tion of the Government must be taught due obedience to the paramount authority, and be made to contribute their fair share towards the support of the State that protects them.

All private *bona fide* rights to property, guaranteed by the existing laws of the country, and sanctioned by them, will be respected.

All officers now serving the Government, and who may be able and willing to serve under the altered circumstances of the country, shall be entitled to retain their positions, and such rights as their positions now give them.

All *bona fide* concessions and contracts with Governments, companies, or individuals, by which the State is now bound, will be honourably maintained and respected, and the payment of the debts of the State must be provided for.

The appointments or licences, in virtue of which attorneys, land surveyors, and others are entitled to practise their callings, shall be respected in accordance with the terms and conditions of such appointments or licences.

**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.**

Given under my hand and seal at Pretoria, in the South African Republic, this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

T. SHEPSTONE,

*Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.*

By command of his Excellency,

M. OSBORN, *Secretary.*

---

**EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the VOLKSRaad,**

22d February 1877.

Resolved,—To recommend to the Government to reply to the despatch of Sir Henry Barkly, which accompanies the above-named despatch and Bill, in conformity with these considerations; and at the same time to take the necessary measures for the maintenance of the independance of the Republic, for the preservation of the friendly understanding between the Republic and the neighbouring States and Colonies of South Africa, and for the continuance of general order, peace, and the supremacy of the whites over the natives.

This resolution carried by majority.

(Signed) T. G. C. VAN LEENHOF,

*Secretary of the Volksraad.*
APPENDIX.

COPY of RESOLUTION of the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
April 1877, No. 7.

On the order,—

Despatch from her Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner, dated the 9th of April 1877, giving notice that his Excellency has decided to proclaim, without delay, British authority over the South African Republic:

That whereas her Britannic Majesty's Government, by the Convention of Sand River, 1852, has solemnly pledged the independence of the people to the north of the Vaal River, and that,—

Whereas the Government of the South African Republic is not aware of ever having given any reason for a hostile act on the part of her Majesty's Government, nor any ground for an act of violence; that,—

Whereas this Government has ever shown its readiness, and is still prepared to do all which in justice and equity may be demanded, and also to remove all causes of dissatisfaction that may exist:

Whereas also this Government has repeatedly expressed its entire willingness to enter into such treaties or agreements with her Majesty's Government as may be considered necessary for the general protection of the whole population of South Africa, and is prepared punctually to execute such agreements; and whereas, according to public statements of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Carnarvon, there exists no desire on the part of the British Government to force the people of the South African Republic, against their wish, under the authority of the British Government:

Whereas the people by memorials, or otherwise, have by a large majority plainly stated to be averse to it, and whereas this Government is aware that it is not in a condition to maintain the right and independence of the people with the sword against the superior powers of Great Britain, and, moreover, has no desire to take any steps by which the white inhabitants of South Africa would be divided in the face of the mutual enemy against each other, or might come in hostile contact with each other, to the great danger of the entire Christian population of South Africa, without having first employed all means to secure, in a peaceful way and by friendly mediation, the right of the people:

Therefore the Government protests most strongly against this act of her Majesty's Special Commissioner. It is also further resolved to send, without delay, a Commission of Delegates to Europe and America, with full power and instructions to add to their number a third person if required, in order to endeavour, in the first place, to lay before her Majesty's Government the desire and wishes of the people; and in case this might not have the desired effect, which this Government would deeply regret and cannot as yet believe, then to try and call in the
friendly assistance and intercession of other Powers, and particularly of those who have acknowledged the independence of this State.

As members of this Commission are appointed the Honourable Attorney-General, Dr E. F. P. Jorissen, and S. J. P. Kruger, Vice-President of the South African Republic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. Stiemens, First Clerk.

D, page 107.

(Translation.)

PROTEST.

PRETORIA, April 11, 1877.

Whereas I, Thomas Francis Burgers, President of the South African Republic, have received a letter, dated the 9th instant, from her Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner, Sir T. Shepstone, informing me that his Excellency has determined, in the name of her Majesty's Government, to bring the South African Republic under the jurisdiction of the British Crown by annexation; and whereas I am not strong enough to draw the sword for the successful defence of the independence of this State against a superior Power like that of England; and, moreover, with a view to the welfare of all South Africa, I am altogether disinclined to bring its white inhabitants into a disastrous complication of warfare by any hostile proceeding on my part before having first of all tried every means to secure the rights of the people in a peaceable manner; therefore, in the name and by authority of the Government and the people of the South African Republic, I hereby make my solemn protest against the intended annexation.

Done under my hand and under the State seal.

I am, &c.

(Signed) THOS. BURGERS,
President of the South African Republic.
APPENDIX.

E, page 205.

THE FIRST SUBMISSION OF SECOOENI.

Government Office, Pretoria,
January 8, 1877.

Sir,—In reply to yours of the 30th of November last, with reference to my letter of the 18th November, No. 3554, I have now been instructed by his Honour the President to state that his Honour regrets to hear that so many men are leaving, as this might prove detrimental to the corps. Captain Gunn has left, with twenty more men, and has drawn for upwards of £200 already. No further allowance has to be made to these men until their overdraft should be covered by actual service. Should any more men wish to leave, they must pay back their travelling expenses from the Diamond Fields, which in all amounts to upwards of £10 a-head. In future, no more allowance can be made for men coming up, and you are desired to be content with the men you now have. The matters referred to in your letter by Mr. Roth will this week be laid before the Executive. The President trusts you will do your utmost for the country’s cause. It is advisable you should have a few farmers who know the country. The Landdrost will send you some, and they can serve as guides as well; but do not force them under drill, as you know farmers are averse to it. Seccoeni has sued for peace, but he will not get it without complying with the conditions. Captain Gunn will hand over the twenty men to you, and abide orders from Government in the fort.

I must impress upon you not to make any more purchases without express orders from Government.

Get all accounts made up, and send a complete statement.—I have the honour to be,

The State Secretary,

CAPTAIN A. AYLWARD,
Lydenburg Volunteer, Burger’s Fort.

SWART.

F, page 216.

MEMORIAL.

To LORD CARNARVON, Minister for the Colonies in England.

Pretoria, January 7.

We, the undersigned, white inhabitants of the Transvaal, having this
APPENDIX.

day received report from our deputation sent to England, consisting of the Honourable S. J. P. Kruger, Vice-President of the South African Republic, and Dr E. F. P. Jorissen, State Attorney, with the view to get back our independence, of which we have been deprived on the 12th of April 1877, have learned with deep regret that they have not been able to obtain that object.

It pains them so much the more, because it appears most clearly from the documents produced by the deputation, that the loss of their independence is entirely and solely due to the false and incorrect representations of the position said to have existed here, as given by people who acted from selfish motives—in a word, by calumny.

The fact, however, that the Government in England had been so totally misinformed about the real sentiments of the vast majority of the population, inspires the undersigned with courage to venture another attempt, and to show by their signatures that by far the great majority is opposed to the British sovereignty.

We cannot yet dismiss this matter before we have tried the last means to obtain our end by peaceable measures, according to protest dated April 11, 1877.

The undersigned cannot yet believe that it could be England's will and desire to reign over a people that will not be subject to any Power whatsoever.

They much rather believe the words addressed to them to-day by Mr S. J. P. Kruger, member of the deputation, when he said: "Brethren, people in England really do not know the actual position here; and I am fully convinced that England's First Minister, Lord Carnarvon, acted in good faith when he spoke in his despatch to the deputation of that insignificant minority."

It is therefore with great modesty, but at the same time with fervent earnestness, that we entreat your Lordship to restore to us our country—that country which we love as our lives, and for which we always were and still are prepared every day to sacrifice our lives.

May it therefore please your Lordship to be moved by our numerous signatures, and to restore to us our country.

Signed by 6591 qualified electors of the South African Republic, the original, with signatures attached, being in the possession of the deputation, and open for the inspection of her Majesty's Government. In addition to the above, memorials with 301 signatures were obtained, which were informally sent in, and thus have not been counted.

(Signed) S. J. P. KRUGER, P. J. JOUBERT, W. Ed. Bok, T. Shepstone, Delegates, Secretary, Administrator.

" " " " 
APPENDIX.

G, page 227.—See Appendix C.

H, page 228.

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Sir Theophilus Shepstone, Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, her Majesty's Special Commissioner for certain purposes in South Africa, and Administrator of the Government of the Transvaal.

Whereas the return from Europe of the Transvaal deputation has been made the occasion by designing persons of creating and fostering agitation and alarm, by imposing upon the credulity and ignorance of the quietly disposed inhabitants of this country, and of endeavouring by the illegal use or assumption of authority, such as the banding together of themselves into committees for the purpose of misleading the public and coercing individuals, false representations, threats of violence, and seditious utterances, to cause disturbance in the land and to bring misfortune upon innocent people:

And whereas it is my duty, as it also is my inclination and strong desire, by timely and friendly warning, to prevent such misfortune from falling upon this country and its inhabitants; and whereas the Government has hitherto avoided all interference with the free expression of feeling on matters of public interest, whether expressed by words spoken, or written, or printed, even although in some cases these words have been calculated to disturb the public peace:

And whereas this forbearance appears to have been misunderstood by some, and to have been misrepresented by others, and a mischievous impression to have been created, that the laws of the country are ineffectual to secure quiet and orderly behaviour, and are incapable of awarding adequate punishment to disturbers of the public peace; and whereas it is necessary to set forth and proclaim that the forbearance aforesaid has arisen— not from any doubt of the stringency or applicability of the law, or the power of applying it, but solely from a consideration of the peculiar state of public affairs which has until lately existed, and from a sincere desire to avoid the appearance even of harshness towards the persons concerned; as will more fully appear from the fact that, although it was officially notified in the 'Government Gazette' of August 4, 1877, that the proclamations of the 12th April 1877 had been confirmed by her Majesty the Queen, and that
although this notification informed all Government officers, and the inhabitants generally, that the act of annexation had been formally and finally ratified, and they were legally bound thereby; yet, notwithstanding this, the Government took into its consideration the want of knowledge of official forms and usages that prevailed among the people, and also among some of the public officers, which ignorance had led them to believe that such decision could not be final and irrevocable, until declared so to be by the members of the deputation on their return to this country; and the Government therefore overlooked much that it might have taken serious notice of, and in deference to what it considered a natural but mistaken view on the part of certain of the people of this territory of the real state of the case, the laws of the country were not appealed to, or put in force, although the right of so appealing to and enforcing them existed and still exists:

And whereas these considerations have now ceased, and the deputation hereinbefore referred to has returned from Europe, and the members of it have by written documents published by them and otherwise, truthfully reported that the act of annexation is final and irrevocable; and whereas the Government would not be fulfilling its duty to the country by any longer exercising such forbearance; and whereas it is necessary to declare and make known that all attempts—whether by public meetings or otherwise—to unsettle and alarm the minds of the people, and all utterances calculated to disturb the public peace and the quiet of the country, and to create disaffection towards the Government, will be dealt with as the law directs, and that those who are found guilty of these and the like offences will suffer and undergo the penalties which the law ordains:

And whereas one of the pretexts under which the evils and mischief aforesaid have been and are yet being done, is to obtain signatures to a memorial to her Majesty's Government; and it has been represented to me by many persons and from different quarters, that intimidation by means of threats of personal violence, confiscation of property, and even of death, has been resorted to by those engaged in coercing others to sign the said memorial and other documents, although it is well known that whoever signs a document is responsible for the consequences which may result from such signature; and whereas the setting on foot of the said memorial and other documents was prompted by a spirit of sedition, and their professed object at the time known by those who prompted it to be unattainable; and whereas there is a possibility of many innocent people being made to suffer in consequence of the agitation that it has created and was intended to create; and whereas it is incumbent upon me, as representing the authority of her Majesty's Government in this country, to protect, as far as it may be in my power so to do, all peaceably disposed and loyal inhabitants from the injury to their persons and property, which believing in, and acting upon, the false and seditious
representations aforesaid will inevitably bring upon them; and whereas it is the duty as well as the interest of every one in this country to discourage, and by every means in his power to repress, this dangerous agitation:

Now, therefore, I do call upon, enjoin, and strictly charge all peaceably disposed and orderly persons to aid the officers of the Government in maintaining order, and in bringing to justice the seditious agitators who have endeavoured, and are still endeavouring, to mislead the people of the Transvaal to commit a breach of the public peace, and acts of sedition against her Majesty's Government, thereby bringing serious misfortune upon the country and its inhabitants; and I do further hereby warn all such mischievous and evil disposed persons as may be found to be fomenting or instigating any such unlawful agitation, and who by threats, seditious words, whether spoken, written, or printed, or by any other means are engaged inciting the people of this country to acts of disloyalty, sedition, resistance to, or rebellion against the Government, that they are hereby made and held liable, and subject, under the law and this my proclamation, to imprisonment, fine, and such other and further punishments as the law may direct.

And I do also hereby make known that all meetings convened for seditious or any other unlawful purpose whatever, at which are proposed, discussed, or passed any resolution or resolutions aiming to weaken, resist, or oppose the power and authority of the Government, or to incite the taking up of arms by the people of this country against the said Government, or in any way whatsoever tending to disturb the peace of this country, are contrary to law; and I do warn all persons attending such unlawful and seditious meetings, and more especially the conveners thereof, and all such who, by word of mouth or otherwise, do encourage and incite to unlawful or rebellious acts such persons so met together, that they render themselves liable to the punishments and penalties set forth in the foregoing section of this my proclamation.

And I do hereby call upon and command all officers, civil and military, and more especially all landdrosts, justices of the peace, field-cornets, and other officers of the law, to aid and strenuously exert themselves in the execution of the provisions of the law and of this my proclamation, as they shall answer to the contrary at their peril.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Pretoria, this 11th day of March 1878.

By his Excellency's command, M. Osborn, Secretary to Government.
APPENDIX.

Notice.

Whereas notice has been received by the Committee that some persons should have spread the rumour that they have been moved in signing the petitions for or against annexation by threats, so it is now that occasion is given to any such person to make himself known to the members of the deputation, and to scratch out his name before the beginning of next month, May.

P. J. Joubert,
Member of the Deputation.

Pretoria, April 9, 1878.

Letter to Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Secretary of State for the Colonies, from the Transvaal Delegates, dated 10th July 1878.

Alhambra Hotel, London,
July 10, 1878

Sir,—The deputation who were commissioned by the Government and the people of the South African Republic to lay before the Government of her Majesty the Queen of England their protest against the annexation of the Transvaal Territory, having failed to attain the object of their mission, have reported to the inhabitants the result of their proceedings.

Deeply grieved and disappointed at this failure to obtain restitution of their rights, the citizens of the Republic have resolved once more to appeal to the Justice of England, and have deputed the undersigned S. J. P. Kruger, and P. J. Joubert, again to submit, on their behalf, that protest and the memorial on this subject.

In carrying out the wishes of their constituents, it becomes the duty of this deputation to bring prominently to the notice of her Majesty's Government certain facts in connection with the instructions issued to her Majesty's Special Commissioner, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., in the commission of the Queen, dated at Balmoral the 5th October 1876, also in regard to the circumstances attending its execution by him, as well as those under which her Majesty's approval of his proceedings was obtained.

A full consideration of these circumstances will, it is the belief of this deputation, justify them before her Majesty's Government, the South African communities, and the world at large, in the action which they now take, and will, they have full confidence, obtain for them and for their country the redress they now seek.

In the Commission appointing Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and which empowers him, under certain conditions, to proceed to the extreme measure of annexation, it is made a necessary condition, as follows:—

"Provided, first, that no such proclamation should be issued by you with respect to any district, territory, or state, unless you shall be satis-
fied that the inhabitants thereof, or a sufficient number of them, or the Legislature thereof, desire to become our subjects."

It is not our wish at this stage to enter into the question as to the evidence adduced or the means adopted by Sir Theophilus Shepstone to satisfy her Majesty’s Government that this condition had in any way been fulfilled.

It was in the firm belief that it had been so fulfilled that your predecessor, Lord Carnarvon, declined to enter with the late deputation on any discussion as to the propriety of the annexation itself; and it was at this distance beyond the power of the latter, though disputing the fact, to refute an allegation so confidently put forward.

Since that time, however, measures have been taken for placing beyond any doubt what the feelings of the very large majority of the qualified electors are; and these will be shown by the following documents, copies of which we have the honour to enclose:—

a. The Resolution of the Honourable Volksraad of the Republic, dated 22d February 1877, calling upon the Executive to maintain the independence of the country.

b. The Resolution of the Executive Council, dated 11th April 1877, protesting against the threatened annexation, and nominating a deputation to lay the protest before her Majesty.

c. The protest of the President of the Republic, dated 11th April 1877.

d. A memorial in support of the protest, signed by 6591 out of a possible 8000 electors, and dated 7th January 1878.

As the fulfilment of the above primary condition may be regarded as having been held by her Majesty’s Government as essential to a justification of the act of annexation, and as the above documents prove beyond any doubt that so far from these conditions having been observed, the Legislature, the Executive Government, and nearly seven-eighths of the people were, as they have now shown, opposed to the annexation, it would seem unnecessary to support by further argument a cause which is so clearly established.

But Sir Theophilus Shepstone has not been content to rely on this ground, and has thought proper to bring forward a variety of other reasons in support of his action. These we are thus compelled to notice.

Apart from the question as to the wishes of the inhabitants, the chief grounds upon which the Commissioner has essayed to justify himself, and which are to be found in the preamble of the Proclamation of Annexation, are the following:—

"That the guarantee of independence given by the British Government to the emigrant farmers was given under a certain ‘hope and belief,’ which has since been disappointed."
"That there was a general 'decay of power and ebb of authority' in the State itself, and a 'more than corresponding growth of strength and confidence among the native tribes,' affording 'strong temptation to neighbouring native Powers to make attacks and inroads in the State, which from its weakness it could not repel, and from which it has hitherto been saved by the restraining influence of the British Government, exercised from Natal by her Majesty's representative in that colony.'

"That the failure of the war with Secocoeni had disclosed for the first time to the native Powers outside the Republic, from the Zambesi to the Cape, the great changes that had taken place in the relative strength of the white and black races, and that this disclosure at once shook the prestige of the white man in South Africa, and placed every European community in peril."

It is thus to be seen that the reasons which have urged her Majesty to approve of the annexation were based—

1. On the belief that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Transvaal earnestly desire the establishment of her Majesty's rule.

2. On the disappointment of the hope upon which the guarantee of independence was given by her Majesty—viz., "That the South African Republic would become a flourishing and self-sustaining State, a source of strength and security to neighbouring European communities, and a point from which Christianity and civilisation might rapidly spread towards Central Africa."

3. The general poverty and defencelessness of the country, the encroachments of the natives, the failure of the war with Secocoeni, and the consequent danger to the British colonies.

To these points the deputation will confine their reply—

1. In regard to the first point, we have to state that, as the enclosed correspondence marked 6, 7, 8, 9, will show, her Majesty's Commissioner was in possession of the resolution of the Volk'sraad to maintain the independence of the Republic, as well as of the protest of the Executive, prior to the issue of the Proclamation of Annexation.

That the petitions in favour of annexation, which in all represent but a very small proportion of the inhabitants of the country, were for the most part obtained subsequently to the annexation, and that the signatures to them are those of the classes which are described in Sir Theophilus Shepstone's "Address to the Burghers of the Transvaal" as the "1000 who live in towns and villages, and the 350 fluctuating population of gold-diggers, and not of the remaining 6650 farmers, upon whom is
laid the task of supporting the State by the produce of their farms, and
upon whom also rests the military duty of defending the country, or
fighting for its rights."

2. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, in stating that the guarantee of inde­
pendence was grounded on a certain "hope and belief," refers for an
explanation of the same to his address to the people, where we find that
he with candour admits that such a condition is to be found only by
reading between the lines of the Convention.

We, for our part, and on behalf of the people of the Transvaal, how­
ever much we may admit the reasonableness of such a hope and belief,
can in no way allow either that it was a condition of our independence,
or that its disappointment is a sufficient ground for the withdrawal of
the same.

But even should this be so, we further say that the argument is one
of which the British Government is not in justice entitled to avail
themselves.

The reasons which actuated the British Government in recognising
the independence of the Transvaal, and in abandoning the Orange River
Sovereignty, are, we believe, better to be found by referring to the
correspondence on the subject between her Majesty's Government and
the Commissioners employed to give effect to the Imperial policy.

