

THE
Suid Afrikaan.

Cape Town, March 1, 1869.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

In taking a general review of the results of the agricultural show which was held on Wednesday last, there were several departments of it, that deserve to be treated in a more exhaustive manner than they have as yet received at the hands of the Colonial Press. We pass over the exhibition of horses, which we think, was by no means equal to what the Colonists could, or even ought to have identified themselves with. It was, we think, a decided retrogression from former shows. The cattle were upon the whole good, especially the cows; many of which could have been exhibited with advantage in any part of the world. The pigs were a comparative failure, and on this we shall have something to say by and by. But in the mean time we wish to direct attention to what is generally huddled up in miscellaneous exhibitions. And among these, the first we have to notice, is tobacco. Great progress has been made in the preparation and manufacture of this article, within the last few years, and if tobacco-culture is persevered in, under judicious management, we are not without hopes of seeing that this will become a very important article of export. Seeing that our wine trade is nearly on its last legs, and that the establishment of the wine company that was to be, is deferred sine die, the Colonists must look out for other sources of industry than those on which they have hitherto been accustomed to depend. Tobacco is one of those sources of industry, which we hope to see developed into a valuable article of export. The thanks of the community are due to Mr Barry Munnik, for his enterprise in this particular department of colonial industry. It may be that our skill and appliances for the preparation of the leaf may not be perfect, but they are tending in the right direction, and no doubt they will come right in the end.

The tremendous advance that has been made in the manufacture of soap, within the last few years is very encouraging, and promises to exclude the Liverpool article in no short space of time. With all the materials at our disposal, and at a cheaper rate than they can be procured in England, it argues little indeed for our enterprise, that we have continued, for so many years, to be dependent upon foreign sources for our supplies of soap. The soaps exhibited by Smithers & Co. are, if not superior, at least equal to any, that can be imported from Europe, and cheaper too.

Again, we have to notice the splendid specimens of Leather manufactory. This is an industry which deserves the liveliest encouragement. Why should this country, with, as we said before, all the necessary elements for its fabrication, send its hides and skins to England, when they can just as well be prepared here as there, and at something like one half of the cost. Skill, of course, is wanted, or was wanted, but it appears, the gap has been filled up by Mr. Blake whose exhibitions of tannery commanded universal approbation. It is the first time, but we hope it will not be the last, that we have seen an effort made by the Cape to compete with the most renowned tanneries in the world. The Kid gloves exhibited were not only a piece of beautiful artistic skill, but an indication at the same time, of what the Cape is capable of, were its industries properly directed.

Then again Mr. Wicks exhibited splendid specimens of South African fibre, which although he has not yet succeeded in bringing them into much colonial repute, they are sure one day to force their claims on the European market. We believe if these fibres could be properly brought to the notice of European manufacturers, that a very considerable colonial industry would result therefrom. The material is here in great abundance and it only requires labor to bring it to the market. The perseverance of Mr. Wicks is well worth the encouragement of the Colonists and all friends of the Colony.

There is another feature in the Show which we looked upon with great pleasure, and that was the exhibition of Cape pickles, jams, and preserved fruits. Nothing could have looked more inviting and we thought within ourselves, on inspecting them, what a shame it is, that our tastes should be so depraved as to prefer the chemical deleterious and spurious compounds, endorsed by an English label, to the genuine article of our own preparation.

There was one more article exhibited which deserves a passing notice, and that was the cured hams and bacon. They were not quite up to the mark, though upon the whole they were passably good. Our agriculturists do not seem to understand as a general rule, what a pig should be. They want a lumpy piece of obesity, which when it is brought to the table, is looked at, but not indulged in, instead of a handsome little ham which every one at table desires to have a slice of. It is a mistake in the farmer to cultivate weight alone in the management of his piggeries. He must regard quality as well; and hence the necessity of keeping up his stock to standard point. Of sericulture there is a marked improvement during the past year, it can hardly be over-estimated. It has been said to have made so much progress as might have been expected. Chieffy showed to advantage, but there were only two bundles of it. This may become an industry one day, but we question much whether it will be immediately remunerative. We have here alluded to the salient points of the Show, allowing others to descend on its grander features. We are satisfied in calling attention to matters which others perhaps do not attach the same importance to, as

We forgot to allude to the marked improvement which has taken place in the manufacture of our brandies and liquors. If more attention were devoted to the preparation of these spirits, they might succeed in securing a market were our wines have failed.

APPOINTMENTS.—John Bladen Currier, Esq. to be one of the commissioners for examining the protocols and registers of notaries public, practicing in the Cape district; Mr. Wm. Herbert Lloyd as storekeeper of the private gunpowder magazine at the Knysna belonging to William Lloyd, & Co.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estate Johannes Jacobus de Wit, of Tygerberg, first and final meeting at the master's office, 10th March.—James Coppens, first and second meetings at the magistrate's office, Robertson, 10th and 17th March.—George Wood, the younger, and Albert Richard Gooch, heretofore trading under the style or firm of A. R. Gooch & Co., first and second meetings at the magistrate's office, Graham's Town, 10th and 17th March.

INTESTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estates of: Christian Daniel Dirk van Reenen, and surviving spouse, at the Magistrate's Office, Malmesbury, 14th April.—Catharina Francisca Maria Philippina Gerber, and surviving spouse John Wollbrand Hooper, at the Magistrate's Office, Mossel Bay, 12th April.—Johannes Lodewyk Janse van Vuren, at the Magistrate's Office, Graaff-Reinet, 13th April.

THE SHIP "JACOB" stranded on Thursday last whilst being taken up on the slip. The vessel had taken the ordnance properly, and everything was proceeding admirably, when the south-east gale sprang up, and though warps were run out and every endeavour used, the ship was blown over before she could be eased off into deep water again.

The cargo boat *Plade*, belonging to Thode and Co., which left Table Bay on Wednesday last in charge of Mr. T. Keogh, for the scene of the old Dutch wreck near Hout Bay, from which several valuable guns of large calibre were recently recovered, was totally wrecked during the severe gale of Thursday night. The crew, ten in number, were saved with much difficulty, a small ding containing Keogh and some of the crew having been blown out a considerable distance to sea. But for the wind lulling towards Friday morning, the boat and its occupants would have been lost. Keogh, who returned to town on Friday evening, says that the men were so exhausted when they managed to reach the shore that some of them had to be carried to the tent provided for their accommodation near the wreck.

FREE STATE.

(From the Friend.)

By the return from Aliwal North of His Honor the President and Mr Advocate Hamelberg on Sunday last, we are placed in possession of the fact, that a boundary line has at length been finally determined upon between this State and British Basutoland, and that that line, so far as we are at present advised, must prove highly advantageous to this country. It is true our Government has not exactly established its right to the line of the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, (April, 1866), or, at any rate, has not secured to itself the whole of the land known as the conquered territory; but still its right has been fully and finally acknowledged by the High Commissioner upwards of four-fifths of said territory; and compensation may, by arbitration, be awarded for the remaining fifth still reserved to the Basutos or to the British Government. We say to the Basutos or to the British Government, for we are informed, on credible authority, that even this one-fifth will not be returned to the Basutos, but will be reserved and surveyed into farms for sale to white occupants, who shall hold the same under British title, to be issued by the High Commissioner in name of the Queen of England. If this be true, and we have every reason to believe that it is, we are at a loss to understand in what way the Basutos will have benefited by the arrangement. The war, we must admit, has been put a stop to; Mosheh retains his mountain tract of country left to him by the treaty of April 1863; and, moreover, the Free State will not be permitted to recommence hostilities with him without the consent of the British Government; but in the matter of land the land the Basuto would have been as well off had they, in good faith, acted up to the provisions of the aforesaid treaty. The Basutos have, from different sources—no matter whence—been led to expect that the whole, or the greater portion of their fat acres would be returned upon their minds they cannot but feel that they have been grossly and shamefully misled. We are not, and never have been, Basuto advocates; but were we to say, less than this, we should be justly chargeable with a puerile and unbecoming egotism. The Basutos, doubtless, were principally induced to pray to be accepted as British subjects, firstly, with the hope of a stop being put to hostilities; and, secondly, under the impression that their already forfeited lands would be restored to them. Let us refer for a moment to the dispatch of Sir P. Wodehouse, dated 11th February, 1868. Speaking on this very subject, his Excellency says:—"It would deprive the tribe of a great portion of the land best suited to them and on top them up in comparatively barren tracts to a degree that would render them almost inevitable and necessary for their existence." How His Excellency can reconcile the above truthful and freely expressed sentiment with his present acts and plans, it is difficult to conceive. How Mosheh and his tribe will receive the tidings may be easily imagined! What we have most to fear is, that under such circumstances it were folly to expect the Basutos to rest contented. They are not, it is true, capable of again measuring their strength with the British Government, as they did at the Beres in 1852; but such a would that Government ever again march upon an overwhelming force to overtake them? It is not in the remotest degree probable. The Basuto, then, if they have cause of dissatisfaction, or, what is almost the same, imagine that they have, they can hereafter give even the British Government a great deal of trouble. But let us hope for the best, and proceed. The new line from the Caledon River to Jammersberg drift of the Caledon River, is the same as that proposed by the Governor as a provisional one in April last, viz:—"From the junction of the Cornetspoort with the Orange River, along the centre of the former to the point nearest to Oliphantbeen, from that point to Oliphantbeen, from Oliphantbeen to the

