

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1879

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM

[illegible]

ZULULAND.

is an old adage that "this night is gone by," and, regarded in this light, it is doubtless satisfactory to find the late telegraphic despatch from Natal (sic Madaga) opening with the sentence, "There is really very little news from Zululand." And what news there is will hardly be of much interest to people at home. We are told of some movements of the British forces; but, as Sir GERALD WOLKELEY persists in his view that the war is practically at an end, these movements are of little interest to us, except in so far as they have friends in the corps changing their quarters. As for CREWYKE, his power appears to be effectively broken up for any hostile operations against our colonies, and the greater part of his chiefs have left him to hold out as well as he can, or perhaps rather to evade punishment with the few hundred followers that remain faithful to their fallen monarch. Sir GERALD WOLKELEY had taken up his quarters at Ulundi, and was about to have an interview with the principal chiefs, on the day that the message was received that the British Government had re-organized Zululand in five or six separate divisions under distinct chiefs, the whole, of course, to be under British protection or supervision. "This would no doubt suit the views of the chiefs whom it was proposed to raise to something like independent sovereign power in this pentarchy of hierarchy; but it would hardly be acceptable to CREWYKE, who, although he had professed his willingness to submit and to do whatever was required of him, would not have been so ready to surrender sovereignty, over a fifth or a sixth of his former territory. Nor would it be likely to make this arrangement with him even if he agreed to it; for there can be no doubt that he would be continually intriguing to overthrow the new order of things, and to recover his former preponderance over the whole country. Even if simply deposed, and still left at large, he would be a constant danger to the tranquillity of Zululand. The only safe course, therefore, appears to be to capture him, and to retain him in perpetual captivity. But here we have the difficulty of the present situation, which would have to be overcome, a comparatively simple matter to meet CREWYKE's case, but to put an end to his barbaric military pretensions; but it is a different matter to follow him up in his fugitive movements through his native forests, jungles, and marshes. For this work our soldiers are not fitted, and he will probably have to be done in the end by the Natal Zulus, who have long been subjects of the British crown, and who were enlisted for the war against CREWYKE in much the same manner as white inhabitants of the Colony. This would be a much more satisfactory arrangement than employing the Swarzes and Kaffirs, who would be liable to desert according to what seems to have been Lord CREWYKE's plan. We do not at all regret to learn by the last mail that these proposals of the British forces had not undertaken to do his service required of them. It is neither in accord with national dignity nor humanity to support to hound native races upon each other in our supposed interests. It is different with respect to black men inhabiting our territory, enjoying the protection of British rule, and associating with white men in civilised life. It is not their fault that they are upon the wrong side of their white fellow-subjects, to fight against the Government under which they live, and an exception can be taken to employing them for special service for which white men and troops are so well fitted. It is these men, and not the independent races to the north of Zululand, who should be employed in the troublesome business of capturing CREWYKE. The separate condition of this savage monarch is a matter of fact, and he cannot even attempt to defend his life and throne, and we are glad to find that he has been driven to Ulundi, but that a detachment of our troops was able to occupy this new position, and to recover their two field-pieces taken at Mandulula. Our military supremacy has thus been on length completely shown; but there is still much arduous work for Sir GERALD WOLKELEY to do in reconstituting Zululand, in subduiting Boocoeni, chastising various native tribes that took advantage of the supposed incapacity of the British arms to do their bidding, and in inducing the General to take to his heels to win the personal glory of military victory; but the task before him, though less brilliant in regard to the visible results—at least, from our distant perspective—is one requiring far more mental capacity in meeting and conquering the barbarous hordes in the field.

AN INDIAN'S OPINION OF ENGLISH RULE

Our efforts to establish a scientific frontier India will lead to something more than political results. Every step we take in the vast country ought to strengthen our hold upon the people, and it is becoming more and more evident that unless we promote better means in our country, the "Mab" is

the native our Empire will dissolve, like those of ancient times, leaving not a wreck behind. It is doubtful whether statesmen on all occasions think of the consequences of their acts. Frequently, perhaps, they are unconscious instruments in the hands of Providence. They sanction war for the mere object of displaying power or rounding off a province. The slightest change in the policy of the rulers of our great despotism must often have sapped their authority, or our influence is not planted there for some other purpose than aggrandizement or the gratification of ambition. It is by no means unlikely that hitherto we have paid too little attention to the opinions of the natives. How is our mission regarded by the millions of India? To see ourselves as others see us would be particularly useful in this instance.

