

VERKOOPING VAN MEUBELN.

In den Boedel van wylen den Ed. JOSEPH BARRY.

De uitgestelde Verkoop van de Meubelen, het Zilverwerk, Aardewerk, Glaswerk, enz. enz. zal plaats hebben

OP MORGEN, VRYDAG, 24 DEZER,

Te Hoop Molen, in de Tuinen, het voormalig verblijf van den overledene

De Verkoop begint ten 10 ure.

De Heer R. D. JONES, Afslager.

VERKOOPING

VAN DE

GESTRANDE STOOMBOOT 'KADIE'

Op Zaterdag aanstaande, den 25 dezer,

Zal worden verkocht, te 10 ure, op de Plaats aan den Mond van

BREEDERIVIER,

Het Hol, de Machinerie, Masten, Sparren, enz. en de Lading,

Gescheept in de Tafelbaai en Mosselbaai,

BESTAANDE UIT

Algemeene Koopwaren, Wol, Vellen, enz.

En andere Koloniale Produkter.

BARRY & NEVEN.

6 Welgedresseerde Ezels,

Komt en ziet!

In eene uitmuntende Coeditie, ZILLEN door den heer J. J. HOFMEYER op de Parade op ZATURDAG, den 25sten dezer, worden verkocht.

1,000 Extra Vette groots en zware Kaapsche Hamels, 350 Do. Merino do. met lange Wol,

Uitgestelde Verkoop.

DE VEE Verkoop van den heer A. B. VAN N. P. DE W. A. DE WAAL, Joubert, publiek worden verkocht, te 10 ure, op de Plaats aan den Mond van Breederivier, op Vrydag, 22 December aanstaande,

250 Do. Groot Kapater Bokken en 20 DINGSDAG, den 25sten dezer, zal ter plaatse van de Wet. A. DE WAAL, Joubert, publiek worden verkocht, te 10 ure, op de Plaats aan den Mond van Breederivier, op Vrydag, 22 December aanstaande,

wanneer deszelve zal plaats hebben, en het publiek verscheid kan syn Extra Goede Vee te kunnen hebben. A. H. MOORREES, Afslager. Malmesbury, 13 Nov. 1865.

500 Fraaye Kaapsche Hamels, UITGEZOCHT uit eene groote Kudda, en met zorg opgebracht, zullen in het dorp D'URBAN, op HEDEN, DONDERDAG, den 23 November worden verkocht, voor rekening van H. VAN GRAAN. J. J. HOFMEYER, Afslager. Stellenbosch, 17 November, 1865.

OP MAANDAG, den 27 November aanst., zullen te DARLING, publiek worden verkocht, 30 Gedresseerde Jonga Trekossan, 15 Slagtossen, groot en zwaar.

Op DONDERDAG, den 30 November aanst., zullen aan het D'URBAN STATION, publiek worden verkocht: 20 zware Slagtossen, 10 extra vette Slagtossingen.

Dit Vee wordt aanbevolen als byzonder goed en uit de Salidaha en St. Helena Baai. A. H. MOORREES, Afslager. Malmesbury, 13 Nov. 1865.

Koloniale Weeskamer en Trust Maatschappij OPGERIGT DEN 31 MAART 1856 Kapitaal £30,000.

DE Verkoop van Kaapsche en Merino Hamels en Kapater Bokken, gesalverd te worden gehouden op den 30 dezer, ter Plaatse van de Wet. A. DE WAAL, sal niet plaats hebben. Den 21 November 1865. S. P. ROUX.

TOT het Administreren van Eigendommen en Boedel van waartoe dezelve wettig zal het dorp D'URBAN, Administrateurs, Voogden, Curatoren, Trusteers en Agenten.

DE Verkoop van Kaapsche en Merino Hamels en Kapater Bokken, gesalverd te worden gehouden op den 30 dezer, ter Plaatse van de Wet. A. DE WAAL, sal niet plaats hebben. Den 21 November 1865. S. P. ROUX.

De Wel-Ed. Heer M. MOLLER, Sen. Sen. Personen die verlangend syn hen aantestellen, zullen gelieven hen te benoemen en aantestellen als 'Het College van Directeuren van de Koloniale Weeskamer en Trust Maatschappij.'

DE Ondergetekende zal op WOENSDAG, den 29 dezer, aan Klampats Statie, publiek verkopen, bovengemeld extra vette Hamels en Kapater Bokken, die zeker present zullen syn. IZAAK HARRIS. Paarl, 22 Nov., 1865. De VILLIERS & HAUPT, Afslagers.

