

was. Slechts één krediet had een schuld in den boedel bezeten. Het hof schynde den gedachte onrechtlyk uit, en gelastte dat de boedel als insolvent zou worden beschouwd, maar kortom binnen een paar dagen zijn rekening bij den Meester moest overhandigen, en verder door het hof kon worden overhandeld. Intusschen moest curator aan de vrouw al de gelden terug betalen, die hy van haar ontvangen had.

De Mahomedaanse kerkwettige werd weder voorgebracht door Ismail, die als hoogepriester van de kerk van Jan van Boegies, geadaarden, Abdol Karim en Machmet het gebruik van twee kamers in het kerkgebouw wilde beletten. De zaak zou over twee weken oorkomen.

Dingelag zal er geen zitting zijn wegens de verkiezingen, en de zaken moeten dus tot Donderdag oortaan.

VRYSTAAT.

De "VOLKSTRAAT" EN DE ZENDELINGEN.—In den laatste Volksraad bleek er niet die tegenstand tegen inboorlingen en zendingen te zijn, die velen veronderstelden. Het algemeen gevoelen des Raads was voor redelyke en gematigde maatregelen. Geene bitterheid werd aan den dag gelegd. De heer Thomas Dier sprak goed. Hy sprak voor het voortaan behalve de 2500 morgen grond, die aan leders staat waren toegekent, nog 500 morgen. Meermalig by de zittingen was veel gevoeld door de uitkomsten hiervan. Thomas 20 jaren op de plaats gewoond had, de heer de Villiers volgde in dezelfde geest. Hy hoopte dat men geen hinderpaal aan de verspreiding van het erangelie zou in den weg leggen, en het alle ondersteuning zou ontvingen, waarop het van de zijde van een christelyk volk recht had.

De "TYD" OVER DE CONVERSIES AAN DE ZENDELINGEN.—Ook hebben in zendingen aangelegene helen ons immer laten leiden door de onderrinding en het kerkwettige van den, die door hunne maatschappelijke werking tot een oordeel bevoegd waren. Persoonlyk syn de betrokene zendingen ons geheel onbekend, en kan noch mag vooringevondenheid verontschuldigen, die altyd vreemd moet zijn aan de behandelend der publieke zaak. De kennis welke zy verkregen omtrent de werking der zendingen en aangeende het uitoefnen van de zendingen, werd ons van gelovwaardige personen, die nimmer schoorndood overal hunne overtuiging uit te spreken. Daarvan strekte ten bewijze de zitting van 7 February 1857, by welke de leden verkondigden het land hoe schadelijk immer de staten werkten voor den Vrystaat; hoe weinig men kon vertrouwen op hen, wier sympathie voor de Bantus was, wier eigenbelang hen daarin moest versterken. Alle ontkenningen dat hun verbyf ondt de Bantus vruchtbaer had gedragen; die de meesten bevoerden dat de zoenamende Christen-Kaffers de slechtste en gematigste waren.

Welnu, dienzelfe Hoog-Edelste Heeren schakelen omgevee maandelafte voordrachten aan hen, die zy de zendingen van ons groeten en loofden, en die zy er verbyf van hadden, die zendingen met een medelydig schiedroep van de zendingen worden, wanneer hy op zyne verbande woning, op zyne vermoede bevoegdheid verwant veld. Levenslang, wellyt nieuwe belofte, dat het antwoord wezen als hy aansprakend dat zending, die door zulke bloedige oeffeningen werden gehandeld, en hard zal het den verarmden burger vallen aan den vreemdeling den grond te zien wegwerpen, waarop deze nimmer eenig recht had, en zich waarlyk door zyn gedrag geen recht verworft.

Het is dus met innig leedwezen dat wy eens bevestigende vermanen, waardoor de Volksraad zich zelden in het aangezicht stelt. Wy weten het, geene moeite werd gespaard om door valsche voorstellingen de te uitlokken te verkrygen. De overtuiging van menig eenvoudige bezetker doordien men in gemeenschappen wist op te werken, alsof het belang des ontbrekenden in deze zaak betrokken was. Men wist het doel van het zendingen wezen zendingen te verwarren met de werkelijke handelingen en uitkomsten, welke hier te lande voor al aenschouwelyk zyn, en men drong er op aan zendingen christelyk te zitting op hen toe te passen, wat zending het was dat zyn te verkondigen. Of zy dat doel waarlyk hadden trachten te bereiken, of zy die roeping vroeger en in dezen oorlog in waarheid getrouwen waren geweest, dit moest men vergeten en alleen bedenken dat zy geelyke en ruime woungen bouwden.

Er waren echter enkele leden, die konde bleven voor het zedelijk buiten, voor de meerdere bespraakbaarheid binnen 's lands raadzaam, en terfrend bezwezen te naar zyne oerzigtigheid, dat de waarheid niet altyd aan de zijde der meerderheid is. De heer Symon was gevezen schiedroep te zitting te zittingen, wat een vreemd eenzijdigheid ter zender trouw en met een goed doel gelid had uitgezeven; verler wylde hy niet gaan, maar geen reden kon doen gelden en de billykheid verdeden aan zyne eigene burgers d. voor keur te zeren, als er sprake was van grootmoedigheid. Slechts eenige zendingen oedersteunden zyne ziele, en eens verpleetende meerleerlyk verzetke de zwakke toonen, die voor de eer onder Verlezenwoord, zyn, in het belang eener uitgeputte schakel, en te gunste van ongelukke landgoederen werden aangezien.