But if the hope that the Republic would be a source of strength and
security to the neighbouring British colony has not been fulfilled to the
extent desired by her Majesty, then we contend, and are prepared to
show, that its failure to be so is due chiefly, if not wholly, to the action
of the Government of the adjoining British colonies.

To this subject we will refer again.

3. With respect to the third point—viz., the defencelessness of the
country, the encroachments of the natives, and the failure of the war
with Secocoeni—these, as well as the financial troubles, we are also pre­
pared to a certain extent to admit, though we utterly reject the exaggera­
tion with which they have been described, and the inferences of utter
disorganisation and danger which have been drawn from them.

We deny the inference which has been drawn from the failures to
dislodge a chief from fastnesses such as Secocoeni occupied at the first
attempt. He had been reduced to the greatest straits, and had sent to
Pretoria to sue for peace, which, under the pressure of the circumstances
in which the Government of the Republic found themselves, owing to
the action of the British authorities in supporting the cause of the rebel
chief, was ultimately agreed to, upon the payment of a fine, which fine
is now being enforced by the administrator.

It is utterly incorrect to say that there was any danger to be feared
from Secocoeni, for it is well known that he never came beyond his own
strongholds.
So also with regard to the Zulus. Sir Theophilus Shepstone has said that, owing to this (that is, the failure to dislodge Secocoeni) disclosure for the first time to the native Powers from the Zambezi to the Cape of the great change that had taken place in the relative position of the white and black races, there was an imminent fear of invasion (presumably Zulu), and that every community in South Africa was in peril.

We complain that this is an exaggerated and unwarranted conclusion. The danger as described by him has at no time been felt by the Government of the Republic, nor by those who have struggled through similar dangers with the same natives when more united then, under Dingaan.

We beg to draw attention to the fact that the opinion here expressed is but that of an individual, and that Sir Theophilus Shepstone seems to have forgotten the serious reverses of the whites in former Cape wars, and especially that of Sir George Cathcart in the Basuto war; and we have also to point out as a matter of fact, that the Zulu army never approached the Transvaal boundary until the Commissioner had crossed it, and thus that if the danger existed, it arose only after that event.

In order further to establish the position we have taken up, and to disprove the rights which have been assumed to be a legitimate sequence to the statements made in the preamble to the Proclamation of Annexation, it is necessary that we should present a view of the political condition of the Transvaal as taken from the stand-point of the Government of the Republic, and place it in opposition to that which has been drawn by her Majesty's Commissioner.

The national status of the Transvaal commenced in 1852; prior to that date the emigrant farmers were scattered in small communities or in isolated farms over the vast extent of country between the Vaal River and the Limpopo.

There was no Central Government, nor indeed any cohesion among them, except that dictated by unity of interest, in protecting themselves from the natives, with whom they were from time to time driven to war.

It was during a short interval of peace, or rather a suspension of arms, that the independence of the Republic was recognised by England, and that the Convention was signed, guaranteeing in "the fullest manner on the part of the British Government to the emigrant farmers the right to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves according to their own laws, without any interference on the part of the British Government," with the further promise that "no encroachment should be made by the said Government in the territory beyond to the north of the Vaal River," and at the same time disclaiming "on the part of her Majesty's Government all alliances whatever, and with whomsoever, of the coloured natives on the north of the Vaal River."

The emigrant farmers continued for many years in the same unorganised state in which they had been prior to the Convention, and it
was not till 1858 that their divisions, which had almost occasioned a
civil war, were brought to an end, and they became united under a
constitution and a Central Government.

From that period a marked and steady progress took place. The
farmers settled down to more steady occupation of their lands, laws
were framed and administered with increasing order, and churches and
schools erected in every town.

The Republic had, with its very small body of whites and overwhelm­
ing native population, kept peace for years, having from that time until
the late expedition against Secoceni had no serious wars except that of
Zoutpansberg in 1866.

From the year 1858 to 1869 the Republic fulfilled the requirement now
insisted on. It was "a flourishing and self-sustaining State, a source
of strength and security to neighbouring European communities, and a
point from which Christianity and civilisation were rapidly spreading
towards Central Africa."

It formed a barrier between Natal and the Native tribes of the interior,
and was thus a source of strength and security to that colony. There
was also a rapid advance in civilisation among the natives, who, as is
well known, have adopted European customs, and accepted Christian
teaching in larger numbers and to a greater extent than has been the
case in any other portion of South Africa.

Though not forming one of the grounds mentioned in the Proclama­
tion of Annexation, there can be little doubt, judging from the tenor
and tone of the despatches which have passed between the Secretary of
State and the Colonial Governors, that the charges of oppression of the
natives have had some weight in determining the policy of her Majesty's
Government in asserting her rule over the country.

These charges, which have been put forward with most unjustifiable
exaggeration, have been a serious injustice to the Government and people
of the Republic, and would perhaps never have been made or believed
had the British Government been duly represented by a consular or
diplomatic agent in the country.

Without desiring to recriminate, we cannot but feel that, to say the
least, the same allowance has not been made for the necessity for any
war or perhaps harsh measures in the Transvaal, that has been accorded
to Natal in the cases of Isidoi, Matyana, and Langabaleli; and in respect
to the Cape, to the very serious wars which have from time to time
taken place.

We have stated that the Republic continued to flourish and to progress
until 1869.

In that year the prestige of the emigrant farmers received a shock from
which it could not soon recover, and which was occasioned by the action
of the Cape Colonial authorities in espousing the cause of the natives at
the Diamond Fields, and opening the sale of firearms and ammunition to them, in violation of the Sand River Convention.

Although unwilling to adopt this opinion in any other than a qualified manner, it is well known that Mr Froude has pronounced the annexation of the Diamond Fields as "perhaps the most discreditable incident in British colonial history." The effect of the act has at least been to bring the Government and citizens of the Republic into contempt in the eyes of the natives, whose power became, at the same time, immensely increased by the possession of guns, of which, as the official returns will show, 236,576 were imported into the Cape and Natal from 1871 to 1875, subject to an import duty of 10s. and £1 a barrel.

If the cause of the poverty and weakness of the Republic is to be sought, it is not just to attribute it to "inherent" defects while it can be thus explained. If the natives had not been furnished with firearms, or if the amount of custom duties paid on them had enriched the Transvaal, these evils would probably have been avoided.

In furtherance of the policy which it would seem that Sir Theophilus Shepstone had predetermined to follow, we find that in a despatch to Lord Carnarvon of the 12th March 1877, he states that all the native tribes within the State would hail the introduction of British rule as a positive blessing, and that the British Government had paramount influence with the most warlike of the native tribes outside the Transvaal boundary.

This assertion, together with that contained in the Proclamation of Annexation, where Sir T. Shepstone states that the Republic had "hitherto been saved from the attacks and inroads of natives by the restraining influence of the British Government, exercised from Natal by her Majesty's representative in that colony," had doubtless the effect of determining the policy of her Majesty's Government in regard to annexation; and as it is this alleged actual danger to the Transvaal, and the fear of general conflagration, which alone could be held to justify the intervention of the British Government, it is important that we should inquire into the grounds which have existed to justify these statements.

It should be borne in mind that, as a rule, all information possessed by the Home or Colonial Governments, or by the British public, is derived from Sir T. Shepstone himself, and that all opinions on the same are but the reflection of his.

The allusions by him to the estimation in which "British rule" is held by the natives, and to the "restraining influence exercised by her Majesty's representative in Natal," it is not too much to assume, point only to the power and influence exercised by himself; and that it has been taken in this sense by her Majesty's Government is clear from the constant reference to his personal influence in the published despatches.

It is our desire to show that whatever the real grounds for this belief
APPENDIX.

may be, no evidence in support of it has been given, except what is only a personal opinion, and one which, under such circumstances, should be received with caution.

We now ask whether, looked upon in the light which recent events have thrown on the subject, these opinions can be justified; whether there has been actual danger of Zulu invasion, and whether the measures adopted were necessary and sufficient to avert it?

Such fear has, as before remarked, never been felt by the Government or people of the Republic.

Up to the time of annexation, isolated border farms were occupied by our farmers without the least apprehension of danger; and but a few weeks before, a small patrol of men had followed the Chief Umbelini into the heart of the Zulu country. It is only since the annexation that our farmers' homesteads have been burnt, and that they, with their wives and children, have been compelled to take to the plains.

It is, we unhesitatingly declare, owing to the course pursued by Sir T. Shepstone that the present crisis has been produced. Cetywayo, believing himself to be encouraged by the Natal Government, or by Sir T. Shepstone, in the demands he was making on the Transvaal, was no doubt daily becoming more insolent and exacting; but his threats to the Transvaal, which reached the Transvaal only through Natal, produced little or no effect until, by the advance of the British troops, he was led to make a similar movement towards the frontier.

Cetywayo has, with much ingenuity, endeavoured to play off one white Government against the other, and, as it seemed to him at first, with some success. That he should now be exasperated can excite no surprise, for he finds himself not alone foiled in his game, and disappointed of the plunder which he expected a joint invasion of the Transvaal would afford, but he also now finds the cause of his opponent espoused by those whom he had been led to hope were his friends and supporters.

Evidence in support of what has been advanced by Sir T. Shepstone is, as has been said, entirely wanting; while, on the other hand, the most striking contradiction is given to it by the present attitude of the Zulus towards his Government, and by the hostilities in Secocoeni's country, and with the Griquas at the south-western border.

The above are some of the chief arguments which we have to advance in order to carry out the instructions with which we have been charged; and though we are prepared to meet any further points which may be urged in defence or justification of the annexation, we do not feel it necessary here to go into further detail.

We are directed to support with the voice of the people the protest against the annexation, and at the same time humbly and earnestly to solicit her Majesty's gracious consideration of their cause.
We protest against the annexation of the South African Republic on the following grounds:—

1. That it is a violation of the Convention entered into at Sand River in January 1852 between her Majesty's Assistant Commissioners and the representatives of the emigrant farmers.

2. That the reports as to the nature of the disturbances in the Transvaal, and the peril to the peace and safety of the adjoining colonies thereby threatened, and upon which the instructions to Sir Theophilus Shepstone were founded, were gross exaggerations of fact, and misrepresented the actual position of the country.