De Insolvente Kat zal bestierd worden door den Secretaris, voor wiens adelen de Maatschappij verantwoordelijk zal syn.

300 Extra Vette Kaapsche Hamels 200 dito Merino do. met lange w 120 dito Kapater Bokken

DE Ondergetekende zal op WOENSDAG, den 29 dezer, aan Klampats Statie, publiek verkopen, bovengemeld extra vette Hamels en Kapater Bokken, die zeker present zullen syn. IZAAK HARRIS. Paarl, 14 November, 1865. De VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vanda Adms.

360 Extra vette Merino Schapen 200 Dito dito Kaapsche dito 50 Dito dito Kapater Bokken

OP VRYDAG den 1 December, zal opgem. gela Schapen en Bokken publiek worden verkocht aan Klampats Statie. De D. J. A. VAN DER SPUY. De VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co. Vanda Adm.

400 Extra Vette Kaapsche Schapen 200 Do. do. Merino do. 50 Do. do. Kapater Bokken

OP WOENSDAG, den 29sten November, zal opgem. gela extra vette Schapen en Bokken publiek worden verkocht aan Klampats Statie. J. J. HAUPT. De VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co. Vanda Adms.

1000 Extra Vette Kaapsche en Merino Hamels 50 Kapater Bokken

OP DONDERDAG den 30 November zal opgem. gela Extra Vette Schapen en Bokken publiek worden verkocht aan Klampats Statie. De VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co. Vanda Adms.

UNION BANK.

88, ST. GEORGESTRAAT. Kapitaal, £150,000.—Opbetaald £75,000. Reserve, £10,000. DIRECTEUREN: De Wel-Ed. heer JOHN STEIN, Voorzitter. E. G. BERNING. D. G. DE JONGH. M. E. DE ROUBAIX. M. M. VAN RENKUN. J. W. SALOMON. G. MYBURGH. De Edele heer E. LANSBERG. De Wel-Ed. heer J. J. STEYTLER. De Bank geeft Renten op vaste Deposita tegen de volgende koers:— Voor 3 Maanden en meer .. 5 per Cent per jaar Applicaties voor Discontos worden aangenomen op DINGSDAGS, DONDERDAGS en ZATURDAGS van ieder week. J. V. HOFMEYER, Kasier.

MUTUEEL

LEVENS ASSURANTIE GENOOTSCHAP VAN DE KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP.

Bedragen van opgelopen Fonds op 31 Mei 1865, £210,601 10 0

POLISSEN TOEGEKEND 2,350.

Bedragen van Premies, ontvang van den aanschaf, van 27 Mei 1845 tot 31 Mei 1865, £102,150 14 8

Vorderingen op het Genootschap uithoofde van sterfgevallen, betaald, £127,489 2 2

Winsten, veranderd in tegenwoordige betalingen, £1,708 5 4

Directeuren: De Heer CHARLES BALL, Voorzitter. De Hr. P. A. BRAND. J. AS. MURISON. S. MALMUEL, l.w.v. S. SOLOMON, l.w.v. G. MYBURGH.

Curatoren: P. A. BRAND, P. G. V. D. BYL en J. MURISON. Auditeuren: De Heere J. P. HERMAN en S. V. HOFMEYER. Secretaris, de Heer J. C. GIE, Janior.

Buiten Agenten: Adelaide..... De Heer H. HUTTON. Beaufort..... De Heer C. PRITCHARD. Bredasdorp..... De Heeren BARRY & NEVEN. Burgersdorp..... De Heeren GIBB, GOLDMAN & CO. Caledon..... De Heeren ROUBILLI & CO. Ceres..... De Heer W. MCINTYRE. Clanwilliam..... De Heer G. FOSTER. Colonsberg..... De Heer J. E. NELSON. Cradock..... De Heer J. O'CONNELL, George..... De Heer MICH. O'CONNELL, Graaff-Reinet..... DE ERVEN KAMER, Grahamstad..... De Heer W. OULIVIER, K. Wms. Town..... De Heer J. WALKER, jun. Knysna..... De Heer P. C. METZELKAMP. Malmesbury..... DE ERVEN KAMER. Mossel Baai..... De Heer N. W. DE VET. Murraysburg..... De Heer R. H. MEIRING. Natal..... De Heer T. SHEPSON, Jr. Oudtshoorn..... De Heer THEODOR MEYER. Paarl..... De Hr. J. R. ZIEBERBERG, M.D. Port Elizabeth..... De Heer E. L. KOFFY. Queenstown..... De Heer S. KRYNDON. Richmond..... De Heer M. M. TAIT. Robertson..... De Heeren BARRY & NEVEN. Riversdale..... De Heeren BARRY & NEVEN. Stellenbosch..... De Heer J. WEGE. Springbokfontein..... De Heer SPENCER INNES. Swellendam..... De Heeren BARRY & NEVEN. Uitenhage..... De Heer G. B. BREHM. Victoria West..... De Heer J. J. AURET. Worcester..... De Heer J. D. HUGO.