Gemeenlyk Nieuws.

In de jongste vergadering van de staathouders koninkryk vereniging te Berlyn, deed Dr. Hubner een mededeeling betrekkellyk den Euroeseen schiedroep, die in totaal de som van 1,926 miljoen beloopt. De renten bedragen jaarlyk 723 miljoen. Het bedrag van de schulden is 6,200 miljoen. Het bedrag van de schulden is 6,200 miljoen. Het bedrag van de schulden is 6,200 miljoen.

De diamant-boort, in Frankryk uitgevonden en thans ook in de Vereenigde Staten in gebruik, boort door den hardsten zandsteen, en vordert daarby ongeveer 5 voet per uur. Vytien diamanten, ter waarde van 2250 rixd., verraagden daarby de stalen boortvoeren worden aan het einde van een metaal buis, die door 's neel stomme machinewerk wordt rondgedraaid. Binnen de buis vormt zich daarby een hart of een steeg, dat van tyd tot tyd wordt afgebroken en naar buiten valt. De diamanten, hertoe bereid, dueren zeer lang en maken de goedkoopste steenboort uit, die tot heden bekend is.

In Duitschland deed vóór eenigen tyd een Hollander van zyn rijk spreken. Een zekere Spruyt, die herhaaldelyk tot tuchthuisstraf werd veroordeeld, zynne straf onderging, heeft zich onder de naamen van van Rheden, van der Linden en Dupuis aan de openlykheid schuldig gemaakt. Hy gaf zich uit voor een gepensionneerd kolonel in N-dorlandse dienst en droeg ook die uniform en een aantal deora's. Hy was een van die in de zedige, met een kroonkrans, die ook het andere kroonkrans, die door by Waterloo verloren te hebben—aan naar het zedige met voorname manieren, zoo dat by algemeen vertrouwen vond, netwyl hy op de allernieuwste manier was. Hy is echter, na half Europa doorgezweven te hebben, weder in het tuchthuis te zitting gekomen.

By de jongste verkiezing der parlemendeleden in Engeland, hadden ruim duizend personen zich kandidaat gesteld, die gezamenlyk niet minder dan 20,000,000 rixd. hebben besteed, om te dienen naar de verkiezingen. Dit bedrag zou zeer zeker nog velermeeren vermeerderen, indien men de geheime uitgaven der kandidaten in kende.

THE Suid Afrikaan.

Cape Town, June 4, 1866.

BEFORE this issue can reach our Country Subscribers they will in all probability have already settled the question of who is, and who is not to be, their Representative in the Council. Beyond the admission that we have contended all along for the due representation of the Agricultural Interest in our enlarged Parliament; and a misgiving as to the much belauded benefits that would arise from the substitution of party Government for the inert, clumsy, and inefficient machinery we have now to put up with, we can not tax ourselves with having endeavoured to dictate, in any way, to the Electors. We do not intend to do so even now, although we have some reason to believe that our strictures on the manoeuvring of the Joint Committee in Town will have some little influence in the distribution of the Votes that may be recorded to-day. Messrs. Haro and Barry, as being more immediately connected with the Agricultural interest, it must be confessed, appeared to us to be the most eligible, as they were more interested in the prosperity of the country, and had a much greater stake in it, than their rival Candidates. Not that we have anything to say against Mr. Wat on. He is a shrewd, intelligent, vigorous-minded and independent man, but we apprehend, he can only be looked upon as a bird of passage—One of those fortunate individuals who having "gathered gear," by the "plunder of the Colony"—we use the term "plunder" merely in a mercantile, not in an offensive sense—may be expected soon to bid good bye to our shores; and when Table Mountain, on his homeward bound voyage, has sunk below the horizon, and he has examined his papers and found them all square, will, in all probability, never again revisit us or bestow a thought upon the Cape, except to run it down in London creeps. For this reason and principally for this alone, we imagined our interests would be in safer keeping were they intrusted to those who are identified with us. Men whose individual success and prosperity are bound up in the progress of the country; men who are not likely to be in a position to fit about, in fitful gratulations, for a short period, round about the Colonial camp, without singing their wings, and to skeddaddle in the end, unharmed, to a more congenial social atmosphere, when the Colonial Candle shows unmistakable signs of approaching to its socket.