southern point of Langberg, along the top of Langberg to its north-western extremity, from thence to the eastern point of Jammersberg, to its north-western extremity, from thence by a prolongation of the same to the Caledon River to where the Putisani falls into it, along the centre of the Putisani to its source in the Drakensberg, from thence along the Drakensberg, to be the permanent line, unless the Chief Molkraad should "by written request to the Molkraad of this State desire to be relieved from subjection to said State; in which case the Caledon River to its source in the Drakensberg, is to be the line in lieu of the Putisani. We have no fault whatever to find with this line. It is exactly that which prudence would have dictated, and many experienced and unprejudiced persons pointed out as the most desirable, both during the first war and afterwards when peace came to be made. The line of the Caledon River, Jammersberg drift to its source in the Drakensberg, has long been spoken of as the natural river boundary between us and our sable neighbors. By this line the Free State gains a long narrow strip of very superior agricultural land, running the whole length of the Winburg and Barriamith districts, and lying between those districts and the Caledon; and, moreover, by this arrangement, should the new line be kept in its integrity, our highly prized, but long abandoned Wittebergen farms will at length be rendered secure. The only portion of the so-called conquered territory, which is now lost to the Free State, is said to consist of about 125 farms, and lies on the Orange River, between Cornetspoort and Bamboesplaat, and includes the Kieme, Tandjersberg, Maakwanger, the "Bul," and other strongholds. This is the strip of country which the late lamented Commandant Gooch, and many others, all along considered should never have been taken; from the Basutos, we can therefore very well afford to give up what, by the way, in reality we never possessed. The Basutos are allowed till the 31st July next to reap any crops they may have sown in our part of the conquered territory. The French Missionaries are to retain, for missionary purposes, the stations of Mkatung and Mabilele, each with 1,500 morgen of land, or so much more as "Volksraad may consider necessary." The best proposition of the Governor is, however, one offering £50,000 stg., and £3,000 per annum, till the same is paid, provided the old, or Warden line be accepted, as recognized before the war of 1865. This proposition has been referred to the Volksraad, by whom, doubtless, it will be rejected, seeing with what facility home members, on one occasion, at least, granted not only £50,000, but double that sum in the course of a few minutes, by simply proposing a resolution, and holding up their hands. We have no hesitation in declaring that the proposals contained in the different articles of the "schedules" to the treaty, are worthy of the serious consideration of our Volksraad. Though a step—and a long one—has now been made towards the final settlement of the Basuto question, much yet remains to be done before things are finally settled. The High Commissioner must, without delay, organise a proper system of government, and ensure efficient control over the Basutos; and our Free State rulers must display more energy and nous than they have hitherto done, or all will prove but labor lost, and the conquered territory be to us in the end nothing but a delusion and a snare. The Sir P. Wodehouse has done ample justice to the Free State (as he always maintained he would) in all the despatches issued by him relating to the Basuto imbroglio since January, 1868; admits of no dispute; and the question not unreasonably arises, whether an equally favorable settlement could not have been effected a twelve-month ago had our Government condescended to negotiate with Her Majesty's High Commissioner? And if so, who is responsible for the misery and expense inflicted upon this country by the insane Policy and Deputation policy? We answer:—Surely not the Cape Governor. He came all the way from Cape Town to Aliwal in March of last year on purpose to arrange matters amicably; but he had to return without effecting his "labour of love," simply because our authorities would not deign to confer with him. We are satisfied, however, to let bygones be bygones; and trust that a prosperous future is in store for the Orange Free State, which has not yet altogether lost the elasticity which generally characterizes youthful communities. If the State had not been subjugated by the stormy billows which have assailed it on every side.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, and by the presence of two Land-surveyors, who shall be appointed in the same manner and who shall frame two similar sketches of the said boundary line, or such part of the same as shall be marked off to be signed by them and by the Commissioners aforesaid, one to be transmitted to His Excellency the High Commissioner, and one to the President of the Orange Free State.

Art. 3.—The Government of the Orange Free State, hereby acknowledge the Basutos domiciled on the Eastern side of the boundary line, mentioned in Art. 1, to be British subjects.

Art. 4.—All natives, who have been allowed or permitted by the Government of the Orange Free State to establish themselves on the Free State side of the boundary line, mentioned in Art. 1, are hereby acknowledged to be subjects of the Orange Free State.

Art. 5.—Such Basutos, not falling within the terms of Art. 4 or Art. 7, as at present live on the Eastern side of the boundary line, mentioned in Art. 1, shall be allowed to remain on the said side until the 31st day of July 1869, in order to enable them to reap and remove their crops, and after the said day, unless specially permitted by the Government of the Orange Free State to remain, shall be obliged to quit the territory of the said State. Such of them as may fail to comply herewith may be expelled by such means as the Government of the Orange Free State may think to adopt for that purpose.

Art. 6.—Upon the written request of the Chief Molkraad to the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, for himself and his people to be relieved from their subjection to the said State, and to become British subjects, the Volksraad shall grant the said request, whereupon the land between the Orange Free State, and the boundary line, mentioned in Art. 1, instead of running along the centre of the Caledon River to where the Putisani falls into it, along the centre of the Putisani to its source in the Drakensberg, shall thereafter be taken to run along the centre of the Caledon River to its source in the Drakensberg.

Art. 7.—The French Missionary establishments, "Mkatung," and "Mabilele," shall be maintained for the reasonable purposes of the mission, and the Missionaries and natives residing on them shall be subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Government of the Orange Free State for the proper management of the same, and 1,500 morgen of land or such additional ground, as the Volksraad of the said State may consider necessary and practicable shall be assigned to each of the said establishments. The French Missionary Society, however, or their representative, shall be entitled at any time to give them up as usual, and to dispose of the same should they consider it advisable to do so.

Art. 8.—There shall be free intercourse, personal and commercial, between the white inhabitants residing in the Orange Free State on the one side and in Basutoland on the other side, subject to the laws and regulations now in force in the two countries respectively.

