

Ante, and an upstart called Uulangeni, and some others, of which the authorities over the Gaikas could not ascertain the precise character, but which they did not think had enlisted much sympathy—the excessive noise and alarm made by the colonists of the frontier, on the discovery of some symptoms of projected revolt, and the dastardly precipitation with which many of the farmers and traders forthwith scurried off, were eminently calculated to produce, accelerate, and agitate, even the civil dissensions, by exciting the universal apprehension of an outbreak, suggesting the opportunity to the disaffected, rousing latent elements of danger into activity, and inducing, on the part of the Kafirs, an exaggerated notion of their own formidableness, and of the weakness, if not of the cowardice, of the English. He had newly arrived, it is true, and had not re-embellished the colonists. But he was ashamed and indignant at what he perceived, and gave the most violent vent to his feelings in his countrymen—at the conduct of the frontier press, which, instead of seeking to allay it, seemed to exert its influence to increase it, with the view of compelling the Government to make military preparations, and to strike what they called a great blow at the Kafirs. Finally, there was the conduct of the Governor himself. The outbreak of Sandili was the act, with its attendant circumstances, which it seems to him (Mr. R.) precipitated and aggravated, and gave the most violent vent to his feelings; but for that act in these circumstances, would, in all probability, have been inconsiderable in comparison of what it proved. The act, he would not say on insufficient grounds, but on grounds, the proof of which was misrepresented to the Kafirs, to make plain the justification of that step, was fitted to wound the feudal spirit of the Kafirs. The Kafirs were surpassed by no people for their feudal attachments. At his last interview with them Sandili, who was the first to revolt, had been cut off by him; and £500 was to be given to the man who would seize and deliver him up at any military station, on the charge of sitting up revolt without showing the profit of it. This was a most unwise and dangerous step, with whatever gravity or dignity the announcement had been made. But unfortunately the announcement was not made with gravity or dignity. It was uttered in what looked like a feigned passion, intended to make it more attention, and was delivered in such a tone and with such looks and gesticulations as he had never before witnessed, and every epithet of abuse and vituperation which, in the seemingly frantic excitement of the moment, could be summoned from the vocabulary of Billingsgate, was employed to stigmatize the denounced Sandili. Nothing could have been in worse taste before a people who are accustomed to measure their words, and are sensitive of insult towards their chief. There was much in the address uttered which was calculated to excite, and to do so in such a manner and to the supplements and enlargements of the moment. The incident just noticed was followed by another not less aggravating. Among the chiefs present that day sat Makomo, subordinate in rank to Sandili; but in intellect, intelligence, and generalship, the foremost of them all. A wreck he (Mr. R.) was in comparison of what he once was, through the wrongs which he had suffered, and which, though he had been stripped of every rood of his territory in former wars—as of intemperate habits, into which he had been lured by the contact with the officers of the British garrisons, and which had afterwards enslaved him by indulgence. But still a man great in name and in influence with all his people; on that man, whom once before in his exile the Governor had insulted—not at the meeting of the chiefs, as Mr. Stokes had been misled in supposing; but at Algoa Bay—he, on this occasion made a ferocious attack, stating, that he did not care whether Makomo touched the stick of peace or not, which was the symbol of allegiance to British authority; that he might have been and once was a great man, but now he was a peat, a drunken beast, and his adhesion or refusal was of no consequence. This gratuitous abuse was so monstrous a breach of all decorum and common sense, that his (Mr. R.) feelings were lacerated to pieces, and he justly rebuked the insolent Sandili, and exhorted him that with reverent sentiments Makomo had come to the conference, he would disdain to touch the stick. He did touch it, however; but what must have been the effect of the outrage upon his spirit and upon the minds of his watchful and jealous countrymen. There were other circumstances still more detrimental connected with that day's exhibition. At a little distance behind the spot at which the conference was held, were two newly formed camps, the one an infantry corps, the other a Cape Mounted Rifle; and there, for an emergency, in the course of his address, the Governor expressed in the strongest terms his confidence that the Kafirs did not want war, and his own desire and determination to maintain peace;—he also declared, over and over, that although Sandili was outlawed, and an opportunity was offered to every man of making rich by seizing him, he (the Governor) would not hunt him—he would not send out a soldier to hunt him—he would not allow a red coat to go out on that errand, and that they, the Kafirs themselves, must hunt him; all of which he (Mr. Renton) regarded as tolerable distinct indications that he did not after all want to capture Sandili, and that his object was to induce the fustious chief to take himself off beyond the limits of British Kaffraria. At the close of his address, an elderly Kafir asked “if he believed they were all for peace, and if he was for peace; and if he would not send a soldier to hunt him?” The Governor, angrily replied, “he had told them he would not hunt Sandili. The man rejoined, “that was no answer to his question;” and ably and pointedly repeated it. Sir Harry stormed at the fellow's impudence, and would give no further answer. That refusal had the effect of producing suspicion in their minds that the Governor was not sincere—that he had other intentions than