3. That the condition laid down in her Majesty's Commission to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, requiring the assent of the inhabitants thereof, or a sufficient number of them, or the Legislature thereof, has not been complied with.

4. That the British Government cannot, with justice, avail themselves of the plea that the defencelessness and disorganisation of the Republic, and the encroachments of the natives, and consequent danger to the British colonies, made the intervention of their authority a necessary act, inasmuch as those evils, if they existed, were the direct result and consequence of the acts of their own representatives as above referred to.

In concluding a letter upon a subject of such vital importance to our fellow-countrymen—to those who have struggled through toil and through danger for years in the one hope of preserving their hard-earned freedom—we cannot but feel the deep responsibility that rests upon us, and that, should we fail in conveying to her Majesty's Government the conviction of the righteousness and justice of our cause, it will be due only to our defects in laying it before them.

We believe, however, that we have fully met every argument that has been advanced to justify the act for which we now seek redress; and we rest with the fullest confidence on the sense of justice and integrity of the British nation.

We know that, as a subject-people, and who have been deprived of their independence by such means, there will be before us many years of bitter heart-burnings, of ill-feeling, of desertion of homes, and of wild and objectless wanderings; while, on the other hand, with justice and with freedom, there is every reason to hope that the Transvaal may join hand in hand with the neighbouring States and colonies to work together for mutual prosperity and happiness, and for the extension of civilisation and Christianity into the far interior.

It is now our earnest prayer that her Majesty's Government may direct the removal from the Transvaal of the Administrator of the Government, with the British troops and the official staff, and may restore to the country the independence which was guaranteed by the Convention of 1852, and which has been formally acknowledged by the
Governments of Germany, France, America, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

S. J. P. Kruger, Delegate.
P. J. Joubert, Delegate.
W. Ed. Bok, Secretary.

The Right Honourable

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I, page 283.


EXTRACT from DESPATCH, Utrecht, Transvaal, January 2, 1878.

Administrator Sir T. Shepstone to the Earl of Carnarvon.

12. Cetywayo has, by acts and threats of aggression, caused the abandonment of a tract of country more than 100 miles long by 30 broad—about ten times the extent of the territory hitherto supposed to be in dispute.

13. This country has for many years been occupied by farmers, to whom title-deeds have been granted by the Government, and who have been regularly called upon to pay their annual quitrents and other land charges.

14. The declaration by the Zulu king that he will not relinquish his claim to the line described in my confidential despatch of the 1st December... (tends) not only to damage the prestige of her Majesty's Government in the eyes of the native tribes generally, who are naturally curious to see which side will prevail, but gives great occasion to that part of the Boer population which is opposed to British rule to excite disaffection.

16. When I approached the question, I did so supposing that the rights of the Transvaal to land on the Zulu border had a very slender foundation. I believed, from the representations that had been systematically made by the Zulus to the Natal Government on the subject—of which I was fully aware from my position in Natal—that the beacons along the boundary-line had been erected by the Republican Government in opposition to the wishes, and in spite of the protests, of the Zulu authorities.
18. I therefore made no claim or demand whatever for land. I invited Cetywayo to give me his views respecting a boundary, when I informed him, from Pretoria, that I should visit Utrecht on the tour I then contemplated making. When I met the Zulu Prime Minister and the Indunas on the 18th October last, on the Blood River, I was fully prepared, if it should be insisted on by the Zulus, as I then thought it might justly be, to give up a tract of country which had from thirteen to sixteen years been occupied by Transvaal farmers, and to whose farms title-deeds had been issued by the late Government; and I contemplated making compensation to these farmers in some way or another for their loss. I intended, however, first to offer to purchase at a fair price from the Zulu king all his claims to land which had for so many years been occupied and built upon by the subjects of the Transvaal, to whom the Government of the country was distinctly liable.

19. . . . I knew but the Zulu side, and acted according to my knowledge, which I supposed was complete. There was, therefore, no cause whatever for any feeling or suspicion on the part of the Zulus that their rights were likely to be disregarded by any action of the Transvaal Government, as represented by me at the conference of the 18th October on the Blood River; and nothing concerning natives has ever more surprised me than the self-asserting, aggressive, and defiant spirit in which, from the first moment, I was met at that conference by the Zulu Prime Minister and the Indunas.

After describing the threats used, he says—

22. Fortunately, therefore, for the interests of the Transvaal, I was prevented, by the conduct of the Zulus themselves, from surrendering to them at that meeting what my information on the subject then had led me to think was, after all, due to them; and this I was prepared to do at any sacrifice to the Transvaal, seeing it then appeared to me that justice to the Zulus demanded it.

23. It was not for some weeks after this meeting that, in conversation at Utrecht with some Dutch farmers, of whom Mr Conrad Meyer was one, during which they were bringing to my notice the danger I appeared to be in of surrendering the just rights of the Transvaal in the matter of the Zulu boundary, that Mr Meyer asked me what weakness I had discovered in the case of the beaconed line? I replied that the beacons had been built up by the Republican Government without the knowledge, and certainly in spite of the protests, of the Zulu authorities, so that it was an act of aggression, and not based upon the consent of both parties. I then learned for the first time, what has since been proved by evidence the most incontrovertible, overwhelming, and clear, that this boundary-line had been formally and mutually agreed upon, and had been formally ratified by the giving and receiving of tokens of thanks, and that the beacons had been built up in the presence of the President and members of the Executive Council of the Republic, in presence of
APPENDIX.

commissioners from both Panda and Cetywayo; and that the spot on which every beacon was to stand was indicated by the Zulu Commissions themselves placing the first stones upon it.

K, page 283.

Blue-Book C, 2079. Enclosure 8 in No. 79.

EXTRACT from DESPATCH dated Utrecht, Transvaal, January 29, 1878.

Sir T. Shepstone to Sir H. Bulwer.

Par. 12. Although this question has existed for many years, and the settlement of it has been long postponed, yet on no former occasion has it assumed so serious an aspect, or included so wide an area of territory; never before has there existed any bar to the farmers occupying their farms after an absence more or less temporary caused by a temporary and local scare. Practically the line of occupied farms has not been heretofore affected by the dispute about the beaconed boundary, but now the prohibition to these has become absolute by Zulu claims and action. Ruin is staring the farmers in the face, and their position is for the time worse under her Majesty’s Government than ever it was under the Republic.

13. To those who comprehend the position in which South Africa is just now placed, this aggravation is easily understood; but it is not a condition to induce the cheerful contemplation of a long delay by ruined men with starving families; and the latter consideration very seriously affects the Government also.

EXTRACT from Pamphlet by Sir William Molesworth, recently quoted by Mr Courtney in the House of Commons.

"When I consider that 100,000 warlike savages inhabit the mountain fastnesses of the Orange River Territory; that its frontier is open for 400 miles to the incursions of the Zoolahs and other fierce tribes of the great South African race; that there are, beyond the Vaal, 20,000 independent Boers, sympathising with their 10,000 disaffected kinsmen
in the Orange River Territory; when I reflect upon the difficulty of
procuring succour from the distant military posts of the colony of the
Cape of Good Hope,—I feel convinced that Sir George Cathcart has not
overestimated, at 2000 men, the military force which would be required
to retain possession of the Orange River Territory. I should also observe,
that this estimate was made by Sir George Cathcart before we had learnt,
from experience, the surprising efficiency of the Basuto cavalry, both in
number and equipments. Let us next consider the cost of maintaining
a body of 2000 troops in the interior of South Africa. In addition to
the ordinary military expenditure, we should have, in the first instance,
to provide barracks for them. But building in the Orange River Terri-
tory is excessively expensive—three or four times as much as in this
country—for the territory is destitute of materials for building; scarcely
a stick of timber grows on it. The cheapest wood used is the Norway
pine, which is brought 400 miles from the nearest seaport, over a country
without roads; and when buildings are erected, they soon become dilapi-
dated, their walls decaying under the ravages of ants, which swarm in
all the soil and through all the flooring. Secondly, we should have to
import into the Orange River Territory all military stores, clothing, and
every commodity required for the use of the soldiers, with the exception
only of beef, mutton, and grain. The cost of conveying goods to the
Orange River Territory is very great, for they have to be brought, either
from Port Elizabeth or from the Cape of Good Hope, in waggons, each
of them drawn by a span of fourteen oxen. The journey from Port
Elizabeth occupies, at least, six weeks; and from Cape Town, at least,
two months. To add to the difficulty of these journeys, during the dry
season water near the road is scarce; and wood, either dry or green,
sufficient to boil a camp-kettle, must at all times be carried for distances
of several days' journey; and in seasons of drought, which are of common
occurrence, the country is impassable. For instance, the surgeon in
charge of a detachment at Bloen Fontein was, for a year, very short of
medicines, in consequence of the drought rendering the country so im-
passable that the periodical consignment of these supplies remained for
many months at a distance of 150 miles, without a possibility of his
getting them conveyed to Bloen Fontein. For these reasons, I am con-
vinced that I have not overestimated, at £200,000 a-year, the cost of
maintaining a body of 2000 troops in the Orange River Territory—one-
fourth of them to be cavalry. At this rate of expenditure, the Orange
River Territory would cost us about £20 per head per annum for every
person of European descent in it; and about £400 per head per annum
for every British settler. No wonder that these gentlemen, both store-
keepers and land-jobbers, are so vehement in their assertions that the
honour of England requires us to retain possession of the Orange River
Territory. In all probability the military expenditure would decuple
their trade."
APPENDIX.

Now that is just our position with regard to the Transvaal. These figures might apply equally well to that territory; and indeed the case of the Transvaal is even more striking, because that territory is further off than the Orange River Settlement, and the difficulty of governing it would be correspondingly greater.

_________________________________________

EXTRACT from Despatch of Sir Henry Smith, also quoted in House of Commons.

"On my arrival at the foot of the Drakensberg Mountains, I was almost paralysed to witness the whole of the population, with few exceptions, emigrating. Rains on this side of the mountains are tropical, and now prevail; and these families were exposed to a state of misery which I never before saw equalled, except in Massena's invasion of Portugal, when the whole of the population of that part of the seat of war abandoned their homes and fled. The scene here was truly heart-rending."