Art. 9.—No native residing in Basutoland shall be allowed to pass through the territory of the Orange Free State, and no natives residing in the Orange Free State shall be allowed to enter or pass through Basutoland, otherwise than in conformity with such conditions and regulations as are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted by the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, and by or in the name of the British Government respectively.

Art. 10.—It is stipulated between the two contracting parties, that from both sides criminals shall be delivered, upon the terms which shall be agreed upon hereafter between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty on the one part, and the Government of the Orange Free State on the other part, and who shall constitute the subject of a Special Convention as soon as the Government of Basutoland shall have been constituted.

Art. 11.—It is stipulated between the two contracting parties that the manner in which thefts of cattle and other property are to be proved, the manner in which the spoils of stolen cattle is to be traced, the manner in which compensation for thefts is to be claimed and to be obtained, and all other matters, connected therewith, shall form the subject of a separate agreement to be entered into from time to time between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the Orange Free State, or such Commissioners as may be appointed by them for the said purpose.

Art. 12.—His Excellency the High Commissioner agrees to submit to arbitration the claim of the Orange Free State to compensation for the Basutos to the inhabitants of the Orange Free State; and the claim of the Basutos to like compensation since the date of the Proclamation of His Excellency the High Commissioner, by which the Basutos have become British subjects, should the Volksraad of the Orange Free State desire such arbitration.

Art. 13.—In the same manner His Excellency the High Commissioner agrees to arbitration with regard to the claim of the Orange Free State to compensation for the abandonment of the land situated between the boundary line mentioned in Art. 1 of the Treaty of Peace between the Orange Free State and the Chief Mosheh, dated 3rd April, 1866, and that mentioned in Art. 1 of the present Convention, and in the case provided for by Art. 6, for the abandonment of the land situated between the Putisani, the Caledon River, and the Drakensberg.

Art. 14.—Nothing herein contained shall be construed to set aside or invalidate the Convention entered into on the 23rd February, 1854, by Sir George Russell Clerk, Her Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner, and the Representatives delegated by the inhabitants of the Orange River territory, or any part of the same, nor shall the Proclamation of His Excellency the High Commissioner, dated the 12th March, 1868, be held to have been a violation of the said Convention.

Town, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, within six months from this date.

Thus done and signed at Aliwal North, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, this 12th day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine.

P. E. WODEHOUSE,
J. H. BRAND,
J. A. L. HAMELBERG,
C. J. DE VILLIERS,
A. J. VENTER,
A. J. BESTER.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Border between the Free State and Basutoland shall be that recognized before the war of 1865.

2. All persons to whom the Government of the Free State shall before the 1st day of April, 1868 have sold or granted farming rights between the line in the preceding article mentioned, and the line described in a letter from the High Commissioner to the President of the 14th April, 1868, and who shall have complied with the conditions of the sale or grant, shall, subject to the stipulations hereinafter contained, receive titles for the same from the British Government, all instalments remaining due under the conditions of sale shall be paid to the Free State.

3. It shall be open to the British Government, in any case in which special circumstances may render it necessary to do so, to withhold the title and assume possession of any such farm, on condition of granting to the purchaser or grantee a sum of equal value or compensation in money.

4. All of the said farms that have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale or grant, shall revert to the British Government, and any such forfeited farms shall not be applied to such purpose shall be sold, and the proceeds of sale two thirds shall be paid to the Government of the Free State.

5. The obligation of personal residence on the part of the purchaser or grantee of his sub-stance shall be abolished, and the quitrent payable for every such farm, shall be at the rate of Five Pounds per annum for each Thousand Morgen.

6. The British Government shall, in consideration of the above stated arrangement, pay to the Government of the Free State over and above all sums accruing under the preceding Articles, the sum of Five thousand Pounds Sterling on or before the 1st day of next, and in default of such payment and until the same shall be made, shall pay annually the sum of Three Thousand Pounds, commencing from the day on which the first payment of quitrent shall become due under the preceding article.

February 5th, 1869

NATAL.—ARRIVAL OF BISHOP MACROBIE.

By the Mail steamer on Monday last Mr. Macrobie, late incumbent of Accington, and Bishop of the Anglican Church in Natal, and we use this term in contradistinction to the "Church of England," in this colony, over which Dr. Colenso is the legally appointed Bishop—has reached the scene of his labours. Few of our readers were surprised when they heard that the consecration of this clergyman could not or did not take place in England. Few impartial and far-seeing men regarded the professed possibility of a Queen's mandate as anything but an ingeniously devised ploy thrown out to a powerful party in the nation on the eve of a general election. The hint was intended to propitiate the High Church party, and we doubt whether Mr. Disraeli or his colleagues ever seriously contemplated as an actuality such a step. Without such a mandate it is more than doubtful whether the late or any Archbishop of Canterbury would have the temerity to take part in the consecration in such apparent conflict with the prerogative of the Crown. The Lord Primate is an officer of the State, as well as the spiritual head of the Protestant Church, and as such is amenable to the sovereign, whose ecclesiastical subordinate in point of fact, he is. No wonder then that after several months of suspense, Mr. Macrobie yields up all pretence, and the elections being over, the present ministry outnumbered, and Dr. Tait installed at Canterbury, any spark of expectation may be happily cherished because totally extinguished.

