. A meeting of Deputies has already been held, and hostile resolutions passed against it, and a general meeting of all the Delegates of National manufacturers and traders are called for the 5th of November, to adopt measures for a combined opposition.

The French papers generally express strong opposition to the proposal for a commercial treaty with England, for which negotiations are said to be on foot between the two governments. In England the feeling is, that no great good will result from it, the general opinion being, that the French manufacturers will never suffer their ministers to remove any of the restrictions which protect them from competition with English goods.

Advices from Lisbon to the 24th ultimo, have been received, by which we learn that the Portuguese Commissioners appointed to negotiate for a mutual reduction of customs duties between Portugal and England, have at length given in their ultimatum, which must now be finally accepted or rejected by the British Government, which it is thought will not feel itself justified in accepting the terms proposed by the Portuguese. Whilst Great Britain is to reduce the import duties on Portuguese wines nearly one-half, they refuse to reduce their heavy export duties on the same wines, alleging that the British are compensated by the Portuguese reduction of duties on imports of British manufactured goods; although in fact, the reductions demanded by Britain, would amount, in gross, to five times the sum which they offer to sacrifice by the partial reductions on British manufactures. The probability of an early settlement of the question, either one way or the other, has given satisfaction to a very large class of mercantile men.

The Belgian Government has resolved to retaliate against the United States, for the heavy duties levied upon the *British Queen*; orders are issued to impose on American shipping entering the Scheldt, the highest possible duties of tonnage and pilotage, placing them on the footing of the least favoured countries.

By an arrival from the Cape of Good Hope we have papers to the 6th of August, which bring news of the termination of the insurrection at Port Natal, and the return of part of the expedition, under Lieut. Col. Clote, after he had completed the pacification of the Colony. The Emigrant farmers having made a solemn declaration of their submission to the Queen; having given up the cannon captured, as well as that belonging to themselves; and having restored all public as well as private property seized by them. The Lieut. Col. granted a general amnesty or free pardon, to all persons who might have been engaged in resistance to her Majesty's troops and authority, with the exception of the five ringleaders. All private property to be respected, and the emigrant farmers to return and keep possession of their farms. The existing administrations and civil institutions to be retained to the pleasure of her Majesty be made known.

Intelligence has been received at Constantinople, according to the *Augsburg Gazette*, that the Shah of Persia had accepted the mediation of Great Britain to arrange the differences between him and the Ottoman Porte.

Up to this hour no intelligence of the overland mail from India and China.

RUMOURD RETIREMENT OF LORD LYNDHURST.—It is rumoured in legal circles that, in consequence of the declining state of his health, the veteran Lord Lyndhurst will shortly retire from the woolsack, which his brilliant talents have so pre-eminently adorned, and that he will be succeeded *pro tem.* by Lord Abinger, now Lord Chief Baron, who will shortly afterwards retire in favour of Sir William Follet. These changes will involve the elevation of the present Attorney-General to the dignity of Chief Baron, and, in all probability, the promotion of Mr Fitzroy Kelly and Cresswell Cresswell.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—We hear from a quarter likely to be well informed, that the state of the country, and the probability of the existing distress increasing as the winter advances, has occasioned Sir James Graham to urge upon Sir Robert Peel the assembling of Parliament before