No one who knows Dr. Abercrombie can say anything else, than that he is one of the most amiable and excellent of men. His charity is unbounded, his benevolence has been shared by thousands—and in the estimation in which he is held by the public, evinces the sterling qualities of his character. But statesmen require, in emergencies like the present, to be made of harder stuff than gentleness of temper, and amiability of disposition. These, in a private citizen, are doubtless positive virtues, but in a public man they amount to a very serious defect of character, if not to a positive vice. With unscrupulous leaders, and avowed place-hunters in the ascendant, such men as Dr. Abercrombie, judging of the motives of others by those that actuate themselves, have no evil intentions to lurk behind fair and specious pretences, and are accordingly unsuspectingly swept away in the Madstream of rampant demagoguism. Moreover, age brings with it infirmities; and the practice of medicine is not peculiarly calculated to fit one for the turbulence of political strife. It is for these reasons chiefly, that we did not give that support to Dr. Abercrombie, which we could have wished we could have continuously done.

Mr. Barry is the next candidate that deserves our attention. He is so well known in the colony, especially in the Overberg Country, is so identified and personally interested in the material progress of the country, as contrasted with the progress of that of the Town—is a thoroughly practical man,—while of course his predilections are commercial, his sympathies and interests lean to the Agricultural side. We are much mistaken therefore, if he would not make a useful and reliable member of Council.

Of the Candidates now in the field, Mr. Haro is the only "untried." His antagonists have already shown more or less what stuff they are made of. The Electors generally seem to have been pleased with the service already rendered by them their country, but, as the saying is, "there are as good fish in the sea as ever were hooked," yet, it may turn out, that the Laird of Groenfontein, as he has been jestingly called, may turn up to be as valuable a fish as any of them. At all events, he has not yet had an opportunity of showing his paces, and it would be premature, and unfair to prejudice him. There is no doubt of his energy as a colonist—his skill as a practical farmer—his devotedness to his country—and his intimate acquaintances with the difficulties that the farmer has to contend against. While others who have not had the opportunities of penetrating behind the scenes of the Colonial Farmers' economy, can only shrewdly guess at them, he has an intimate acquaintance with them all, and he shall be very much mistaken in our man, if Mr. Haro, should he become a member of it, will leave the Council uninformed in regard to his expenses of agricultural life. It has been too much the habit for glib tongued, Oly Gammons to pooh pooh the claims of the country, and urge only those of the town. The time we hope however is coming, and not far distant either, when the voice of the country shall make itself more distinctly heard in the Council of the country than hitherto. It is to be hoped we shall

are the first fulfilment of this offered policy to record after the result of the present Election. There never was any doubt about the Election of Mr. Barry; and had not the officious intermeddling Cape Town Responsible Government-mongers had recourse to the scandalous trickery which they practised, it is just possible that Mr. Haro would not have polled half the votes that he is likely now to secure. The farmers don't like to be insulted—the majority of the citizens also like fair play. Both these sentiments have been outraged by Mr. Solomon & Co; and should this clique be disappointed in the result of the Election they have themselves chiefly to thank for it.

Responsible Government seems to have got its quietus for the present, so we presume we shall hear little about that at the Hustings. If so, we may return again to the subject.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. F. De Beer, as deputy postmaster at Darling, vice Rabe; Mr. J. D. Thomas, as ditto at Rietveld, Division of Alexandria, vice Friby; Capt. Kingsley, 97th regt., to act as Colonial aide-de-camp, during the absence of Mr. Rivers; F. W. R. Herold, Esq., as one of the commissioners for examining notaries protocols and registers in the Division of George;—Mr. W. A. van de Venter, as acting field-captain of the ward Town, Division of Robertson, during the absence of Mr. Haasbroek; Mr. J. Amos, as field-captain of the ward Lower Tyamie, Division of Victoria West, vice Morris; Mr. R. J. De Leeuw, as Post office agent at Paardeberg, and Mr. G. H. Joubert, as ditto at Klein Drakenstein, Division of the Paarl.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estates of: Hendrik Lodowyk de Langt Vos, first and second meetings at the Master's Office, 13th and 20th June.—William Weeman Elgar, Bootmaker, ditto at the Magistrate's Office, Port Elizabeth, 13th and 20th June. Edward Thomas Taylor, deceased and Frederick William Carlisle, deceased, ditto at ditto, Graham's Town, 13th and 20th June.—William Taylor, Cabinet maker, first and final meeting at ditto, 20th June.—Michiel Daniel Otto Erasmus, farmer, first and second meetings at ditto, Cradock, 20th and 27th June.—Charles Clarke, ditto at ditto, King William's Town, 18th and 25th June.—Petrus Gerlarkes Beuk S, Hs. Agriculturist; first and second meetings at the Magistrate's Office, Caledon, 15th and 22nd June.—Honoratius Christinus Daniel Maynier, farmer; ditto at ditto, Humandorp, 18th and 25th June.—Henry Martin, late Hotelkeeper and post contractor, first and final meeting at ditto, King William's Town, 23th June.

INTESTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be holden in the estate of: G. Koopman and deceased wife M. C. G. Klein, at the Magistrate's Office, Clanwilliam, 14th July.—H. Hendriks and surviving widow A. Rorik, at ditto, Elands Post, 13th July.—E. E. Ricketts and deceased Husband J. G. Cruywagen, at the Master's office, 17th July.—A. Plessis, and deceased wife K. Danster, at the magistrate's office, Stockenstron, 13th July.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The election of a member for Cape Town, in the room of the late Mr. Wicliet, and of a member for Victoria East, in the room of Mr. Darrell, has been appointed to take place on Monday, the 2nd July next.