Now that the advent of a new prelate—who is in the happy position of having no illusory Letters Patent to beguile him with dreams of a temporal jurisdiction, or of ecclesiastical precedents—has occurred, we are glad to find that the event will not be made the occasion for any of those unseemly alterations and "secesses" which have given the name of Natal during recent years, by its means enviable notoriety. Of course everything may be said to depend upon the line of action pursued by the new prelate. It is certain that should he attempt encroachment he will meet with steadfast resistance, and we are also glad to feel it is, as the tenacious maintenance of religious rights is the best guarantee for the preservation of civil liberties. But we see no reason why he should attempt any such encroachment. He arrives as the head of what is practically a new church—the outcome of circumstances that have had no precedent elsewhere. His people have already submitted to the decision of the civil tribunals by which they were deprived of any claim to buildings or emoluments over which Bishop Colenso, under his Letters Patent, could assert control. They have abandoned these buildings, and sacrificed these emoluments. They have with admirable zeal and energy provided themselves with temporary accommodation for worship. Funds have been specially raised for the sustenance of the new branch of the church thus called suddenly into existence. Their ministers will probably be better off in a pecuniary sense under Bishop Macrobie than they were under Bishop Colenso, as the spirit of antagonism roused by the latter has led to a measure of liberality on the part of donors and societies at home, quite abnormal in its character. A stipend of £200 a year is set aside for the support of a minister at Durban, where hitherto the Government grant has been the only dependence of the hardworking and zealous clergyman whose name and labours have been identified with Durban ever since this town was worth a name. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and other societies, have come forward handsomely on behalf of the new church, and funds will be forthcoming through the instrumentality of Bishop Gray and Dean Green for the erection of suit-able churches throughout the colony. So far, therefore, as the losses and expenses are concerned Bishop Macrobie will have nothing to covet, but such to congratulate him if on. No true patriot could deem it much more for him than he has already. All that he has to do is to proceed with the building of his churches, and the appointment of his ministers, who may go about their work just as quietly and independently as do the Roman Catholic priests, and the Wes-

rich van den Oranjerykstaat op vergoeding voor het afdaan van den grond gevege tuschen de grenzen beschreven in Art. 1 van het tradatustuschen den Oranjerykstaat en het opperhoofd Mosheh, dd 3 April, 1866, en die in Art. 1 van de tegenwoordige overeenkomst, en in het geval de Art. 6 is voorzien, voor het afdaan van den grond gevege tuschen de Putisani, de Caledon en den Drakensberg.

Art. 14—Niets hierin vervat, zal verstaan worden, de Conventie, welke op den 23sten February 1864 is aangevaan tuschen Sir George Russell Clerk, Speciale Commissaris van Hare Brittannische Majestijt, en de vertegenwoordigers, afgevaardigd door de inwoners van het Oranjerykgrondegebied, of een gedeelte daarvan, van derzijde, kracht te heropening van de tyde te zetten, ook zal de Proclamatie van de Hoogen Commissaris, dd. 12 Maart, 1868, niet de Hoogen Commissaris, dd. 12 Maart, 1868, niet gehouden worden eenne scheiding te zyn van gezegde Conventie.

Art. 15—Niets in de vorige artikelen vervat zal geboden worden om de aanname door den Volksraad van den Oranjerykstaat te betreffen van de voorstellen door Z.E. den Hoogen Commissaris van de Commissarissen op den 5den February, 1869, gedaan, zoodat dezelve vervat zyn in de Substantie hieraan bygevoegd. De indien zoodanige voorstellen door den Hoogen Volksraad worden aangenomen, dan zullen de late, 2de, 3de, 4de, 5de, 6de, 7de en 13de van de voorgesagde artikelen beschouwd worden vervallen te zyn, en de republieke artikelen in de gezegde voorstellen vervat, zullen genomen worden als de artikelen van de Conventie.

Art. 16—De tegenwoordige Conventie zal, onderworpen aan de ratificatie en bekrachtiging van het Gouvernement van Hare Brittannische Majestijt, zyn, en van het Gouvernement van den Oranjerykstaat, te andere zyde, dadelyk in werking gebragt te zyn, zodanig te wachten op de wisseling van de ratificatie, welke plaats zal vinden in de Kaapstad in dekolonie van de Kaap de Goede Hoop, binnen zes maanden van heden.

Aldus gedaan op Keap de Goede Hoop, op heden den 12den dag van February, in het jaar onze Heeren Eas. Duitseid Acht Hoeder Negen en Zestig.

P. E. WODEHOUSE,
J. H. BRAND,
J. A. L. HAMELBERG,
C. J. DE VILLIERS,
A. J. VENTER,
A. J. BESTER.

Schedule.

1.—De grens tuschen den Oranjerykstaat en Basutoland zal zyn die, welke erkend is van 1865.