those he professed; and all the beneficial influence of his assurances of desire to maintain peace, and of confidence in their pacific disposition, was counteracted by this unfortunate mismanagement of a precious opportunity. And when, on the following Tuesday—their conference was held upon a Thursday—by that very Governor's order, Colonel Maclean marched with between 600 and 700 troops up the valley of the Keiskamma, in direct route to the place where they knew Sandili lay, the conviction was universally produced upon the Kafirs that the Governor had been practising falsehood and delusion, and their indignation and revenge were aroused to the highest pitch. They attacked the soldiers on the rear, when twelve privates and one officer were killed; and thus the war commenced. A more unfortunate course than the Governor had chosen on that point could not have been committed by any man who occupied a position of such trust. He would not enter upon a description of the events which followed, except just to remark, that worse concerted, more unsuccessful, and miserable failures there never were of military movements at that period. A few days after this there took place in the Kat River an irruption produced mainly by this occurrence; but as this opened up a question of such magnitude, he would only remark at present, that while he does not think there had been cause sufficient to justify rebellion on the part of the Hottentots, he found causes sufficient to account for it. The reverend speaker concluded his address by narrating an interview which he had had with Sandili and a number of his followers, who came to him a few weeks after the outbreak to the missionary station, calculated as it was to illustrate the sentiments and feelings of that Kafir chief.—*Scottish Press.*

#### THE NEW REPUBLIC—LIBERIA.

This is the title very properly given to the late colony of Liberia, by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society. This republic has cost the friends of benevolence some \$1,250,000, including the cost of 20,000 square miles of territory, covered by a population of about 200,000 colored persons; and it is free soil and fertile, under a government of their own choice, and in direct relation to the place where they knew Sandili lay, the same territory was filled with the habitations of cruelty; now it is covered with the institutions of civilization and true religion. Never, in any period of the world's history, it is believed, has there been a parallel of prosperity, in the rise and progress of colonial settlements, to this; certainly not in the planting colonies, that have grown into a mighty nation, nor in the planting of the British colony at Sierra Leone, which is still what we call a miserable station.

The Rev. Thomas Fuller and Rev. Benjamin Janifer, who left in May last, as delegates appointed by the Cambridge Colored Colonization Society, of Dorchester county, to proceed to Liberia and inform themselves of the natural advantages of the country, the character of the government, and the present condition and prospects of its inhabitants, and see what might be done to improve them, have returned home again. They have made a report of the country, in which they speak very favorably, and it is their intention speedily to seek in Liberia a home for themselves and families.

They say—“we have endeavored to do our duty, have examined carefully and candidly, without bias or prejudice, and have made an honest, fair report, without fear or favor. In the main, our impressions are favorable, and so we have expressed ourselves.”

First, upon inquiry and observation, we found the government of Liberia to be a republic form; the chief magistrate of the state is elected by the people, and the people are represented in their legislative bodies by those of their own choice by ballot, whom they think best qualified, and with whom they think best qualified, and with whom they believe their interest and privileges will be the safest. The President's Cabinet is appointed by himself, with the consent of the Senate. The commissioned officers of the public are also appointed by the President, and a list of the names of the public officers in the republic, with their respective salaries:—

J. J. Roberts, President, \$1500 per annum.

A. Williams, Vice-President, \$4 per diem, during the session of the Legislature.

S. Benedict, Chief Justice of the republic, \$100 per annum.

J. H. Coker, Secretary of the Treasury, \$500 per annum.

Daniel Warner, Secretary of State.

H. Teage, Attorney-General, \$100 per annum: He also receives \$4 for each case prosecuted, in case of conviction.

J. N. Lewis, Brigadier-General; pay during service, \$44 per month.

Legislative body—Six Senators.

Eight Representatives.

We's further officers that, together with their state officers and legislative body, they have in Liberia all the local officers that are necessary for a well-ordered government, in order that the laws may not only be enacted, but faithfully executed. And we will here assert that they are all colored men, and further, that there is not a single office filled by a white man. Nor is their but one white man doing business in all Liberia.

The officers of the republic are paid out of the public revenue. The revenue not being sufficient to cover the expenses of government, direct taxation is in contemplation. The government expenses for 1850, were \$23,017 27; the amount of receipts for the same was \$18,018.

Having satisfied ourselves in relation to the government of Liberia, that it is well adapted to the feelings, capacities, and interests of the people who are now citizens, and to those who shall hereafter emigrate from