BANK NOTES.—The amount of bank notes in circulation throughout the Colony on the 31st of March last, was £268,872.

ROAD RATES.—The divisional council of Worcester, has assessed a rate of one penny in the pound, payable on the 1st July; that of Calabar a rate of 3d., payable on the 6th July; and that of Albany a rate of one penny, payable on the 31st July next.

THE POLLING.—To-day and the following days the polling will take place in the hall of the Supreme Court. The entrance will be from Alderly-street, and the exit through the side door facing the post office. Voters will record their votes at the tables according as the initials of their surnames fall under the letters posted up at the several tables.

CALVINIA.—Mr. J. N. van der Merwe, has been elected as member of the divisional Council for district No. 1.

BEDFORD.—Mr. E. A. Welsh has been elected as member of the divisional Council for district No. 6.

GRAHAM'S TOWN.—The local commissioners in connexion with the Paris Exhibition met on Wednesday. The finding was expressed rather roughly that it would not be possible to work with the Cape Town commissioners, and it was finally resolved in the motion of Mr. G. Woolf jun., "That in the opinion of this committee, it is essentially necessary that a separate commission should be appointed for this Province, and that the Port Elizabeth committee should be communicated with, and if they agree with this committee, that then a representation be made to the Governor to that effect."

THE FRONTIER PRESS ON RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

(Fort Beaufort Advocate.) Responsible Government and the "plunder of the colony" have become synonymous since the memorable speech of Bishop Moran at the Dinner given to the Mayor of Graham's Town. No one can think of Responsible Government without at the same forming a vivid idea of the results produced—the "plunder of the colony." It was natural that the expectations of place and power under the new order of things which the Parliamentary majority—that is the Western Province party—confidently expected to be able to establish in the forthcoming session, should feel annoyed at the curtain being prematurely raised on their pretty play;—it was natural that impatient "Dubs" should sympathize with the loss of prestige inflicted by the Bishop's words on those who were to have the future care of their fortunes;—but it was scarcely to be expected, or rather hoped, that the Responsible Government party would have so utterly forgotten its cautious tactics, as to exhibit to the world the wounds inflicted by the barbed words—"plunder of the colony." But so it is. No man is always wise. Saul Solomon, the mirror of the Parliamentary majority, the Goliath of Responsible Government, has succeeded to the hot stage from the sing of Bishop Moran, and has opened

and groaned under the wound in a way that would have shamed his "great" prototype. Mr. Solomon could endure anything but to be told in a gentlemanly way, that the government of printed was not above human frailties;—and that if he respected individual's patriotism and politics did not actually lead him to advocate Responsible Government for the sake of plundering the colony;—he at least was no more likely to be proof against having a finger in the pie, than other respectable men, when Responsible Government should have been supplied the opportunity. It was the Standard that ventured to doubt the inflexibility of Mr. Solomon and other Parliamentary magnates and Government contractors to the voice of "self and not of the Standard" and a hundred men, and with out waiting for a response whirled his beam, of forget how many cubits, aloft and bring it down in the blindness of his wrath, not on his foes, but on friends, alas! On Saul Saal, the enemy is in thy camp and upon thee;—and thou the champion of progress, freedom, political morality, and a pure administration—saves the mark!—have to thank those own valor for the disastrous discomfiture of thyself and thy party. Responsible Government has received a blow from the friendly hand of Solomon, intended for his political foes, which it will not recover for a long time. Goliath possessed a giant's power, and he used it like a giant. In the very hour of anticipated victory, when with insufferable arrogance and presumption Goliath in the name of freedom tried to blind feeble and intelligent men heads and feet and prevent them from the exercise of those constitutional privileges which he so loudly professes to uphold—in that very hour his vaunting ambition overleaped itself, and he fell on 'other side. The "plunder of the colony" is postponed indefinitely;—we shall now have another opportunity of trying whether mismanagement cannot be rectified without superadding that evil to it. We did at one time think Responsible Government imminent,—and we are of opinion that there were some even in the East, who would not have been much grieved had it been carried;—but since Goliath's last feat our fears have vanished for the present. No one will care to be associated with a party who have tried and so utterly failed to satisfy the public that the plunder of the colony is not the end and aim of the Responsible Government candidates. Messrs. Watson, Abercrombie, and Barry are thoroughly ashamed of the odium brought on them by the "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the party to which they are attached,—and we should not be astonished to hear that a revolution of feeling as strong as their former ardor had set in, and converted them to a belief that common sense and political honesty, will do more to extricate the colony from its difficulties and dangers than Responsible Government and the plunder of the colony.