_________________________________________

EXTRACTS from Proceedings of the United Service Institution on the evening of May 3, 1878, when a Lecture was given by G. Pigott Moodie, Esq., F.R.G.S., &c.


But by the annexation of the Transvaal, and of the Diamond Fields or Griqualand West, we have now, besides absorbing an enormous native population, acquired a territory with an exposed border of from 1200 to 1400 miles in length, the country adjacent to which is in the occupation of native tribes.

From this description, it will be seen that the Transvaal occupies an entirely inland position, the Portuguese territory intervening between it and the nearest harbour at Delagoa Bay. It is at the present time dependent for its communication with the coast upon the distant and difficult route by Natal, through which all produce and merchandise have to be carried by the tedious and expensive process of transport by oxen. It is by this route also that the troops, with their baggage and artillery trains, have at present to travel when proceeding to the country.
The natural port of the Transvaal is, however, that of Delagoa Bay. It is the only safe harbour between this part and Simon's Bay, and in this respect has, of course, immense advantages over the open roadstead and unapproachable bar of Natal. Its position, too, is opposite a central part of the country, and at a moderate distance, as compared to the other; while, for the purposes of railway construction, the superiority of this line over that from Natal is beyond all dispute.

The first effect upon the Government of the Transvaal of the measures then adopted by the English colonial authorities in South Africa, and which resulted in the annexation of the Diamond Fields, apart from the distrust and aversion to the English which it revived or stimulated among the Dutch inhabitants, was that of weakening its authority over, not alone those whose cause had been espoused in order to sustain the claim to the land, but over the whole body of the native population within and adjoining the State. And this was not all; for at the same time firearms, which, by treaty with us, the Boers were prohibited from selling to the natives, were here thrown open to the latter to an unlimited extent; and it is estimated that, in a comparatively short period, upwards of 200,000 guns were purchased by the natives living at the northern and western borders of the Transvaal.

The cause of the retreat from Secocoeni's in 1876 was, the summer season was setting in, bringing with it the annual horse distemper. The volunteer army summarily dispersed and retired to their homes, arranging among themselves to return before the following harvest, when the native crops which were grown on the plains would be exposed to capture; and thus that, though unable to follow their enemy into the caves, they would endeavour to defeat them by starvation. This movement on their part was at once taken up and commented on by adverse newspaper and other correspondents, who not alone magnified it into a defeat, but also falsely represented that Secocoeni was in full pursuit of the flying army to Pretoria. This was also the tenor of the misleading telegrams to England, which to all appearance were the immediate occasion of Sir Theophilus Shepstone's mission.

A deal of obloquy has been thrown upon the Boers, emanating chiefly from those who were endeavouring to bring about the fall of the Republic. Speculators, who hoped by the substitution of British rule that their lands would rise in value, besides a large portion of the colonial press and others, were engaged in systematic misrepresentation to bring about the desired end. Even in the published blue-books on the subject, we find pages taken up with anonymous letters and newspaper articles giving exaggerated accounts of the defencelessness and distress of the white population, and at the same time, with palpable
inconsistency, of their *tyranny and oppression of the blacks*. A long correspondence also appears on the subject of the use of *explosive bullets*, and of the massacre of women by the Boers; and notwithstanding the refutation of these charges, and the entire absence of evidence to support them, the stigma has most ungenerously been allowed to remain.

To quote again from the article I have before mentioned, Sir George Clerk, writing to the Duke of Newcastle in 1853, says: "Your Grace is no doubt aware that in reviewing the former policy of the British Government one cannot escape from the painful conviction, with reference to the interests and feelings of the Dutch inhabitants of the Cape Colony, that the measures which, with few exceptions, it has pursued towards them, and the neglect or disdain with which it has habitually regarded them, have engendered a spirit which leaves them by no means desirous of remaining under British dominion."

---

**Extract from Speech of General Sir A. T. Cunynghame, K.C.B., &c.**

"There had been some dissatisfaction on the part of the Boers and others who carried on the Government at Pretoria, in consequence of the import of arms which was being allowed by the Cape Government and the Natal Government, and which were being sold to the natives of South Africa. That has been one of the great reasons of the troubles that have arisen. During the time I had the command of that country, and which has been for four years and a half, I believe 400,000 stand of arms have been sold to these natives."

**THE END.**
CATALOGUE

OF

MESSRS BLACKWOOD & SONS’

PUBLICATIONS.
NOW BEING ISSUED.

PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS.

EDITED BY WILLIAM KNIGHT, LL.D.,
Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of St Andrews.

In crown 8vo Volumes, with Portraits, price 3s. 6d. each.

VOL. I. DESCARTES. By Professor Mahaffy, Dublin,
Is this day published.

The Volumes in preparation are—

Butler. By Rev. Canon Collins, M.A.
Berkeley. By Professor Fraser, Edinburgh.
Fichte. By Professor Adamson, Owen's College, Manchester.
Hume. By the Editor.
Hegel. By Prof. Edward Caird, Glasgow.
Hombro. By Professor Croom Robertson, London.
Spinoza. By Dr Martineau, Principal of Manchester New College.
Vico. By Professor Flint, Edinburgh.

IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

FOREIGN CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS.

EDITED BY MRS OLIPHANT.

In Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

The Volumes published are—

Dante. By the Editor.
Voltaire. By Major-General Sir E. B. Hamley, K C B.
Pascal. By Principal Tulloch.
Petrarca. By Henry Reeve, C B.
Goethe. By A. Hayward, Q C.
Molière. By the Editor and F Tarver, M.A.
Montaigne. By Rev. Canon Collins, M.A.
Rabelais. By Walter Besant, M.A.
Calderon. By E. J. Hasell.
Saint Simon. By Clifton W. Collins, M.A.
Cervantes. By the Editor.

In preparation—

By Rev. Canon Collins, M.A.—Madame de Séguré & Madame de Staël.
By Miss Thackeray.

NOW COMPLETE.

ANCIENT CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS.

EDITED BY THE REV. CANON COLLINS, M.A.

Complete in 38 Vols crown 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d. each. And may also be had in 14 Volumes, strongly and neatly bound, with calf or vellum back, £3, 10s.

Saturday Review—'It is difficult to estimate too highly the value of such a series as this in giving English readers an insight, exact as far as it goes, into those older times which are so remote and yet to many of us so close.'
ALISON. History of Europe. By Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L.
1. From the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo.
2. Continuation to the Accession of Louis Napoleon.
   Library Edition, 8 vols. 8vo, £6, 7s. 6d.
3. Epitome of Alison's History of Europe. Twenty-eighth Thousand, 7s. 6d.
   Library Edition, demy 8vo, £3, 3s.
   People's Edition, 31s. 6d.
--- Essays: Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous. 3 vols. demy 8vo, 45s.
--- Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, Second and Third Marquesses of Londonderry From the Original Papers of the Family. 3 vols. 8vo, £2, 2s.
--- Principles of the Criminal Law of Scotland. 8vo, 18s.
--- Practice of the Criminal Law of Scotland. 8vo, cloth boards, 12s.
--- The Principles of Population, and their Connection with Human Happiness. 2 vols. 8vo, 30s.


ADAMS. Great Campaigns. A Succinct Account of the Principal Military Operations which have taken place in Europe from 1796 to 1870. By Major O. Adams, Professor of Military History at the Staff College. Edited by Captain O. Cooper King, R.M. Artillery, Instructor of Tactics, Royal Military College. 8vo, with Maps 16s.
LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY


--- The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village. Fcap. 8vo, 4s.


ALLARDYCE. The City of Sunshine. By ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE. Three vols. post 8vo, £1, 5s. 6d.

ANCIENT CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS. Edited by Rev. CANON COLLINS, M.A. Complete in 8 vols., cloth, 2s. 6d. each; or in 14 vols., tastefully bound with calf or vellum back, £3, 10s.

AYTOUN. Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, and other Poems. By W. EDMONSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L., Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. Twenty-seventh Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

--- An Illustrated Edition of the Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. From designs by Sir NOEL PATON. Small 4to, 21s. in gilt cloth.


--- Firminian; or, The Student of Badajoz. A Spasmodic Tragedy. Fcap., 5s.


--- Bon Gaultier’s Book of Ballads. By the SAME. Thirteenth Edition. With Illustrations by Doyle, Leech, and Crowquill. Post 8vo, gilt edges, 8s. 6d.

--- The Ballads of Scotland. Edited by Professor AYTOUN. Fourth Edition. 2 vols. Fcap. 8vo, 12s.


By the Same Author.


A True Reformer. 3 vols. crown 8vo, £1, 5s. 6d.


Blackwood's Magazine, from Commencement in 1817 to June 1880. Nos. 1 to 776, forming 127 Volumes.

Index to Blackwood's Magazine. Vols. I to 50. Bvo, ISS.

Tales from Blackwood. Forming Twelve Volumes of Interesting and Amusing Railway Reading. Price One Shilling each in Paper Cover. Sold separately at all Railway Bookstalls. They may also be had bound in cloth, 12s., and in half calf, richly gilt, 30s. of 12 volumes in 6, half Roxburghs, 21s., and half red morocco, 28s.

Tales from Blackwood. New Series. Complete in Twenty-four Shilling Parts. Handsomely bound in 12 vols., cloth, 30s. In leather back, Roxburghs style, 37s. 6d. In half calf, gilt, 52s. 6d. In half morocco, 55s.


Florn Series, Illustrated Boards.


Pen Owen. By Dean Hook.

Inches of the Midden. By the Same. Illustrated by Captain Hamilton.

Adam Blair. By J. G. Lockhart.


Provost, Esq. By John Galt.

The Subaltern. By Mrs Oliphant.


The Perpetual Curate. By Mrs Oliphant.

Eustay. By John Galt.

Miss Marjoribanks. By Mrs Oliphant.

Molly. By Beatrice May Butt.

John: A Love Story. By Mrs Oliphant.


Rector, and the Doctor's Family. By Mrs Oliphant.

Or in Cloth Boards, 2s. 6d.

Sir Friessel Pumpkin, Nights at Mess, &c. By Mrs Oliphant.

Life of Mansie Wauch. By D. M. Hardman.


Or in Cloth Boards, 2s. 6d.


BRACKENBURY. A Narrative of the Ashanti War. Prepared from the official documents, by permission of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K. C. B., K. C. M. G. By Major H. Brackenbury, R. A., Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley. With Maps from the latest Surveys made by the Staff of the Expedition. 3 vols. 8vo, 25s.