Adelaide..... De Heer H. HUTTON. Beaufort..... De Heer C. PRITCHARD. Bredasdorp..... De Heeren BARRY & NEVEN. Burgersdorp..... De Heeren GIBB, GOLDMAN & CO. Caledon..... De Heeren ROUBILLI & CO. Ceres..... De Heer W. MCINTYRE. Clanwilliam..... De Heer G. FOSTER. Colonsberg..... De Heer J. E. NELSON. Cradock..... De Heer J. O'CONNELL, George..... De Heer MICH. O'CONNELL, Graaff-Reinet..... DE ERVEN KAMER, Grahamstad..... De Heer W. OULIVIER, K. Wms. Town..... De Heer J. WALKER, jun. Knysna..... De Heer P. C. METZELKAMP. Malmesbury..... DE ERVEN KAMER. Mossel Baai..... De Heer N. W. DE VET. Murraysburg..... De Heer R. H. MEIRING. Natal..... De Heer T. SHEPSON, Jr. Oudtshoorn..... De Heer THEODOR MEYER. Paarl..... De Hr. J. R. ZIEBERBERG, M.D. Port Elizabeth..... De Heer E. L. KOFFY. Queenstown..... De Heer S. KRYNDON. Richmond..... De Heer M. M. TAIT. Robertson..... De Heeren BARRY & NEVEN. Riversdale..... De Heeren BARRY & NEVEN. Stellenbosch..... De Heer J. WEGE. Springbokfontein..... De Heer SPENCER INNES. Swellendam..... De Heeren BARRY & NEVEN. Uitenhage..... De Heer G. B. BREHM. Victoria West..... De Heer J. J. AURET. Worcester..... De Heer J. D. HUGO.

TABULAIR OVERZICHT VAN BYVOEGINGEN TOT POLISSEN.

Table with columns: Jaar, Detail Polissen, Bedragen (verschillen), Jaarlyksche Inkomsten, Opgelopen Fonds. Rows for years 1840-1865.

Opgelopen som in 1862, betaalbaar by overlyde op de assurance van een leven voor £100, al de winste waarop gevoegd syn de Poliss.

Op Poosje ge... voor 1 Nov. 1864—£102 15 0

Opgelopen som in 1862, betaalbaar by overlyde op de assurance van een leven voor £100, al de winste waarop gevoegd syn de Poliss.

Opgelopen som in 1862, betaalbaar by overlyde op de assurance van een leven voor £100, al de winste waarop gevoegd syn de Poliss.

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De Onderzoeker, No. 71,

De helft grooter dan gewoonlyk, en bevat onder andere de volgende stukken: Aankondiging van Deel van Coloma's werk over den Pantacht; De Heer van Kerk's "Hedon"; Brief van De Heer van Kerk; Brief van De Heer van Kerk; Brief van A. over de "K. G. B." stichting in Zuid Afrika; Zeer uitvoerig verslag van de handelingen van den Ring van Graaff-Reinet; Aanmerkingen over de handelingen van Ring en Missiecommissie met betrekking tot de afzetting en aaustelling van Kerkeradelen te Hanover; Oordeel van een Nederlander over "De Onderzoeker"; Planten des O. V. in het N. V. aangehaald. Phys. 1a, of 10a, per jaar.

Dames Weldadig Genootschap BAZAAR,

Onder de byzondere Patronage van Z. R. den Gouverneur en Lady WOODHOUSE.

DE Bazaar zal gehouden worden in den Gouvernements Tuin, op DINGSDAG den 23 dezer, tot onbegrensde tijd van het Fonds van het Dames Weldadig Genootschap.

Met groot assortiment artikelen, nuttige en versierde, zal te koop aangeboden worden, en verveeliching zullen verkrygbaar syn.

Met vriendelyk verzoek van den Koloniel, zal de Bede van het 5de Regiment tegenwoordig syn.