(Cradock Register) Responsible Government, theoretically, is a very good thing, practically, it is sometimes a very bad thing. In the latter sense it is sometimes a tyrant, sometimes a plunderer, and sometimes a milestone. In new countries it works like a steam engine off the line, or an elephant going its way through a forest. Bump, bump, goes the machine, crash, go the boughs, as the elephant rushes on. A sad wreck of mangled branches and broken splinters is left behind. Both the elephant and the steam engine do a great deal of good when properly guided, but when managed by inexperienced hands they come the mischief. England is governed by Responsible Government, and it is because this government is conducted by experienced and talented men, that it is like a steam engine on the line, or the powerful elephant under the guidance of his mahout. Theoretically and practically, Responsible Government is a very good thing for England, and yet every one is conversant with the fact that it is carried on with much jibbery and corruption. But it does not follow that because England thrives under this form of government, and jibbery and corruption, that similar benefits would result in this colony. England is rich and submits to be fleeced by her tenants, and cannot lose a feather. A grown up person handles and uses a troozled knife with perfect safety to himself because he knows that the knife is sharp, and if unskillfully handled without. An infant with the same implement will dash itself in a moment in a dozen places, and eventually fling the knife away as a thing to be detested. The colony is but an infant compared to England, and would certainly suffer manifold miseries under the new regime. In dealing with the question of Responsible Government, therefore, consider that it is a dangerous weapon, which our infant colony is seeking to grasp, and if it tries to get the glittering dangerous toy, we must say it the very thing until it is able to discriminate between its good and evil qualities.

Australia is a country better suited for carrying out Responsible Government successfully, and yet even there it has proved a doubtful benefit. It has out the colonists' both ways and allowed to a revolution. We must bear in mind that Australia is colonised by a purely British people, and that if Responsible Government is to be successful in the colonies, it will improve so there. At present this is far from being the case, but we must in justice say that there is a prospect of its being so. But the colonists will still have to suffer a great deal of misgovernment, and even oppression, before this takes place. Another fifty years will probably see the Australian colonies banded together and governed by a powerful Responsible Ministry. But we must take another fact into consideration with regard to these colonies, and which has a great deal to do with their probable ultimate success under this form of government. The gold discoveries have enriched the colonies, and millions if not as plentiful as dirt pies, are still sufficiently abundant to warrant us in assuming that the Australians will soon have men in abundance of education and leisure who will turn their attention to the politics of the country.

But Australia is not the Cape of Good Hope. This colony has not the advantages of the former; it has not the same homogeneity of feeling; it is poorer, and at present has but a fraction of its progressive element. Australia is peopled by one race, and that race is accustomed to be governed by Responsible Ministers; this colony is peopled by a hundred races and these races are not only unaccustomed to a responsible form of government, but until lately, strangers even to an elective franchise. There is moreover another evil which we have not looked into as yet. Everyone knows that the elective franchise is low, so low that the meanest Hotentot, if he has any plume, can claim the privilege. What guarantee have we got the Responsible Ministers will not tamper with these ignorant men, and

by their assistance remain in power in defiance of the expressed wishes of the more intelligent and wealthy part of the community? Ambition rises high, and every one of us, and there is a possibility of Ministers forgetting their duty to the country in spurring on to their goal of power. Temptation is the father of thieves, and the advocates of Responsible Government wish to see their pet measure carried, they must first remove snailly incentives to evil. The elective franchise will have to be altered so as to place the voting power in the hands of those who have a real interest in the progress of the country. We might enter into this subject more fully, but space forbids us going any farther at present. We shall however ventilate the subject at an early opportunity.

TIGER KILLED.—A few days ago a fine full grown tiger was killed on Mr. J. S. Diddie's farm, Tafelberg. The brute measured six feet from the nose to the tip of the tail.—Ibid

QUEEN'S TOWN.—The weather (says the Representative) continues very ill for the season—in fact, unusually so, so farly, but having yet been experienced. The waters, usually convenient for irrigating country to some extent, are particularly low this year owing to no soaking rains having fallen during the summer. Those of mature experience tell us a heavy fall of snow this winter, which, if it assumes a mild form, and is not accompanied with heavy and cold rains, will not injure stock, while it will do a vast amount of good to the wheat and springs. The grass is still in most parts in very good order for stock—short and green, which is the correct thing. All kinds of stock are doing well.—We learn from the Transkeian territory that rain is suddenly wanted there for ploughing purposes. It is satisfactory, nevertheless, to know that the native crops, though late, are abundant and in good condition. The natives are now reaping. Our correspondent in the Transkeian territory, writing on Tuesday, says:—"The mission at Shawbury has been completed by the threatening attitude of affairs among the natives, to relinquish his station; and it is confidently expected that things will shortly reach us of the mission having been totally destroyed. The country is described as being in a very unsettled state—active feuds being of daily occurrence."—A Frontier policeman named Baito, was thrown from his horse the other day, and had his left arm broken. The same man had a narrow escape with his life from a gun-shot wound only a few months back.—On Saturday evening last, as Mr. Dequar, Mr. Elia's father-in-law, was coming in to town, he was most brutally assaulted by a drinker. It appears that it was quite dark at the time, and the first intimation he received of the presence of his assailant was a severe blow upon the back of the head from a knobkrie. Before he could recover himself he received another blow, and he had been struck, was almost felled by a blow which broke the little finger of his right hand. He contrived to drag himself into town, to his wife's residence, when he fell insensible. Assistance was at once obtained, but the patient is still not out of danger. He states that it is impossible to identify the assailant, as from the nature of the attack, he had no opportunity of seeing him.—Several wagons passed through yesterday, laden with ordinary Kafir truck, in addition to a quantity of wool and ivory, the proceeds of a two years' trip to the Zambesi. The proprietors speak highly of the sport in that part of the world, and have brought several live curiosities, which they intend to dispose of on the Graham's Town market.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.—Influenza is very prevalent at present.—The Gazette has it "on very good authority," that so far from British Kaffraria being unable to support itself, it will be in a position to hand over £20,000 to the colonial treasury.—R. Graham, Esq., late Governor's Deputy, took his departure for Graham's Town early on the 17th. Had his intention been known, there would doubtless have been some demonstration of respect; as it was, he left in the quietest possible way.—We (Gazette) are informed that one of the most intelligent farmers of the Colony has gone off to the Free State as a precursor to spy out the land; and if this gentleman should report favourably, it is stated that a party of 20 will abandon their farms and take to the River. The Watchman admits that the Buffalo Steamer Shipping Company is a failure, but recommends that it should be transmogrified into a boating company with a steam-tug attached.—It would greatly facilitate shipping operations.—A most unfortunate accident happened on Tuesday last on the farm of Mr. E. Hall, by which a Miss O'Brien was very seriously injured. Miss Hall, it is said, had taken down his gun (which was loaded) for the purpose of cleaning it, and had the weapon on his knee for the purpose, when it is supposed the hammer slipped and came down upon the nipple, causing the gun to explode, the contents (such shot) lodging in the leg near the ankle of the unfortunate young person and above. The wound is said to have bled profusely. Everything was done for the relief of the sufferer, who is doing as well as can be expected.