There are a few opportunities that are imagined for ascertaining what the opinion is. The Native Press is not an accurate guide, for it is the official organ of the Government, and is subject to restrictions. The right of public assembly, even if it is understood, is rarely exercised, and so it happens that month after month and year after year England governs India without knowing whether her rule is loved or detested. Only when a native speaks to us, as Mr LALORIE Ghose has recently done, can we form any opinion on this point. This gentleman—a barrister of Calcutta—lectured some few days since in London on Indian questions, and a perusal of his address will show that he has the desire to see India governed for the sake of the Indian people. Ghose does not flatter us. If we had no other difficulties to contend with, finance, he says, would be sufficient to defy, or at least to stagger us. In that old grievance, the Salt Tax, we allow a case of disaffection to continue, which more than anything else perhaps has estranged the people from our rule. Mr Ghose describes this impost as "depriving the natives of a necessary of life." Nor is his language overstrained. The Tax is, financially speaking, most important. The statesman, indeed, who should find an equivalent would earn everlasting credit for his policy. It is easy of collection and certain to produce revenue. Unpopular though it is, no one responsible for government has ever had sufficient cause to abolish it. Yet to grant all this, we are not disposed to justify its long continuance. We question the policy of maintaining a tax which serves as a daily remembrance of foreign rule. Abstractly speaking, it is as indefensible as a tax upon bread. When, at some far off period, it is abolished men will wonder that a country which prided itself on abstaining from food-taxation should have imposed a salt tax so long on a subject race. Scarcely is the word of loyalty, as it tells us, is the tax upon bread, increasing as it is year by year, it is acting most prejudicially to the interests of rulers and ruled. Millions of natives are being thrown out of cultivation through the injustice and hardship connected with this source of taxation. The Indian people are beginning to discover that they are bearing the burdens of government without enjoying many compensating advantages. They are annoyed at being excluded from government employment, such treatment implying unfriendly and even of loyalty. Mr Ghose claims for the native population as much honourable feeling and high-mindedness as characteristic of their European fellow-subjects. It is true, even if this were less certain of proof, it is difficult to see how perfect amity between the races can be established so long as the dominant race maintains such unfair distinctions. India has offered a field for many contests; but the greatest has yet to be achieved—that of winning the gratitude and respect of the natives.

If England to herself be true, the task is not a hopeless one.

THE FAIRIE QUEENE.

[illegible]

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Lord Chelmsford has gone to Balmoral, at Royal command, and will there be decorated by the Queen in person with the highest insignia of the Bath. Among other things which he has brought home there is the sword of the Prince Imperial, and thereby hangs a tale. The weapon belonged, it is said, to his great uncle, the first Napoleon, and accompanied him in his campaigns. It then went out, after lying in its sheath for nearly seventy years, to South Africa, and fell into the hands of some savage. It was hung up in a kral, where it might have remained for ever but for Bishop Colenso, who had influence enough with the Zulus to procure its restoration.

Whatever has been the tenor of the Duke of Cambridge's despatch concerning Captain Carey's Court-Martial, it was not so good as it is. His Highness's dictum has not given entire satisfaction either to the party which desired to make the unfortunate officer a scapegoat, or to the party which would elate him into a hero. As the *Times* points out the Duke's despatch is not only "a piece of bad grammar," but "a clever—too clever, in fact, to have proceeded from the rather clumsy pen of George of Cambridge." It is the story of the Balaklava over again. Some one has blundered. Orders have been neglected. The Duke of Cambridge is where he comes. Apportioning the blame it is impossible to do so with perfect fairness or accuracy. Captain Carey's letter to the *Christian* representing praise on his behalf was a decided error of judgment on his part. It was a piece of bad strategy. The neglect of his religious convictions, it was an injustice that to parade his devotional sentiments before the world at this precise juncture.

The name of Sir Rowland Hill has passed into history, and his memory is dear to him, and to his family, though by the City of London, and to the country, for his liberating him from his freedom, and but for the leading part which he took in opposing the erection of a small-pox hospital in the midst of the healthy neighbourhood of St. Giles, and the consequent continued existence amongst us would have been all but forgotten. His fame was made in a very short period. He has long since retired from public life, and he did not enter upon it until he had reached the age of seventy. He was the possessor of breeding, his energies in a new direction. What is still more singular, he was engaged until past forty years of age in an occupation which usually must benefit a man's mind, and which he pursued with his gifts. Bruce, Devonshire, Hill, Q.C., were private law masters at Bruce Castle, Tottenham, until the former wrote his famous treatise on Post-Office Reform and the latter entered the legal profession. Even as a private law master, Hill was distinguished by his energy and originality which subsequently made Rowland the author of the penny postage scheme and Devonport the earnest advocate of reform in the criminal law. Bruce Castle School was an organised republic, and the pupils were taught to respect authority, or, rather, by boyhood, outrage, and the internal government of the school was administered by the votes of majority. What is more remarkable is that the school was the scene of the extraordinary system, at any rate during the time of the Hills— "As long as the Hills endured."

Longfellow makes Miss Sandish remark of Julius Caesar— "Three times he was married before he was thirty, many times after." The boy King of Spain will have to make a similar statement upon marital felicity before he has as much more than accomplished his second decade. The juvenile widower is not represented as being himself in a state of matrimony, but as being the father of a late wife was, no doubt, sincerely ardent, and his grief continues deep at her loss; but State reasons render a second marriage of immediate importance. It is therefore necessary for the well-being of Spain that there should be a second marriage. The death of the King without issue would be a serious disaster to the country, and it is no reproach to King Alfonso that he has submitted to the necessity of a second marriage. The King of a second bride. An alliance with the family of Hapsburg will be very popular in Spain. What a strange sequel to such an event is the history of the wars of the Spanish Succession!