Toegang van 11 v.m. tot 6 n.m. Welvassenen, Zeeperde; kinderen, Driepence ieder.

Donation van geschikte artikelen ter verkoop op bovengemelde Bazaar, zullen in dank worden aangenomen door elk lid van het Committee, of door den heer POOCCO, 37, Adelyestraat.

GROOTE FETE IN DEN

Gouvernements Tuin, OP

Dingsdag Avond, 23 DEZER.

Ter ondersteuning van de behoeftigen en werkelozen.

DE Christy's Mindele hebben edelmoedig bevestigd om deel te nemen aan de vermakende van den avond, en met vriendelyk verzoek van Kol. ELIAS zal de Bede van het 5de Regiment tegenwoordig syn, als ook de Kaapstadsche "String Band."

Ruime Verrevingen zullen bezorgd en de Tuinen versierd worden met gekleurde Lampen.

De Winsten van de Fete zullen overhandigd worden aan het Committee van het Dames Weldadig Genootschap ter verdeling onder de Armen en Noodlydenden.

Toegang zal alleen syn per Kaartje aan de drie ingangen, te bekomen by de Heere J. HARRIS, C. J. MARTIN en J. PHILLIPS, Adelyestraat, den Heer G. F. FINDLAY, Kerkmarktstraat, en den heer P. J. PETERSEN, Pleinstraat.

Equ Speciale Train zal de Statie verlaten ten 11 ure 's nachts, en een Tram naar Groeneput op hetzelfde uur.

Deuren open ten 7 ure 's avonds.

WM GREIG & CO. Hebben Ontvangen,

PER R. M. ST. "SAXON" EN

BARK 'FLORA,' BRUINE en WITTE BAFIAS en PUNJUMS

Sterk Broekengood, laaz Vilt Hoeden, uitmuntende kwaliteit LEDEB, extra, in vreemde en Engelsche Butts

Bellies en Caps Lams, Bok, en Patente Kalfs Velven Parysche Pottines

Gekperd Elastiek, Groze en Fyne Mans Kalfsleeren Laarzen Mans Memel Lange dito

Dames Laarsjes, in Zwarte, Kalfsleer en Kassimier Laken, Kassimier Kid Elastiek

Kinder en Meisjes Laarsjes, in Kassimier en Patente Kalfsleer Kid en Gekleurde Morocco

6-4 Wollen Fluweel, alle kleuren 6-4 Fancy Rokkengood 6-4 Broekengood, zeer net

Gryze Dekens Groene Baai Reef Baatjes

Blaauw Linen Tyk en 500 Kastjes uitmuntende Londensche Zeep, Bruine Windsor en Toilet Zeep. W. GREIG & Co. 20, St. Georgesstraat, 22 Nov., 1865.

Paarlse Municipaliteit.

ALLEN die hunne Quotatie aan deze Municipality verschuldigd, nog niet voldaan hebben, worden verzocht daarvan betaling te doen by den Ondergetekende voor of uiterlyk op den 30 dezer, zullende na dien dag getydelijke stappen tegen de nalatigen genomen worden.

Op last van Commisseries, L. F. W. WIEGMAN, Ag. reusde Secretaris. Municipaal Kantoor, Paarl, 21 November 1865.

Paarlse Municipaliteit.

WORDT by dese kennis gegeven, dat de verbeerde Municipale Regulatie nu verkrygbaar syn in het Hollandsch en Engelsch, ten kantore der Municipaliteit, tegen betaling van 6 pence per boekje.

Op last van Commisseries, L. F. W. WIEGMAN, Ag. Sec. Municipaal Kantoor, Paarl, 21 November, 1865.

Bekendmaking.

VOORSPOEDIG Verloof van een Welgeschapen Zoon myn geliefde Huisvrouw JOHANNA BARBERA STEYTLER, waartan aan familie en vrienden wettig kennis geggeven.

D. M. M. DU TOIT. Tullagh, 21 Nov. 1865.

OVERLEDEN te Pilsentmaal op DINGSDAG AVOND, in den vyftigsten ouderdom van 23 jaaren 6 maanden en 15 daen, myn geliefde zoon JACOB STEPHANUS LOUW, Jr.

De Vrienden en Verwanten die hem gedurende zyne zietze zoo trouw hebben opgepast gedank ik hiermede.

Het lyk zal HEDEN, DONDERDAG, ten twee uur (2 uur) aan het Sterfhuus worden opgenomen en te D'URBAN ter aarde besteld worden.