2.—Alle personen, aan wie het Gouvernement van den Oranjerykstaat voor den late April 1868, plaats zal zyn toegekend of verkocht hebben, gelogen tuschen de grens in het vorige artikel vermeld en die beschreven in den brief van den Hoogen Commissaris aan den President van 14 April 1868, en die voldaan zullen hebben aan de koopcondities van de voorwaarden van de toekening, zullen, onderworpen aan de bevestiging hier naderhand vervat, grond-brieven daarvoor van het Britische Gouvernement ontvangen, welke onder de Koop Condities verschuldigd blyven, zullen aan den Oranjerykstaat betaald worden.

3.—Het zal het Britische Gouvernement vry staan, in veenig geval, waar byzondere omstandigheden het noodzaak maken zulke te doen, om de grondbrieven terug te houden en zoodanige plaats weder in besit te nemen, op voorwaarde van aan den koper of concessionaris te geven eenne plaats van gelijke waarde of eenne geldelyke vergoeding.

4.—Alle plaatsen, die vervallen zyn wegens het niet nakomen van de voorwaarden van verkoping, zullen aan het Britische Gouvernement komen, en eenige van zoodanige vervallene plaatsen zullen beschouwd zyn voor de doeleinden van het voorgesagde artikel, als die plaatsen, welke niet tot zoodanig doeleinde worden aangevend, zullen verkocht worden, en uit de opbrengst daarvan zal twee derde aan het Gouvernement van den Oranjerykstaat te betaald worden.

5.—De verbinding van personele bewoning door den koper of concessionaris, of zyn plaatsverreger zal afgeschaft worden, en de reogentie voor zoodanige plaats zal betaald zyn tegen Vyt Pond per jaar voor elke zulkde morgende.

Gouvernements Kennisgeving.

Enne overeenkomst getroffen zynde tuschen Z.E. Hare Brittannische Majestijts Hoogen Commissaris en het Gouvernement van den Oranjerykstaat, betrekking tot de Basutoogebieden, wordt op last van Z.E. den Staatspresident het algemeen niet te bekend gemaakt, dat "Gouvernements kennisgeving, No. 233," 1868, waarbij het doortrekken van het Vroeger groen-gebied voor handels- of andere wagens belet wordt, beschouwd moet worden niet langer van kracht te zyn, en wordt, mits deze vrye doortocht vermeld.

F. K. HOHNE,
Gouvernementssecretaris.

Gouvernementskanselaar,
Bismarckfontein, 16 Feb., 1869.

Gouvernements Kennisgeving.

Onderstaande voorloopige Reguleitje tot het regelen van het opperen en teru-berouwen van gestolen veen en paarden door Z.E. Hare Brittannische Majestijts Hoogen Commissaris en de Commissarissen van het Gouvernement van den Oranjerykstaat, is bepaald, wordt het algemeen niet te bekend gemaakt, en zal een ieder daarmede overeenkomstig handelen.

F. K. HOHNE,
Gouvernementssecretaris.

Gouvernementskanselaar,
Bismarckfontein, 16 February, 1869.

Onderworpen aan de Regulation, later gemaakt te worden, is het overeenkomst.

1.—Wanneer het spoor van gestolen veen of paarden nagegevoerd wordt over de grensgebiedlyg naar Basutoland, zal de officier van het Britische Gouvernement, gestationeerd naast aan de plaats, alwaar de dienst geplagd is geworden, by ontgang van van rapport de zelve verpligt zyn, den eigenaar van het gestolen eigendom van den persoon ten zynen behoeve handelende behulpzaam te zyn, het spoor van het gestolen veen of paarden op te zoeken, tot dat het gestolen veen of paarden in Basutoland ontdekt zal worden, en verder alle behulp en assistentie geven, hetwelk leidt tot ontdekking en straffen van den dief en het terugbekomen en restitutie van het gestolen eigendom.

leyan ministers now. He will preside over an Independent Episcopal church, in communion with and affiliated to the Church of England. It would be the height of folly on his part were he by any overt act of aggression to arouse the hostility and provoke the active resistance of that other large section of the Church of England here, who consider the legal connection of their church here with the church at home as the highest distinction, and best protection of that body.

Nor do we see that these latter need regard with alarm or with latent opposition, the cessation of this new and independent policy. So long as Bishop Colenso remains his post they will be in possession of all the ecclesiastical organization of a Church, and may feel that the law has given them a direct civil connection with the Church at home. Unless Mr. Macrobie be a very different man from what we are told he is, there is little fear of his proving a freedom as there is a necessity or a reason for his being so. One point of collision we can foresee in the interest of persons connected with the new Church in burial grounds consecrated by, and under the control of Bishop Colenso. This difficulty will be probably, and may be simply, got over by the formation of new cemeteries, and we need scarcely anticipate trouble on that point. As regards precedence, whether they acknowledge him or not the Bishop of Natal, so long as he holds the Queen's Letters Patent, must have a indisputable right to priority—a right it would be absurd to deny or resist. We fail to see in what other respects the two parties are likely to come in conflict.