—Herald of Commerce.

part in the Crimean War, and who commanded an army corps in the Franco-German War, under Marshal Bismarck, is staying in London, while, no doubt, many of his former com-
rades are serving in arms in the Balkans. His wife is a Scotch lady, whose maiden name was the pretty historical one of Flora.

Without entering into the great "cato-nian-malle" question, it is evident that there is of some stringent form of punishment in the English Army. Sir Edmund de Cava, the Inspector General of the Cavalry, has written a book in which he tells us that he has seen enough of his soldiers now in goal to form three strong battalions. Sir E. is an enormous proportion compared with that of some other civilians. There is, however, much to be said for the view that it is desirable to a very large extent from the lowest classes of the Army to live their lives between stringent regulations on the one hand and much idleness and opportunity of dissipation on the other.

The War Office authorities have hit upon a nearly perfect range-frontier letter. It is an improvement on one in use in Italy, and General Young-Huband has written a letter to the new agents which makes it possible to hit the mark at any place or at any time at all about. Such an instrument does not even require the use of arms of precision.

We were at that time, earliest of the Tonic school of philosophers, who taught that all things came from matter. We used to have come back to this epiphany, why we have to do what water threatens to be the same as well as the beginning of all things. We was established as we began every thing, and the wisest philosopher is so deep that I heard once Berkeley's philosophy gently accept that God Almighty had gone to sleep, and that the good man reigned in his stead. "Now near devil-worship is to the heart of it," he said, "is all ways only to me mind this resistance to prove. It was only an ingenious way of

Cleopatra's Needle is again crowded out from view by poles and scaffolding. This time they are going to do something to set off the base with more ornament, and cover over its slipped or rather battered appearance. The long-tailed of Sphinx on each side is to act as supporter to the obelisk. The design is to be set in plaster, and, if approved of, will afterwards be executed in bronze. This is a prudent course, as so many of our art attempts are turned out failures that we cannot afford to make ourselves ridiculous in one of the most conspicuous situations in London.

The police report for 1878 is instructive, as will be the interesting, and, I think, the most valuable, of the thousands of persons were arrested in the Metropolitan area - an enormous number kindly; and this total seems scarcely less alarming when it is reflected that it amounts to no more than two per cent of the population. In the London police force there are few years the increase in crime is disproportionate to the increase of the population, and, although there has been less money to spend in intoxicating drinks, the number of cases of drunkenness with violence is increasing. In the London police force there are 10,560 men, or about one to every four hundred inhabitants. In spite of our grumbling at our domestic defenders, the force would appear to be in the very excellent condition. Only one-third of the men are married. During the year, 1878, the force killed more than a thousand criminals who received special commendation and reward for *merit services*.

immigration is the order of the day. In the large towns of the Empire, the clerks who are informed of the coming of the new-Blood-Bred Riding clerks who have been let in and twenty years in their situations are being discharged for the sake of economy, and that many of them are of the same race as the new-comers. It is a sad thing to see that. English laborers are constantly found amongst the ranks of the emigrants; but it is a new thing to find the farmers also taking flight to the United States. The farmers and scores of farmers are going out to the United States, principally for the sake of money. It is melancholy enough that such men are so few of their own, are compelled to leave their own country. We have a large, politically free country, to permit so many from our own class the population. Those whom we should be glad get rid of, the idle and vagrant and criminal, who have no other rates and taxes. We have been having killed our own citizens, and giving him life, as Scott did Abolitionists. They must live. We is well and healthy, bears the weight of his years with unusual grace and vigour, and, as he is, by saying that he is going to the States, he goes down into Dumfriesshire, where he has settled the wedding of his favourite niece, who had long led as his amanuensis.

NOVELTY IN THE LONDON COAL
TRADE.

[illegible]

EXTRA

CONSULTATION
business trans
Debts recovered

NZL-
from
Place.
1878.
of
DONALD
nation
from
Kath-
From

TTT-
INFO
and
dams-
and

S,
978.
THE
COLA
ic.
M.
DEN
surface
to
some
with
capit.
St.
sent.
person
the
from

pass at
W.C.
library
of fiction

ADAMS
st.
om.
annual
tribe-
valley
& for
post

HERA,
of the
LS.
corn.
ITING
KS.

an.
on &
her
Hill.
plus
REL.
Cock
sum
US.
MA:
ER
line
E."

R.Y.,
basal,
OXY
quartz
side of
the
manus
FIELD.

NG.
a
com-
p
E,
s
LER.
iti &
dition,
orate

NY.

NBS
lowed,
can.
MY
quent
all will
SELF-
SELF-
HILL.
as at
described
London,
REL
s,

ER.
OOD
oral
growth
iron.
w.
avel
VEL
DIEP
for
New
ham.

ER-
on the
guise
col-
tion,
n, or
every
TS,
them.
MA,
ation
EA.