J. LOEW, J. A. zoon. JOH. MARIE STEYTLER LOUW, geb. DE VILLIERS.

MAANS VERANDERINGEN.

Nor. 26 Berne Kwartier 4u. 13m. 's Voormiddags D.o. 3 Volle Maan..... 7u. 59m. 's Namiddags 10 Laatste Kwartier 1u. 27m. 's Voormiddags 18 Nieuwe Maan..... 6u. 59m. 's Voormiddags

DE Zuid-Afrikaan.

Kaapstad, den 23 November, 1865.

THEOLOGISCHE HAARKLOVERIEN.

In eene kolonie gelyk dese waar duizenden zaken zich aan de aandacht opdringen, en ieder vrsatandig mensch tot madenke nutoodigen, heeft het ons steeds treurige en byna onovergeeflyke beuzelary, en verkeerde geryg: geestespanning toe geschreven om week aan week zooveel verstandelyke kracht in discussies over theologische onderwerpen en in ydele pogingen tot verbetering van onze kerkeleyn regeringsvorm te verspillen.

Wy bedelen daarmede volstrekt niet dat, wanneer de regten der leeken door eene vermetele, euzichtige, of bemoeizieke hierarchie worden aang rand, wederstand eene doodsdoede, en onderwerping eene heilige pligt zoo syn.

Just het tegendeel van die leer zouden wy willen verdedigen. Wy meenen dat de wederstand aan zulke inbreuken op onze regten suel, manuelyk en beoepaald moet syn. Met kankergewellen moet men niet dralen of bezuilen. Als het mes toch eenmaal moet worden ingezet, dan maar hoer hoe beter.

Als een wondheeler van zyn werk terug heeft, zyne handen laat binden, en zyne bekwambaedheid, onder eigen vreeschichtigheid of vrees om zyn patient zeer te doen, te niet doet, is zyn naam als wondheeler, zoo by dies al niet bezat, in dingingd gevaar.

Evenzeer is het gelogen met de voortreterende, zweren in de kerk en lie die er mede te doen hebben. Die te gedoogen is dwaasheid, zoo geen bepaalde misdaad.

De maatschappelyke atmosfeer wordt even zoo bedorven door de dampen der geestelyke twisten en door het odium, byna hadden wy geschreven het odium theologium, dat ongelukkig onder ons heerscht, al de stoflyke dampkringslucht nu en dan door peststoffen wordt besmet.

Blyke poging om de laatste reukeloes te maken en uiterlyen wordt niet alleen pryselyk geacht, maar ook door gestrenge gemeente-bepalingen als een lopsalpe pligt voorgeschreven.

Waarom, vragen wy, zouden wy dan uit ziekeleye zelfliefde of geuhelicheden eerbied voor den toge, of uit een verkeerd begrip van het grondwatt van wat duidelyk weinig of niets met de grondwaarheden des Christendoms te maken heeft, om in zaken welke medeleuren, die alleen hun aangaan waken er onmiddelyk belang by hebben, en het invretende zedel, ko gif in onze huis-gezinne laten dringen, om zoo als het maar al te dikwyls doet, zelfs de bronnen van ons huelyk geluk en maatschappelyk genot te bederven?

Wy hebben hier niet het oog op eenige byzondere kee, maar wy gelooven dat vele, z o niet de meeste, onzer lezers in den loop hunner overvinding ontdekt zullen hebben dat hun leven kalmer daerheen zyn zyn gevoelen, wares niet zo vels theologische halken in den stroom geworpen, en dat zonder de nuttelooze tyverspreiding in eindelooze discussies, die vol-trekt niet stichten, ofschopen zy de zekere en vruchtbare bronnen van twist, misverstand en verkeering zyn, de aangenamenheden des levens, en van het gezellig veekeer onder ons als volk veel meer zouden gevonden worden dan juist nu het geval is.

Wy berispen geen byzondere afdeling der kerk, meer dan eenige andere, voor het onaan-gaamen maatschappelyk verseyhusel dat onder ons heerscht, en da', tusschen twee haakjes, juist de eerste zaak is, die de aandacht van toerlyke bezoekers treft; en evenmin beweer wy dat de menschen onversehilly behooten te zyn omtrent het geloof dat sy omhelsd hebben, of dat, zy gelyk niet de negen vak de tien het geval is, oververden of liever met de moede melk ingezen. Laten zy het beginsel hunns geloofs met al de vastheid van mannen aanhanga, de zo vels de sprekwysse zegt, "het ernstig meenen." Maar terlyf wy hun het recht toekennen om hun geloof aan dit of dat "isme" op te hangen, ontzeggen wy hun het recht om met iemand anders—"isme" zich te bemoeien.