FREE STATE.—The Volksraad has as yet done little but confirm the "occupation law" with regard to this new territory. It has had under consideration the case of the expelled missionaries, but a decision has not yet been arrived at. It is not thought likely that the Raal will comply with the request of Paulus Mopen and others to be received as subjects of the Free State.—The weather is fine and bracing; consequently great coats are no longer at a discount.—On the evening of the 14th inst. Bloemfontein was brilliantly illuminated. The unexpected light so affected an elderly farmer, who arrived in the town from the Caledon River district in the midst of the illumination, that he thought he had fallen upon Heaven unawares! An address has been presented to Commandant Wessels, signed by upwards of 90 of the inhabitants of the town. About £60 has likewise been collected for the purpose of presenting him with a superior rifle.—The Lunl Commission, with Messrs. Vos en Stegmann, is out in the direction of Letaba town, and has not been directed, as at first reported. Not a Basuto is to be seen on this side of the new line.—Yet the Friend reports from Winburg, that Commandant-General Pick has received orders to command 2500 burghers, for the protection of the border, and in fact has already done so. It is not anticipated that hostilities will occur, but the Basutos being still on this side of the Caledon, and having, without permission, sent out hunting parties into the Free State, that is, parties to hunt for game, it has been deemed advisable to march a force to the frontier, merely as a precautionary measure.

Several Basuto families, as many as 13 in one day, have arrived in Winburg from Basutoland, bringing their huts with them, seeking for work. General Pick has, it is said, orders to billet them with those farmers who may be in want of servants.—L. P. Herald.

Original Correspondence

Letter No. 2, Part 1. ANNEXATION.

To Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

Much of your fates I know, and many a bitter law. The hand of violence is here. Here boundless wrongs the helpless just invade And injured suppliants seek in vain for aid."

Women's Ombudsman, Book xvii. 1 May 21, 1866.

Sir.—London, a Greek writer, says, "It is a glorious thing to fall in a great war." In venturing to write upon the annexation of South Kaffraria to this colony, I am entirely guided by my own views and opinions, and from the knowledge I acquired of the question during the fourth and fifth sessions of the last Parliament.

When your Excellency sent the proposal of annexation to the Assembly, I was completely averse to the measure. The people of British Kaffraria, if I mistake not, having heard of your intention, sent petitions to Parliament against the annexation, and it was ruled that they could not be received, as the Kaffrarians did not belong to the colony, though British subjects, and under the same Government. I thought it most extraordinary procedure to ask of the House to take away the franchise of Government from the people, and to annex them to this colony against their wishes, without any charge of disloyalty preferred, and without a proof of incompetency to govern themselves. The British government would never have interfered to detach them. They granted them a Lt. Governor, an executive, a judge, and a Solicitor General, and the Kaffrarians would have remained undisturbed to this day, had not some interfering taken place to direct the attention of the English Government to a change. I think the Duke of Newcastle of himself was averse to it is late.