BROOKE. Life of Sir James, Rajah of Samwak. From his Personal Papers and Correspondence. By Spenche St John, H. M.'s Minister-Resident and Consul-General Peruvian Republic; formerly Secretary to the Rajah. With Portrait and a Map. Post 8vo, 11s. M.


BROWN. A Manual of Botany, Anatomical and Physiological. For the Use of Students. By Robert Brown, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. G. S. Crown 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, 12s. 6d.

BROWN. Book of the Landed Estate. Containing Directions for the Management and Development of the Resources of Landed Property. By Robert E. Brown, Factor and Estate Agent. Large 8vo, with Illustrations, 7s. 6d.

BUCHAN. Introductory Text-Book of Meteorology. By Alexander Buchan, M. A., F. R. S. E., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, &c. Crown 8vo, with 8 Coloured Charts and other Engravings, pp. 218. 4s. 6d.


--- Cultivated Plants: Their Propagation and Improvement. Including Natural and Artificial Hybridization, Raising from Seed, Cuttings, and Layers, Grafting and budding, as applied to the Families and Genera in Cultivation. Crown 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, 12s. 6d.


BUTE. The Roman Breviary: Reformed by Order of the Holy Ecumenical Council of Trent; Published by Order of Pope St. Pius V., and Revised by Clement VIII and Urban VIII, together with the Offices since granted. Translated out of Latin into English by John, Marquess of Bute, K. T. In 2 vols. crown 8vo, cloth boards, edges uncut. 2s. 6d.


--- Delicia. By the Author of 'Miss Molly.' Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.

---

BURTON. History of the British Empire during the Reign of Queen Anne. In 3 vols. Svo. 36s.

--- The Cairngorm Mountains. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

CAIRD. Sermons. By JOHN CAIRD, D.D., Principal of the University of Glasgow. Fourteenth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo, 6s.


CAUVIN. A Treasury of the English and German Languages. Compiled from the best Authors and Lexicographers in both Languages. Adapted to the Use of Schools, Students, Travellers, and Men of Business; and forming a Companion to all German-English Dictionaries. By JOSEPH CAUVIN, LL.D. & Ph.D., of the University of Gottingen, &c. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

CHARTERIS. Canonicity; or, Early Testimonies to the Existence and Use of the Books of the New Testament Based on Kirchhofer's 'Quellenansammlung.' Edited by A. H. CHARTRIS, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo, 18s.

--- Life of the Rev. James Robertson, D.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh. By Professor CHARTERIS. With Portrait. 8vo, 12s. 6d.

CHETWYND. Life in a German Village. By the Hon. Mrs HENRY WEYLAND CHETWYND, Author of 'Neighbours and Friends,' 'Jane,' 'Mlle. d'Estanyville,' &c. &c. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

CHEVELEY NOVELS, THE.

I. A MODERN MINISTER. 2 vols. bound in cloth, with Twenty-six Illustrations. 17s.

II. SAUL WEIR. 2 vols. bound in cloth. With Twelve Illustrations by F. BARNARD 16s.


CRANSTOUN. The Elegies of Albius Tibullus. Translated into English Verse, with Life of the Poet, and Illustrative Notes By JAMES CRANSTOUN, LL.D., Author of a Translation of 'Catullus.' Crown 8vo, 6s. 6d.

--- The Elegies of Sextus Propertius. Translated into English Verse, with Life of the Poet, and Illustrative Notes. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

CRAWFORD. The Doctrine of Holy Scripture respecting the Atonement. By the late THOMAS J. CRAWFORD, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. Third Edition. 8vo, 12s.

--- The Fatherhood of God, Considered in its General and Special Aspects, and particularly in relation to the Atonement, with a Review of Recent Speculations on the Subject. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, 9s.
CRAWFORD. The Preaching of the Cross, and other Sermons. 8vo, 7s. 6d.
— The Mysteries of Christianity; being the Baird Lecture for 1874. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

CROSSE. Round about the Carpathians. By ANDREW F. CROSSE, F.C.S. 8vo, with Map of the Author’s route, price 12s. 6d.

CUMMING. From Patmos to Paradise; or, Light on the Past, the Present, and the Future. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., F.R.S.E. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

DESCARTES. The Method, Meditations, and Principles of Philosophy of Descartes. Translated from the Original French and Latin With a New Introductory Essay, Historical and Critical, on the Cartesian Philosophy. By JOHN VERNON, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow A New Edition, being the Eighth. Price 6s. 6d.

DICKSON. Japan; being a Sketch of the History, Government, and Officers of the Empire. By WALTER DICKSON. 8vo, 15s.

DU CANE. The Odyssey of Homer, Books I.-XII. Translated into English Verse. By Sir CHARLES DU CANE, K.C.M.G. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

EAGLES. Essays. By the Rev. JOHN EAGLES, A.M. Oxon. Originally published in ‘Blackwood’s Magazine.’ Post 8vo, 10s. 6d.
— The Sketcher. Originally published in ‘Blackwood’s Magazine.’ Post 8vo, 10s. 6d.

— Adam Bede. Illustrated Edition. 3s. 6d., cloth.
— The Mill on the Floss. Illustrated Edition. 3s. 6d., cloth.
— Scenes of Clerical Life. Illustrated Edition. 3s., cloth.
— Felix Holt, the Radical. Illustrated Edition. 3s. 6d., cloth.
— Romola. With Vignette. 3s. 6d., cloth.
— Middlemarch. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
— Daniel Deronda. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
— Works of George Eliot (Cabinet Edition). Complete and Uniform Edition, handsomely printed in a new type, 30 volumes, crown 8vo, price £5. The Volumes are also sold separately, price 5s. each, viz.:
   — Romola. 2 vols.—Silas Marner, The Lifted Veil, Brother Jacob 1 vol — Adam Bede. 2 vols.—Scenes of Clerical Life 2 vols.—The Mill on the Floss. 2 vols.—Felix Holt. 2 vols.—Middlemarch. 3 vols.—Daniel Deronda. 3 vols.—The Spanish Gypsy. 1 vol.—Jubal, and other Poems, Old and New. 1 vol.—Theophrastus Such. 1 vol.
— The George Eliot Birthday Book. Printed on fine paper, with red border, and handsomely bound in cloth, gilt Fcap 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d. And in French morocco or Russia, 5s.
ESSAYS ON SOCIAL SUBJECTS. Originally published in the 'Saturday Review.' A New Edition. First and Second Series. 2 vols. crown 8vo, 6s. each

EWALD. The Crown and its Advisers; or, Queen, Ministers, Lords, and Commons. By Alexander Charles Ewald, F S A. Crown 8vo, 2s.

FERRIER. Philosophical Works of the late James F. Ferrier, A B. Oxon, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, St Andrews. New Edition. Edited by Sir Alex. Grant, Bart., D.C.L., and Professor Lumington. 3 vols. crown 8vo, 34s. 6d.

--- Institutes of Metaphysics. Third Edition. 10s. 6d.

--- Lectures on the Early Greek Philosophy. Second Edition. 10s. 6d.

--- Philosophical Remains, including the Lectures on Early Greek Philosophy. 2 vols., 2s. 6d.

FERRIER. George Eliot and Judaism. An Attempt to appreciate 'Daniel Deronda.' By Professor David Kaufmann, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Buda-Pesth. Translated from the German by J. W. Ferrier. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

FINLAY. History of Greece under Foreign Domination. By the late George Finlay, LL D., Athens. 6 vols. 8vo—VII:


History of the Byzantine Empire. A.D. 716 to 1204; and of the Greek Empire of Nicea and Constantinople, A.D. 1204 to 1453. 2 vols., 1s. 7s. 6d.

Greece under Ottoman and Venetian Domination. A.D. 1453 to 1821. 10s. 6d.

History of the Greek Revolution of 1830. 2 vols. 8vo, £1, 10s. 6d.


FORBES. The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies: A Personal Narrative. By Charles Stuart Forbes, Commander, R N. Post 8vo, with Portraits, 10s.

FOREIGN CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS. Edited by Mrs Oliphant. Price 2s. 6d.


FRASER. Handy Book of Ornamental Conifers, and of Rhododenrons and other American Flowering Shrubs, suitable for the Climate and Soils of Britain. With descriptions of the best kinds, and containing Useful Hints for their successful Cultivation. By Hugh Fraser, Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Crown 8vo, 6s.

GALT. Annals of the Parish. By JOHN GALT. Fcap. 8vo, 2s.
—- The Provost. Fcap. 8vo, 2s.
—- Sir Andrew Wylie. Fcap. 8vo, 2s.
—- The Entail; or, The Laird of Grippy. Fcap. 8vo, 2s.


GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
—- Prayers for Social and Family Worship. For the Use of Soldiers, Sailors, Colonists, and Sojourners in India, and other Persons, at home and abroad, who are deprived of the ordinary services of a Christian Ministry. Cheap Edition, 12. 6d.
—- The Scottish Hymnal. Hymns for Public Worship. Published for Use in Churches by Authority of the General Assembly. Various sizes—viz.: 1. Large type, for pulpit use, cloth, 3s 6d. 2. Longprimer type, cloth, red edges, 2s 6d.; French morocco, 2s 6d.; calf, 2s 6d. 3. Bourgeois type, cloth, red edges, 2s.; French morocco, 2s.; French morocco, 1s 6d.; School Edition, in paper cover, 1d. 6. Children's Hymnal, paper cover 1d. No 9, bound with the Psalms and Paraphrases, cloth, 3s 6d.; French morocco, 2s 6d.; calf, 2s 6d. No 2, bound with the Psalms and Paraphrases, cloth, 2s.; French morocco, 1s 6d.
—- The Scottish Hymnal, with Music. Selected by the Committees on Hymns and on Psalmody. The harmonies arranged by W H Monk. Cloth, 1s 6d.; French morocco, 1s 6d. The same in the Tone Sol-fa Notation, 2s 6d. and 3s 6d.

GERARD. Reata: What's in a Name? By E. D. GERARD. Three vols. post 8vo, 25s. 6d.

—- The Great Problem: Can it be Solved? 8vo, 10s. 6d.