Natal has long been the arena of religious discord, that in the interest of society, and in vindication of our own fair fame we do most earnestly hope that Bishop Macrobie's presence will be—not so much a signal for fresh outbreaks and new commotions over the beginning of a better time, and more peaceful experiences. To some persons such quarrels are a delight. Such see no evil in the odium *theo spiritum*. The revel in the blinding controversy. They look upon a battle with a bishop as the most magnificent and noble of all forms of the Divine maxim that we are to love another. They have Fox's books of Martyrs at their finger's ends. They have the dangers of the Inquisition ever present before them. Or they fight with the devil in the shape of a theologian, or divide a whole communion over the back sliding of some erring brother. The sight of a vestal maiden whom a red rag enrages a bull, or they wage war with a person because he has the irreverence not to turn his back upon them. For our part we think that relations of the worst form of bitterness. If people would agree to live and let live in the most happy and peaceful manner, the world would be. In the new era that is dawning the two great parties of the Church of England will draw aside with a view to separate and distinct that there appears no reason why they should cross each other's path. On the one hand we are Bishop Colenso with his supporters, who abide by the Protestant ritual in its purity and its integrity. On the other hand are Bishop Macrobie and his supporters who are disposed, or understood to be, to interpret the Rubrics more rigidly, and conform more closely to the Anglican form of Church discipline and organization. For these two grand sections there is work enough and to spare in the young and impressive colony. Surely it would be a nobler ambition to forget the past, and to strive ardently through a happier future towards the attainment of that which is the common end of both, the Christianization of the people, than to spend time and energy in the pursuit of quarrels which, while they agitate and divide the minds of the people, do naught to advance the truth.

Of the extraordinary meeting held at the Freemason's Hall in London on December 1st, it is scarcely necessary to speak, as the report of that stormy gathering speaks for itself. Truly, as the *Daily Telegraph* says, the vocal violence of the clerical mob present on that occasion exceeded that of Low-ton rogues at the late election. The furious manner in which the remarks of even the most moderate dissenters were cried and shouted down by the throng of bigots, suggested strange ideas of what the world might come to were it ruled by priests. Were these pious frenzies instigated by pure zeal for the spread of Christian knowledge, or did they spring from the wild impulses of ecclesiastical party spirit? It is not for us to dip into the hearts of the loud-mouthed carter who had come from all quarters of England to cry down that "terrible heretic"—or to use a popular phrase among us then, that "heretic"—Colenso—nor is it for us to say, that whether their motives might be, their manner gave one an idea of conduct for which no sanction can be found in the Biblical canons of that religion whose might be "gentleness," and whose Divine founder—the man who when "reviled answered not again"—taught his followers before all else to "love one another."—*Westminster Review*.

Autumn and Winter Goods.

HAMILTON ROSS & Co.,

HAVE UNPACKED

THEIR FIRST SHIPMENT
WINTER GOODS,
Ex Mail Steamer "CAMBRIAN,"

A great variety Dress Stuffs, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Blankets &c., &c

CAPE BRANDY.

THE Undersigned is buying BRANDY, at the highest Market Rates.

EDWARD PRITCHARD.

Adderley-street, Cape Town.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE AT TULBAGH.

THE Undersigned, duly authorized by Power of Attorney, has instructed Mr. H. A. ZINN, Auctioneer, to put up to public competition,

ON MONDAY,

THE 15th MARCH, 1869.

The well known Farm owned by IZAAK CHARL VERSTER, situated on the Main Road to Ceres, being the best portion of the celebrated Sowing Farm ZACHTEVLEY, the property of JAN J. DE CLERK.

The Farm has extensive Sowing lands, is planted with 20,000 Vines, and has good Grazing Grounds, its commodious Dwelling Houses, Stables, Out-Houses are all in first-rate order. A better investment for small Capitalists has seldom been offered.

TERMS LIBERAL.

A large portion of the purchase money can remain at Interest at 6 per cent. under first mortgage. At the same time will be offered

MOVABLES,

6 Horses 1 Cart 4 Leaguers 1 Brandy Still
4 Oxen 1 Wagon 1/2 Leaguers Ploughs
50 Goats Harness Half-Aums Harrows

Household Furniture, Reims and Yokes.

4 Leaguers first rate Wine the produce of the Farm,
1 Leaguer Brandy.

Refreshments will be provided.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

Tulbagh, 22nd Feb., 1869.

L. WIENER, q.c.

Mr. H. A. ZINN, Auctioneer.

MALMESBURY

Board of Executors.

PUBLIC SALE

OF A VALUABLE

Zwartland Farm.

MR. JAN HENDRIK TRUTER, on account of ill health being about to relinquish farming will cause to be sold

On Wednesday,

The 3rd MARCH NEXT,

His well-known and fertile Farm *Kruytwagens Kraal*, in extent 1490 Morgen, situate in Zwartland, division of Malmesbury, well supplied with Water from streams and dams, of the latter, of which there are four, which yielded during the last five years a good supply. It is well adapted for the rearing of Cattle as well as for Agricultural purposes.

The whole of the purchase amount, by giving good security, to be held on interest at 5 per cent. per annum. In the meantime the same is to be Private Sale on application to the owner or to the undersigned.