At that time they were content with their form of government, and their petitions against the annexation were received in the Parliament, and it was called upon to do what I considered an unconstitutional act. I scouted the idea immediately and ordered the bill "under the Table." I thought the matter had been dropped, but all idea of annexation had been given up, but it appears to have been a petting of your excellency, and you began to work privately, and I had foreseen that. You should have been above board and candid. You should have acquainted the Parliament and the men of Kaffraria, that you were in correspondence with the Home government, and that Cardinal intended to present a bill in the British House of Commons to enforce annexation. You set against the Cape Parliament in my opinion, and the petitions and wishes of the others, and you made perhaps whatever statements you pleased to Downing street. If such things are to be allowed, THEN THE PARLIAMENT IS A mere shadow, much better to have no Parliament. No opportunity was given either to the British Parliament to petition or remonstrate against such a proceeding in England, and before we knew anything, or could do anything in the matter, everything was turned upside down, bulwerised in the English House of Commons. Lt. Governor, executive, judge, solicitor general are all sent about their business on this world to take observations, and the bill for annexation is hurried into law. What was meant by giving us a free constitution with power to improve or change as we deemed fit or convenient? I am of opinion that the annexation should have had the full consent of the Cape Parliament and the Kaffrarians before it could be introduced to the British Parliament, and I intended to think that the British Parliament had no right to interfere in the matter, according to the manner it has been introduced to them. There has been some political smuggling, some underhand work, so as to subvert the arrangements going on in England, which will be made manifest one of these days. I certainly would have questioned the right of the British Parliament under the circumstances, and the bill for annexation is hurried into law. What was meant by giving us a free constitution with power to improve or change as we deemed fit or convenient? I am of opinion that the annexation should have had the full consent of the Cape Parliament and the Kaffrarians before it could be introduced to the British Parliament, and I intended to think that the British Parliament had no right to interfere in the matter, according to the manner it has been introduced to them. There has been some political smuggling, some underhand work, so as to subvert the arrangements going on in England, which will be made manifest one of these days. 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word and act, and these nobles were devoted to... established the limits of the Swion upon a firm basis...

MAKE WAY FOR LIBERTY, and WICKEDNESS, MAKE WAY FOR LIBERTY, and die!

It did depend on ONE INDIVIDUAL, Behold him, ARNOLD WICKERHED, There sounds not the tramp of fame...

But it was not sooner thought than done, MAKE WAY FOR LIBERTY, he cried, And through the Austrian phalanx dart...

Now let me go back again to the question, This colony is too unwieldy as it is, and is not able to manage itself satisfactorily with its present expensive machinery...

Table with 2 columns: Country, Square Miles. Includes England (50,510), Wales (7,451), Ireland (32,513), France (2,571).

So that the Cape Colony before the annexation was three thousand eight hundred and forty square miles larger than England, Wales, Ireland and France put together...

For our Gallantry alone, where there was no reward, ten (10) registered voters, only two came on the day appointed for voting...

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S. A. ASSOCIATION. SALE OF Landed Property At Kalkbay. In the Insolvent Estate of ALBERTUS PETERS SMIT.

On Tuesday, 12 June INSTANT, At 11 o'clock a.m., With Liberal Banns. A PIECE OF QUITRENT LAND with the Building thereon, comprising a DWELLING HOUSE and three small HOUSES facing the Main Road at Kalkbay.

Joint Trustees: H. DREW, J. P. E. FAURE. Cape Town, Church Square 2nd June 1866. Mr. G. H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.

PAARL Board of Executors. SALE OF VALUABLE Landed Property, AT THE PAARL.

In the Insolvent Estate of CONSTANT WARE, As, of the Paarl. WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON Monday, 11th June, the Insolvent's ERF, called "De Vrede," with the Dwelling House, HRP Houses and extensive Outbuildings...

Bonus will be given. M. VAN DER SPUY, H.A., Sole Trustee. W. P. Bank Buildings, Paarl, May 31, 1866. DE VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE By the Master of the Supreme Court OF Landed Property AT HOTTENTOTS HOLLAND, In the Division of Stellenbosch. ON TUESDAY, THE 26th JUNE, 1866.

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, WILL BE SOLD, on the spot, by the rise, perceptibly to the highest Bidder, before the Resident Magistrate of Stellenbosch, as Special Commissioner of the Supreme Court...

Malmesbury Board of Executors and Trust Company. In the Insolvent Estate of CHARLES JOHANNES BECKER.

THE Undersigned provisional Trustee in this Estate will cause to be sold by public auction on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, 7 Horses and 1 Cow and Calf...

PUBLIC SALE. 65 Superior Slaughter & Draught Oxen. WILL be sold in this village, on TUESDAY, 5th June. They are assured to be good.

SECOND TROOP. Fat Slaughter, Draught and young Oxen and Cows. ON MONDAY, the 11th instant, the above number of Fat Cattle will be publicly sold at Klappan Station...

660 Fat Cape Wethers. WILL be publicly sold on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at Klappan Station. They will be brought forward by the well known Trader Mr. F. ROUS, P.

400 Fat Cape Wethers. FOR SALE on the Undersigned's Farm at Mollersgat the above number of Fat Cape Wethers.

High Sheriff's Office. Cape Town 31st May, 1866. Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases, the following Sales will take place, viz:—

Division of Tulbagh. C. J. VAN DER MERWE versus WESSEL JACOBUS MALI. On Monday, the 11th June, 1866, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the Residence of Defendant, 2 Maree, 1 Horse Wagon Household Furniture, &c.