Toe men een Schot eens vroeg of hy al of niet tot de Orthodoxe party behoorde, antwoordde hy "Ik heb niet veel verstand van Doxie; maar ik geloof dat Orthodoxie syn Doxie, en Heterodoxie syn Doxie die die van "eenig ander man" is. Veronderstet nu dat gy of "enig ander man" de formule van den Schot op uw naasten buurman toepastet of op uwe vrienden en bekenden in 't algemeen, en veronderstelt dat hy of zy, die eene andere geloofsvertygting dedden, over u naar denzelfden standaard oordeelden, wie zal dan uitmaken, wie gelyk of ongelyk heeft? A. geloof het eene, B. geloof het andere. Deide zyn eren oprecht in hunne overtoiging. Maar of A. gelyk en B. ongelyk heeft, of omgekeerd, hangt af van begiselen, die hoegenaamd niets met logica of rede te maken hebben, en word opgelost niet door bewysgronden, maar door geestelyke meedregheden of door van buiten komende invloed. Het kleed der vroomheid wordt door de meerderheid aangeetrokken, terlyf door de minderheid onzer geestelyke ledelidelen op de martelaarskroon aanspraak wordt gemaakt. Als wy ons leeraars in theologische zaken als menscheu beschouwen, die noch begaafd noch begenadigd syn met denge byzondere goddelyke zalving, noch zich byzeder als menschen of leden der maatschappij onderscheiden, begrypen wy niet, waarom hunne kleine twisten de gelykmoedigheid des publiek moeten verstoren. Laten zy op eigen grond hun stred beslechten. Wy hebben zeer weinig po-lyf belang by den uitslag. Of de een het wint of de andere, wat gaat het ons aan? Of wat kan het der wereld schelen, dat de storm in den Kaapschen geestelyken theeketel nu met zooveel woede raast?

Tot hiertoe hebben wy ons onthouden om ons op eenigerlye wyze met de kerkeleye zaken in te laten en denken zulks ook in het vervolg te doen. Noch tot de hoogte, noch tot de lage kerkebyzelen in 't byzondere behoorende, noch sympathiseerende met de aanspraken van het invallende liberalisme van den dag, noch de maatregelen goedkeurende, die de ziechtele opgeworpen voorstanders der orthodoxie nemen om het te verpletteren, zyn wy kalme en onpartydige toeschouwers van een spel dat ons nooit of te immer belang inboezemde en dat wy hopen nu, verloop van tyd minder belangwekkend voor onze broederen van de Kaapsche drukpers te zien worden.

De cerplaatse, die aan het bespreken van theologische onderwerpen wordt gegeven, is een byzondere trek van de Kaapsche pers. Men moge zeggen dat nieuwbleden leven en dienstgevolge den publieken smaak streelen moeten. Maar nieuwbleden in vrye landen hebben eene hooge bestemming te vervullen. Hun pligt is om de publieke opinie voorttelichten, te rigten en te leiden, niet den publieken smaak te streelen en te bederven. En als zy ziet dat hy buiten het spoor loopt of dwaalt is het duidelyk de pligt der

druckers om daar een woordje tegen te zeggen. Men moge het aanmatigend achten dat wy onse broederen van de drukpers raad willen geven, maar toch willen wy hun aanbevelen dat zy in het vervolg om het welyk en den vrede der maatschappij minder plaats geven in hunne uitgaven aan de "woorden en daden" onzer hierarchische vertegenwoordigers, tot welke kerk zy ook behooren mogen.

AAN-TELLINGEN.—Dr. J. E. Dyer, als distrikt doctor te Uitenhage, vice McMaster, overleden; de heer J. J. Wiese, als schatmeester te Kru

Zuid Afrikaan.

Cape Town November 23, 1865.

THEOLOGICAL BICKERINGS.

In a colony like this, where there are thousands of subjects pressing upon the notice, and demanding the attention of every one given to reflection, it has always appeared to us to be a sad and almost unpardonable piece of frivolity, and misdirected mental energy, to observe the amount of intellectual power that is, week after week, wasted in discussions on theological subjects, and a idle endeavours to improve our Church Polity.