GORDON CUMMING. At Home in Fiji. By C. F. GORDON CUMMING, Author of 'From the Hebrides to the Himalayas.' In 2 vols. post 8vo. With Numerous Illustrations and Map.

GRAHAM. Annals and Correspondence of the Viscount and First and Second Earls of Stair. By JOHN MURRAY GRAHAM. 2 vols. demy 8vo, with Portraits and other Illustrations. 4s. 6d.


Lectures on Logic. Edited by the same. Third Edition. 2 vols 24s.

Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform. Third Edition. 8vo, 21s.

Memoir of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, By Professor Verré of the University of Glasgow. 8vo, with Portrait, 28s.

HAMILTON. Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns. By Captain Thomas Hamilton. Edited by F. Hardman. 8vo, 18s. Atlas of Maps to illustrate the Campaigns, 12s.


The Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol. Written in the Camp. With Illustrations drawn in Camp by the Author. 8vo, 21s.

On Outposts. Second Edition. 8vo, 2s.

Wellington's Career; A Military and Political Summary. Crown 8vo, 2s.

Lady Lee's Widowhood. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

Our Poor Relations. A Philoecic Essay. With Illustrations, chiefly by Ernest Grillet. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.


HANDY HORSE-BOOK; or, Practical Instructions in Riding, Driving, and the General Care and Management of Horses. By 'Magenta.' A New Edition, with 6 Engravings, 4s. 6d.

Our Domesticated Dogs: their Treatment in reference to Food, Diseases, Habits, Punishment, Accomplishments. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.


Definitions and Diagrams in Astronomy and Navigation. 12s.

Short Sermons for Hospitals and Sick Seamen. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
HARDMAN. Scenes and Adventures in Central America. Edited by Frederick Hardman. Crown 8vo, 6s.

HASTINGS. Poems. By the Lady Flora Hastings. Edited by her Sister, the late Marchioness of Bute. Second Edition, with a Portrait. Fcap., 7s. 6d.

- The Sincere Christian Instructed in the Faith of Christ from the Written Word. 2 vols., 8s.
- The Devout Christian Instructed in the Law of Christ from the Written Word. 2 vols., 8s.
- The Pious Christian Instructed in the Nature and Practice of the Principal Exercises of Piety. 1 vol., 4s.

HEMANS. The Poetical Works of Mrs Hemans. Copyright Editions.
- One Volume, royal 8vo, 5s.
- The Same, with Illustrations engraved on Steel, bound in cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.
- Six Volumes, fcap., 12s. 6d.
- Seven Volumes, fcap., with Memoir by her Sister. 35s.


HOME PRAYERS. By Ministers of the Church of Scotland and Members of the Church Service Society. Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d.

- The Iliad. Translated by P. S. Worsley and Professor Conington. 3 vols. crown 8vo, 21s.


INDEX GEOGRAPHICUS: Being a List, alphabetically arranged, of the Principal Places on the Globe, with the Countries and Subdivisions of the Countries in which they are situated, and their Latitudes and Longitudes. Applicable to all Modern Atlases and Maps. Imperial 8vo, pp. 676, 21s.

JEAN JAMBON. Our Trip to Blunderland; or, Grand Excursion to Blundertown and Back. By Jean Jambon. With Sixty Illustrations designed by Charles Doyle, engraved by Dalziel. Fourth Thousand. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, 5s. 6d. Cheap Edition, cloth, 3s. 6d. In boards, 2s. 6d.

JOHNSON. The Scots Musical Museum. Consisting of upwards of Six Hundred Songs, with proper Basses for the Pianoforte. Originally published by James Johnson, and now accompanied with Copious Notes and Illustrations of the Lyric Poetry and Music of Scotland, by the late William Stenhouse; with additional Notes and Illustrations, by David Laing and C. K. Sharpe. 4 vols. 8vo, Roxburghe binding, £4, 12s. 6d.

Professor Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Eleventh Edition. Revised, and brought down to date. By Charles A. Cameron, M.D., F.R.C.S. &c. Fcap. 8vo, 6s. 6d.


Notes on North America: Agricultural, Economical, and Social. 2 vols. post 8vo, 21s.


I. THE ORIGINS OF THE WAR between the Czar and the Sultan.
II. RUSSIA MET AND INVADED. With 4 Maps and Plans.
IV. SEVASTOPOL AT BAY. With 10 Maps and Plans.
V. THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA. With 10 Maps and Plans.
VI. THE BATTLE OF SEBASTOPOL. With 10 Maps and Plans.


KNOLLYS. The Elements of Field-Artillery. Designed for the Use of Infantry and Cavalry Officers by Henry Knollys, Captain Royal Artillery; Author of 'From Sedan to Sebastopol,' Editor of 'Incidents in the Sepoy War,' &c. With Engravings. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

LAKEMAN. What I saw in Kaffir-land. By Sir Stephen Lake-man (Mazar Pacha). Post 8vo, 8s. 6d.


LEWES. The Physiology of Common Life. By George H. Lewes, Author of 'Sea-side Studies,' &c. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. 2 vols, 12s.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Edition Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mine is Thine: a Novel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sixth Edition, Crown 8vo, 6s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of the Rise and Progress of Freemasonry in Scotland</td>
<td>David Murray Lyon</td>
<td>Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, Illustrated with numerous Portraits of Eminent Members of the Craft, and Facsimiles of Ancient Charters and other Curious Documents, Small Quarto, Illustrated with numerous Portraits of Eminent Members of the Craft, and Facsimiles of Ancient Charters and other Curious Documents, £1, 12s. 6d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle and Cattle-Breeders</td>
<td>William McCombie</td>
<td>A New and Cheaper Edition, 2s 6d, cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handbook of Deer-Stalking</td>
<td>Alexander Macrae</td>
<td>By, late Forester to Lord Henry Bentinck, With Introduction by Horatio Rose, Esq, Frontisp. 8vo, with two Photographs from Life, 3s. 6d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life of Andrew Melville</td>
<td></td>
<td>Containing Illustrations of the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Scotland in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, Crown 8vo, 6s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy in the Sixteenth Century</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crown 8vo, 4s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Spain in the Sixteenth Century</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sermons, and Review of the 'Tales of My Landlord.'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crown 8vo, 6s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lectures on the Book of Esther</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fcap. 8vo, 5s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Book of the Garden</td>
<td>Charles McIntosh</td>
<td>Formerly Curator of the Royal Gardens of his Majesty the King of the Belgians and lately of those of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K G., at Dalketh Palace, Two large vols, Royal 8vo, embellished with 1350 Engravings, £4, 7s. 6d. Vol. I On the Formation of Gardens and Construction of Garden Edifices, 776 pages, and 1072 Engravings, £3, 10s. 6d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of Modern Geography</td>
<td></td>
<td>46th Thousand, revised to the present time, Crown 8vo, pp. 300, 3s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Intermediate Geography.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Intended as an Intermediate Book between the Author's 'Outline of Geography,' and 'Elements of Geography,' Sixth Edition, Crown 8vo, pp. 224, 2s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlines of Modern Geography.</td>
<td></td>
<td>131st Thousand, revised to the Present Time, 18mo, pp. 112, 1s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Steps in Geography.</td>
<td></td>
<td>69th Thousand, 18mo, pp. 56, Sewed, 4d; cloth, 6d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of Physiography and Physical Geography</td>
<td></td>
<td>With Express Reference to the Instructions recently issued by the Science and Art Department, 15th Thousand. Crown 8vo, 1s, 6d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MACKAY. Facts and Dates; or, the Leading Events in Sacred and Profane History, and the Principal Facts in the various Physical Sciences. The Memory being aided throughout by a Simple and Natural Method. For schools and Private Reference. New Edition, thoroughly revised. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.


MARMORNE. The Story is told by ADOLPHUS SEGRAVE, the youngest of three Brothers. Third Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.


--- Poems and Ballads of Heinrich Heine. Done into English Verse. Printed on paper vergé, crown 8vo, 6s.

--- The Odes of Horace. With Life and Notes. Fourth Edition. [In the press.


--- Aladdin; A Dramatic Poem. By ADAM OEHLENSCHLAEGER. Fcap 8vo, 3s.

--- Correggio: A Tragedy. By OEHLENSCHLAEGER. With Notes. Fcap. 8vo, 3s.


MEIKLEJOHN. An Old Educational Reformer—Dr Bell. By J M D MEIKLEJOHN, M A., Professor of the Theory, History, and Practice of Education in the University of St Andrews. [In the press.


MITCHELL. Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the last Four Centuries. By Major-General John Mitchell, Author of 'Life of Wallenstein.' With a Memoir of the Author. 8vo, 9s.


--- Domestic Verses. New Edition, fcap. 8vo, cloth gilt, 4s. 6d.


--- Life of Mansie Wauch, Tailor in Dalkeith. With 8 Illustrations on Steel, by the late George Cruikshank. Crown 8vo 3s. 6d. Another Edition, fcap. 8vo, 1s. 6d.

MONTAGUE. Campaigning in South Africa. Reminiscences of an Officer in 1879. By Captain W. E. Montague, 94th Regiment, Author of 'Claude Meadowleigh,' &c. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

MONTALEMBERT. Count de Montalembert's History of the Monks of the West. From St Benedict to St Bernard. Translated by Mrs Oliphant. 7 vols 8vo, £3, 11s. 6d.

--- Memoir of Count de Montalembert. A Chapter of Recent French History. By Mrs Oliphant, Author of 'The We of Edward Irving,' &c. III vols. crown 8vo. £1, 4s.

MURDOCH. Manual of the Law of Insolvency and Bankruptcy: Comprehending a Summary of the Law of Insolvency, Notorious Bankruptcy, Composition-contracts, Trust-deeds, Cessions, and Sequestrations, and the Winding-up of Joint-Stock Companies in Scotland, with Annotations on the various Insolvency and Bankruptcy Statutes, and with Forms of Procedure applicable to these Subjects. By James Murdoch, Member of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow. Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, 2s.

NEAVES. A Glance at some of the Principles of Comparative Philology. As illustrated in the Latin and Anglo-Celtic Forms of Speech. By the Hon. Lord Neaves. Crown 8vo, 1s. 6d.

--- Songs and Verses, Social and Scientific. By an Old Contributor to 'Magna.' Fifth Edition, fcap. 8vo, 4s.