Division of Prince Albert. H. W. DE WET versus PIETER DANIEL ROUX. On Friday, the 15th June, 1866, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Defendant's Residence, 45 Sheep and Goats, 2 Oxen, 1 Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 Plough, 1 Bedstead, 3 Chairs, 2 Tables, &c.

Division of Port Elizabeth. EXECUTORS OF M. W. WOLF versus ELLEN MULLER. On Wednesday, the 23rd June, 1866, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Defendant's Residence, Household Furniture of various descriptions, &c.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION...

Malmesbury Board of Executors and Trust Company. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Board, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June next, at 1 o'clock a.m., for the election of a Director in the room of Mr. C. J. Beckwa, whose seat has become vacant in terms of the 15th Section of the Trust Decd.

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MUTUAL Life Assurance Society OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Amount of Accumulated Fund on the 31st. May, 1865. £210,561 10 4

POLICIES GRANTED, 2,350. Amount of Premiums received from commencement, May 27, 1845, to 31st May, 1865. £127,889 2 2

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: CHARLES BELL, Esq., Chairman. P. A. BRAND, Esq., JAMES MURISON, Esq., C. MANUEL, Esq., S. SOLOMON, Esq., M. G. MYBURGH, Esq.

AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS: Ad-Idde, H. HUTTON, Esq.; Beaufort, C. PERCHARD, Esq.; Breda, Messrs. HARRY & NEPHEWS;

TABULAR VIEW OF ADDITIONS TO POLICIES. Accumulated Benefit in 1865, payable at death on the Assurance for Life of each £100, on which the whole of the Profits have been added to the Policy.

General Estate and Orphan Chamber. Deed of Partnership dated 9th March 1853, incorporated by Act of Parliament, No. 31, 1851.

Premiums for Assurance of £100. ON SINGLE LIVES, FOR THE WHOLE PERIOD OF LIFE.

Table with 4 columns: Age, Premium, Age, Premium. Shows rates for single lives from age 14 to 64.

The Premiums are payable yearly in advance; or at the option of the Assured, half-yearly, with a slight increase of the rate.

This being a MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, the profits are not as in Proprietary Companies, divided between the Partners and the Assured.

The Profits will be divided amongst the holders of Policies, at the termination of every period of THREE YEARS, and each holder may determine that his Share shall be added to the sum assured by him; or converted into present payment; or applied in reduction of the future annual premium payable by him.

Persons proposing for assurance will be required to produce Certificates of Baptism, or such other proofs of age as the Directors may deem to be satisfactory.

Persons proposing for assurance are not charged with fee payable to the Medical Officers of the Society.

Office hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. By order of the Board, J. C. GIE, Secretary.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE Trust and Assurance Company No. 41, Heerengracht, Cape Town. ESTABLISHED 1840. And subsequently sanctioned by Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council.

For the Insurance of Movable and Immovable Property from Fire, and the Administration of Estates. DIRECTORS: R. P. DOBIE, Esq., Chairman.

Special Insurances according to the nature of the Risks. Bonus of Fifteen per cent. will be allowed on all Assurances renewed during the year 1865.

CAPE COMMERCIAL BANK 36, ADDERLEY-STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1851. Subscribed Capital, £100,000. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Profits, £90,238 18 1

ESTABLISHED IN 1851. Subscribed Capital, £100,000. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Profits, £90,238 18 1

On Fixed Deposits. For 12 months, 5 per cent per annum. For 6 months and under 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

Colonial Bank, 12, ADDERLEY-STREET. ESTABLISHED, 1844. Capital £100,000. Paid-up £60,000. Reserve Fund £10,000.

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A GENTLEMAN, B. A., of Oxford University, is willing to devote 3 or 4 hours a day to the instruction of Children in return for Board and Lodging.

Western Province Bank Paarl. Nominal Capital £50,000. Paid Up Capital £30,000. Reserve Fund £10,000.

Directors: J. R. ZEEDERBERG, Esq., M.D., Chairman. J. J. PROCTOR, M.P., Esq. J. SMUTS, M.D., Esq.

Orphan Chamber & Trust Company ESTABLISHED 31st of MARCH 1856. Capital £20,000 Sterling.

FOR administering Properties and Estates, as the Executors, Administrators, Tutors, Curators, Agents and Trustee in Insolvent Estates.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY. May 30—Cousler, Lk., 447 tons; Hankin, from Quinteros (Valparaiso) April 6th, to this port. Cargo wheat and flour.

DEPARTURE TABLE BAYFROS. May 30—Hermine, to Algoa Bay. 30—Western Province, to Hondeklip Bay. June 1—Diligent, to Algoa Bay.

Shipping Intelligence. ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY. May 30—Cousler, Lk., 447 tons; Hankin, from Quinteros (Valparaiso) April 6th, to this port. Cargo wheat and flour.

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OPGAAF Van Kolonial Oprengst de Stads Markt gepen seerd van den 28 Mei tot den 1 Juny, 1866.

Table of market prices for various goods including Aloes, Appricots, Beans, Butter, etc.

MARKT PRYZEN Van den 28 Mei, tot de 1 Juny 1866. £ s. d.

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