We do not mean for a moment to say, when the rights and privileges of the Laity are invaded by an audacious, ambitious, or busy hierarchy, that in such case, resistance would be a heinous sin, and subversion a sacred duty. What we contend for is, that the resistance to such encroachments should be prompt, manly, and decisive.

Even so it is with the festering sores of Churchianity, and those that have to deal with them. The toleration of these is folly, if not a positive crime. The social atmosphere is much polluted by exhalations from ecclesiastical squabbles, and the odium, we had almost written the odium theologium that unfortunately prevails among us, as the material atmosphere is occasionally tainted with pestilential virus.

Every effort to deodorise and exterminate the latter, is not only deemed commendable, but is positively enjoined as a duty, under severe municipal penalties. Why then, we ask, should we, from a mischievous philandering or mock respect for the Cloth, or rather a mistaken idea of the religious importance of what has obviously little or nothing to do with the vital principles of Christian duty, allow ourselves to get mixed up with matters that concern nobody save those who are immediately interested, and whose insidious moral poison to crawl into our households, and to corrupt, as it often does, the very fountains of domestic happiness and social enjoyment?

We do not allude to any particular church, but we apprehend, that many, if not most of our readers, who have discovered, in the course of their experience, that the ferments of their lives would have run much more smoothly, had it not been for the theological boulders that were tumbled into its channels; that but for the unprofitable waste of time in endless discussions, which in no way tend to edification, although they are unquestionably the prolific source of quarrels, misunderstandings, and alienations, the amenities of private life, and the pleasures arising from social intercourse would have characterised us as a people far more than they happen to do just now.

We do not blame any particular section of the Church more than another for the unseemingly social phenomenon that prevails among us, yet which, by the way, is the first thing that meets the attention of casual visitors; nor do we contend that individuals should be utterly indifferent to the creed they have adopted, or which, in nine cases out of ten, they inherited or rather imbibed with their mother's milk.

Let them by all means adhere to the principles of their creed, with all the tenacity of men who are 'in earnest' as the phrase goes. But in conceding to them the right to pin the 'f' faith to this or that 'ism,' we deny them the right of interfering with any other body's 'ism.' A Scotsman being one day asked whether or not he belonged to the Orthodox party, replied 'I don't know much about Doxies, but I believe Orthodoxy is my Doxy, and Heterodoxy is your Doxy, or that of 'any other man.' Supposing you or 'any other man' were to apply the Scotsman's formula to your next door neighbour, or to your friends and acquaintances generally, and supposing he or they, who are, or may be, of a different creed, or to judge of you by the same standard, who is to decide the question as to who is right, and who is wrong? A believer in the one: B believes in the other. Both are equally sincere in their convictions. But whether A is right, and B is wrong, or conversely, that is left to depend on principles altogether apart from logic, sense or reason, and is solved not by argument, but by clerical majorities, or by influences completely extraneous to the question.

The garb of piety is assumed by the majority, while the crown of martyrdom is claimed by the minority of our spiritual advisers.—Viewing our ministers, in theological matters, as men, neither gifted nor graced with any extraordinary amount of divinity, and not particularly distinguished, generally, as mere men, or members of society, we are at a loss to know why their little quarrels should interfere or disturb the public equanimity.—Let them fight their own battles on their own arena. We have positively little or no issue in the result; whether one party gains the day, or the other, what is it to us? or what is it to the world that the temper in 'the Cape Ecclesiastical tea pot' now rages with so much fury?

We have hitherto abstained from mixing ourselves up in any way in Church politics, and we do not in future, intend to do so. Wedded to neither High Church nor Low Church principles peculiarly; sympathising not with the encroachments of the invading Liberalism of the day, nor endorsing the measures had recourse to by the self-styled advocates of orthodoxy to crush it, we are calm and impartial spectators of a game, that is

not, and never was by any means interesting to us, and which we hope will in the course of time become less interesting to our brethren of the Cape press.

The prominence given to the discussion of theological subjects is a singularly peculiar feature of the Cape Press. It may be said newspapers must live, and that they must accordingly cater for the public taste. But newspapers in free countries have a higher function than that, their duty is to guide, direct and lead public opinion, not to pander to vitiated public taste. And when they find that out of its proper groove, or erroneously going astray, it is obviously the duty of the press to enter its caveat. It may be considered presumptuous on our part to give advice to our brethren of the press, but we would certainly recommend them, in future, for the good, and peace of society, to give less prominence in their issues, to the "sayings and doings" of our Hierarchical Representatives, belong they to what church they may.