--- The Greek Anthology. Being Vol. XX. of 'Ancient Classics for English Readers.' Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

NEW VIRGINIANS, THE. By the Author of 'Estelle Russell,' 'Juna,' &c. In 2 vols. post 8vo.


--- Introductory Text-Book of Zoology, for the Use of Junior Classes. Third Edition, revised and enlarged, with 176 Engravings, 3s.

--- Outlines of Natural History, for Beginners; being Descriptions of a Progressive Series of Zoological Types. Second Edition, with Engravings, 1s. 6d.
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.


--- The Ancient Life-History of the Earth. An Outline of the Principles and Leading Facts of Palæontological Science. Crown 8vo, with numerous Engravings, 10s. 6d.

--- On the "Tabulate Corals" of the Palæozoic Period, with Critical Descriptions of Illustrative Species. Illustrated with 15 Lithograph Plates and numerous engravings. Super-royal 8vo, 21s.

NICHOLSON. Redeeming the Time, and other Sermons. By the late MAXWELL NICHOLSON, D.D., Minister of St Stephen's, Edinburgh. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

--- Communion with Heaven, and other Sermons. Crown 8vo, 5s. 6d.

--- Rest in Jesus. Sixth Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 4s. 6d.


--- Russian Shores of the Black Sea in the Autumn of 1852. With a Voyage down the Volga and a Tour through the Country of the Don Cossacks 8vo, with Map and other Illustrations. Fourth Edition, 14s.


--- The Story of Valentine; and his Brother. 5s., cloth.

--- Katie Stewart. 2s. 6d.

--- Salem Chapel. 2s. 6d., cloth.

--- The Perpetual Curate. 2s. 6d., cloth.

--- Miss Marjoribanks. 2s. 6d., cloth.

--- The Rector, and the Doctor's Family. 1s. 6d., cloth.

--- John: A Love Story. 2s. 6d., cloth.

OSBORN. Narratives of Voyage and Adventure. By Admiral SHEHERD OSBORN, C.B 3 vols. crown 8vo, 12s. Or separately.

--- Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal; or, Eighteen Months in the Polar Regions in Search of Sir John Franklin's Expedition in 1850-51. To which is added the Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Captain Sir John Franklin. New Edition, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

--- The Discovery of a North-West Passage by H.M.S. Investigator, during the years 1850-51, 52, 53, 54. Edited from the Logs and Journals of Captain Robert C. McClure. Fourth Edition, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.


OSSIAN. The Poems of Ossian in the Original Gaelic. With a Literal Translation into English, and a Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems. By the REV. ARCHIBALD CLERK. 2 vols. imperial 8vo, £1, 11s. 6d.
LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY

PAGE. Introductory Text-Book of Geology. By DAVID PAGE, LL.D., Professor of Geology in the Durham University of Physical Science, Newcastle. With Engravings on Wood and Glossary Index. Eleventh Edition, 2s. 6d.


--- Chips and Chapters. A Book for Amateurs and Young Geologists. 5s.


--- Economic Geology; or, Geology in its relation to the Arts and Manufactures. With Engravings, and Coloured Map of the British Islands. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.


PATON. Spindrift. By Sir J. NOEL PATON. Fcap., cloth, 5s.

--- Poems by a Painter. Fcap., cloth, 5s.

PATTERSON. Essays in History and Art. By R. H. PATTERSON. 8vo, 12s.

PAUL. History of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen’s Body-Guard for Scotland. By JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, Advocate of the Scottish Bar. Crown 4to, with Portraits and other Illustrations. £2, 2s.


PERSONALITY. The Beginning and End of Metaphysics, and the Necessary Assumption in all Positive Philosophy. Crown 8vo, 3s.

BY THE SAME.

The Origin of Evil, and Other Sermons. Crown 8vo, 48. 6d.

PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS.

Companion Series to Ancient and Foreign Classics for English Readers
Edited by William Knight, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of St Andrews.
In crown 8vo volumes, with portraits, price 3s. 6d. each.

I. DESCARTES. By Professor Mahaffy, Dublin. [Now ready]
II. BUTLER. By the Rev. Camden Collins, M.A. [In January]

POLLOK. The Course of Time: A Poem. By Robert Pollok, A.M. Small fap, 8vo, cloth gilt, 2s. 6d. The Cottage Edition, 3mo, sewed, 8d. The same, cloth, gilt edges, 1s. 6d. Another Edition, with Illustrations by Burket Foster and others, fap., gilt cloth, 3s. 6d., or with edges gilt, 4s.

PORT ROYAL LOGIC. Translated from the French : with Introduction, Notes, and Appendix By Thomas Spencer Baynes, LL.D., Professor in the University of St Andrews. Eighth Edition, 3mo, 4s.

POTTS AND DARNELL. Aditus Faciliora: An easy Latin Construing Book, with Complete Vocabulary By A W. Potts, M.A., LL.D., Head-Master of the Potters College, Edinburgh, and sometime Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge; and the Rev. C. Darnell, M.A., Head-Master of Carnefield Preparatory School, Edinburgh, and late Scholar of Pembroke and Downing Colleges, Cambridge. Sixth Edition, fap 8vo, 3s. 6d.

--- Aditus Faciliora Graeci. An easy Greek Construing Book, with Complete Vocabulary Third Edition, fap 8vo, 3s.

20 LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY

SCHETKY. Ninety Years of Work and Play. Sketches from the Public and Private Career of John Christian Schetky, late Manea Painter in Ordinary to the Queen. By his Daughter. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

SCOTTISH NATURALIST, THE. A Quarterly Magazine of Natural History. Edited by F. Buchanan White, M.D., F.L.S. Annual Subscription, free by post, 4s.


SELLER AND STEPHENS. Physiology at the Farm; in Aid of Rearing and Feeding the Live Stock. By William Seller, M.D., F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, formerly Lecturer on Materia Medica and Dietetics; and Henry Stephens, F.R.S.E., Author of 'The Book of the Farm,' &c. Post 8vo, with Engravings, 12s.


--- Gravenhurst; or, Thoughts on Good and Evil. Second Edition, with Memoir of the Author. Crown 8vo, 8s.

--- A Discourse on Ethics of the School of Paley. 8vo, 4s.


SOUTHEY. Poetical Works of Caroline Bowles Southey. Fcap. 8vo, 5s.


--- Chapters on Churchyards. Fcap., 2s. 6d.

SPEKE. What led to the Discovery of the Nile Source. By John Hanning Speke, Captain H.M. Indian Army. 8vo, with Maps, &c., 14s.

--- Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile. By J. H. Speke, Captain H.M. Indian Army. With a Map of Eastern Equatorial Africa by Captain Speke, numerous illustrations, chiefly from Drawings by Captain Grant; and Portraits, engraved on Steel, of Captains Speke and Grant 8vo, 21s.
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.

---


STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND. Complete, with Index, 15 vols 8vo, £16, 16s. 6d. Each County sold separately, with Title, Index, and Map, neatly bound in cloth, forming a very valuable Manual to the Landowner, the Tenant, the Manufacturer, the Naturalist, the Tourist, &c.


--- The Book of Farm-Buildings; their Arrangement and Construction. By Henry Stephens, F R S E. Author of 'The Book of the Farm,' and Robert Scott Burns. Illustrated with 1043 Plates and Engravings. Large 8vo, uniform with 'The Book of the Farm,' &c. £7, 11s. 6d.

--- The Book of Farm Implements and Machines. By J. Slight and R. Scott Burns. Edited by Henry Stephens Large 8vo, uniform with 'The Book of the Farm,' £2, 2s.

--- Catechism of Practical Agriculture. With Engravings. 1s.

STEWART. Advice to Purchasers of Horses. By John Stewart, V S Author of 'Stable Economy.' 2s 6d.


STORY. Graffiti D'Italia. By W. W. Story, Author of 'Roba di Roma.' Second Edition, fcap 8vo, 7s. 6d.

--- Nero; A Historical Play. Fcap. 8vo, 6s.

STRICKLAND. Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain. By Agnes Strickland. With Portraits and Historical Vignettes 8 vols. post 8vo, £4, 4s.


--- Little Comedies. Crown 8vo, 5s.
22 LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY

SUTHERLAND. Handbook of Hardy Herbaceous and Alpine Flowers, for general Garden Decoration. Containing Descriptions, in plain Language, of upwards of 1000 Species of Ornamental Hardy Perennial and Alpine Plants, adapted to all classes of Flower-Gardens, Rockwork, and Waters, along with Concise and Plain Instructions for their Propagation and Culture. By WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, Gardener to the Earl of Minto, formerly Manager of the Herbaceous Department at Kew. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.


TAYLOR. Destruction and Reconstruction: Personal Experiences of the Late War in the United States. By RICHARD TAYLOR, Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army. 8vo, 10s. 6d.


THOLUCK. Hours of Christian Devotion. Translated from the German of A. Tholuck, D.D., Professor of Theology in the University of Halle By the Rev. ROBERT MENZIES, D.D. With a Preface written for this Translation by the Author. Second Edition, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THOMSON. Handy-Book of the Flower-Garden: being Practical Directions for the Propagation, Culture, and Arrangement of Plants in Flower-Gardens all the year round. Embracing all classes of Gardens, from the largest to the smallest. With Engraved and Coloured Plans, illustrative of the various systems of Grouping in Beds and Borders. By DAVID THOMSON, Gardener to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., at Drumlanrig. Third Edition, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

---- The Handy-Book of Fruit-Culture under Glass: being a series of Elaborate Practical Treatises on the Cultivation and Forcing of Fruits, Peaches, Pines, Melons, Strawberries, and Cucumbers. With Engravings of Hothouses, &c, most suitable for the Cultivation and Forcing of these Fruits. Crown 8vo, with Engravings, 7s. 6d.


TRANSACTIONS OF THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND. Published annually, price 5s.

TULLOCH. Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in England in the Seventeenth Century. By JOHN TULLOCH, D.D., Principal of St Mary's College in the University of St Andrews; and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland. Second Edition, 2 vols. 8vo, 48s.

---- Some Facts of Religion and of Life. Sermons Preached before her Majesty the Queen in Scotland, 1866-76. Second Edition, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
A. AYLWARD

THE TRANS-VAAL

OF TO-DAY

ZA 916.820434
AYLWARD