ALSO

MOVABLES:

600 Excellent Fat Wethers and Wether Goats

700 Merino Ewes, in good condition, of the best breed, and tupped by well bred Rams

600 Splendid Young Merino Sheep and Goats

3 Teams well trained Mules, 5 years old

3 Wagons, nearly new

4 Carts, with and without Springs

6 Double Howard's Ploughs

4 Excellent Saddles and Draught Horses, among which is an excellent Shooting Horse

8 Saddle and Draught Mares

400 Muids good Beard Wheat

400 do "Seed Oats

100 do "Barley, good for Brewers

3 Sets Harness complete

Swedish Ploughs and Harrows, Household Furniture and whatever belongs to a Farm.

N.B.—Liberal Bonus will be given.

G. A. WATERMEYER, Sec.

Mr. A. H. MOORESS, Auctioneer.

Second Annual Sale,

AT TYGERVALLEI,

ON THURSDAY,

The 4th March.

THE undersigned will cause to be sold on his Farm Tygervallei, on the above-mentioned date,

30 Excellent Draught Oxen and Cows, out of a Damara Bull,

25 Milch Cows and Heifers, of the best breed,

200 Merino Ewes, of good breed.

JAN VAN REENEN,

J. J. HOFMEYER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

500 4-TEETHED EWES.

MR. JOHN EATON, of Droegvalley, is authorized to sell the above, and can strongly recommend them; they are in very good Condition, free from Scab, and in Lamb. Any one wishing to purchase may apply to Mr. EATON, or to Messrs. McDONALD, BUSK & Co., Cape Town.

Seed Oats for Sale,

AT GROOTE POST.

300 MUIDS of Superior Heavy Seed Oats, at 6s. 3d. per 3 Bushels.

TERMS CASH.

F. DUCKITT, Sr.

TO TRADERS AND OTHERS.

60 Trained Oxen.

THE undersigned will cause to be sold TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd March, at Klappmats Station, the above Oxen, all in excellent condition.

T. W. GHISLIN.

J. J. HOFMEYER, Auctioneer.

CAPE COMMERCIAL BANK

36, ADDERLEY-STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Subscribed Capital £100,000 0

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Profits, £51,155

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APPLICATIONS FOR DISCOUNT attended to on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in each week.

The Bank allows interest on Floating Deposits at the rate of 2 per cent on the Floating Balances of the several Depositors—on Sums not less than £100—during each month.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 12 months, 3 per cent per annum.

By order of the Board,

T. B. MOORESS, Cashier.

MUTUAL Life Assurance Society

OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

OFFICE, DARLING-STREET, CAPE TOWN.

Established 1845.

On the 31st May, 1868, the Amount of Accumulated Fund

was £272,880 10 3

No. of Policies on the Books, 2,225

Sums assured, including Profits, 1,432,266 8 0

Claims paid last year were 20,311 8 7

Actual income 46,488 1 2

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COLONIAL

Orphan Chamber & Trust Company

ESTABLISHED 31st of MARCH 1856.

Capital £20,000 Sterling.

FOR administering Properties and Estates, as they may be lawfully appointed to, as Executors, Administrators, Tutors, Curators, Agents and trustees in Insolvent Estates.

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J. J. STEYTLER, Sen., Esq.

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The Insolvent Branch will be conducted by the Secretary, for whose acts the Company will be responsible.

The Directors meet every Thursday, at 11 o'clock, for the despatch of Business.

Office No. 3, Church square.

G. W. STEYTLER, Secretary.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE Trust and Assurance Company

No. 43, Heerenracht, Cape Town

ESTABLISHED 1840.

And subsequently sanctioned by Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council.

IN 900 SHARES OF £25 EACH

For the Insurance of Movable and Immovable Property from Fire, and the Administration of Estates.

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E. Landsberg, Esq.

Fire Assurance Department.

PREMIUM PER £10

A Bonus of 15 per Cent. deducted on Renewal.

Under Flat Roof. Under Shed. Under Metal Thatched Roof.

1. Dwelling Houses... 2s. 3s. 12s. 6d.

2. Shops or Stores, containing no hazardous goods... 4s. 5s. 15s. 0d.

3. Shops or Stores containing hazardous goods... 5s. 6s. 17s. 6d.

4. Buildings wherein hazardous trades are carried on... 6s. 8d. 7s. 6d. Special

Port Elizabeth Risks, and some others, will be insured at Special Rates.

W. M. MILLARD, Secretary.

Western Province Bank

Paarl.

Nominal Capital £50,000

Paid up Capital 30,000

Reserve Fund 10,000

DIRECTORS:

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The Bank allows interest on fixed Deposits at the following rate:

3 Months and above 3 per cent.

6 " " " 4 1/2 ditto

12 " " " 5 ditto

Directors attend TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 a.m. for the purpose of deciding on applications for discount.

R. P. DE FLESSIS, Cashier.

Malmesbury Agricultural and Commercial Bank.

Present Nominal Capital £22,000

Paid-up Capital 21,218

Reserve Fund 1150

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The Bank allows interest upon Fixed Deposits, in sums of £10 and upwards at the undermentioned rates:

For 3 months and under 6 months at 3 per cent. per annum

6 " " " 4 1/2 per cent. " " "

12 " " " 5 per cent. " " "

Office hours from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

Application for Discount received and attended to on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

By order of the Board,

J. W. MOORESS, Cashier.

THE PAARL BOARD OF EXECUTORS.

Capital £40,000

In Shares of £200 each.

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