APPONTMENT.—Mr. A. van Zyl, As. poundmaster at Vrandsdal, feldcometry of Oliphants River, division of Clanwilliam.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estates of: Petrus Wessel Odendaal, agriculturist, first and second meetings at the magistrate's office, Swellendam, 7th and 14 Dec.—Micheel Casparus Eksteen, contractor, ditto ditto, Riversdale, 9th and 16th Dec.—Johannes Nicolaas Roets, (deceased), ditto ditto, Beaufort West, 8th and 15th Dec.—Lorenz Johannes du Preez, blacksmith, ditto ditto, Matrusburg, 11th and 18th Dec.—Petrus Walsh, hotelkeeper, ditto ditto, Uitenhage, 13th and 20th Dec.

COMPULSION.—The estate of Johannes Lodewicus Lee, of Lady Grey.

INTESTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be holden in the estates of: I. N. Louw, at the magistrate's office, Calvinia, 3rd January.—F. J. van Aardt and subsequently deceased wife C. J. Meyer, at ditto, Fort Beaufort, 5th January.

CLANWILLIAM.—The Divisional council has assessed a rate of three farthings in the pound, which will be due and payable on the 15th January next.

ESCAPE OF BURGLARS.—Just at the moment of going to press we are informed that George Wood and Charles Kruse, two of the principal burglars concerned in the recent robberies and who were committed for trial since July last, this morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, effected their escape from gaol, after having removed their chains in their cell. An armed guard was placed over them, but allowed them to escape unobserved. The constable on duty has been committed by the magistrate.—E. P. Herald.

THE LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.—That questio vexata, the rate of interest on money recoverable by law, has once more been opened, in the court of the Resident Magistrate of Graham's Town. The case in which it occurred was in itself a trivial one, but is nevertheless important from the principle involved and the rule laid down. Messrs. Von Roon, Schabbel, & Co., of Port Elizabeth, sued the Hon. Charles Pote for £4 5s., the balance of a promissory note overdue from Nov. last. Mr. Pote, it appears, admitted the debt, but objected to the rate of interest charged. The whole sum in dispute was only 2s. 3d. Interest had been reckoned at 8 per cent. per annum, instead of, as Mr. Pote contended, at six per cent. The court gave judgment for the plaintiffs in the amount of the balance of the note, together with notarial expenses, and interest at the rate of six per cent. and after the maturity of the note. Except to decide the question of the legal "rate of interest," the case was not worth the trouble and expense of litigation.—H. id.

THE DROUGHT AT GRAFF REINET, a correspondent to the Great Eastern, says continues, and several farmers have deserted their farms. The stock looks wretched and miserable. One poor farmer, about two hours' ride from this, sends for fifteen gallons of drink water every two or three days, to a distance of an hour's ride from his homestead. It is deplorable to see these men, when they come to town, looking haggard and care-worn. The result will be most disastrous if we don't soon get rain. At a sale held by the Deputy-Sheriff last week, goats realised one shilling each, and sheep (young ewes) two shillings each. I need scarcely say that they were in a low condition.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.—Commercial matters are in a frightful state here. Applications for conditional orders are being made in shoals. The principal suspension and the heaviest which has been known in Kaffraria is that of Mr. Charles Kidd, ex-Mayor and a director of the Standard Bank. His liabilities are variously estimated, but are believed to be between £25,000 and £30,000. There are two bonds on the estate, which it is presumed will swallow up all the assets! One bond is for £6,000 in favour of Blaine Brothers, and the other for £1,500 is in favour of the "Standard" Bank. Such a state of things need not be commented upon, but if Mr. Kidd is not compelled to explain how the great deficiency is to be accounted for the creditors in the estate will deserve to lose what they will do to a fearful extent.—P. E. Telegraph.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

(From the Bloemfontein Gazette.)

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT is expected home this day (Friday).

THE WEATHER during the past week, has been very dry, and the fluctuations of temperature extreme. A frost on Saturday night did a great deal of damage to garden produce. The wind has been continually shifting of late, and from the appearance of the sky we believe that rain is not far distant.

RELICS OF THE BATTLE OF THE BEREA.—Three lances, which belonged to some of the unfortunate 12th Lancers who lost a number of their men at the disastrous battle of the "Berea" in 1852, have been found in certain caves in Alolapp's territory. The one we have seen, (which has been converted into "The Rangers" flagstaff) is in a good state of preservation. The other two lances, we believe, are in the possession of Commissary-General Coleman and Mr. G. Hanger. The 1st and 2nd Boers, who delight in turning huts and caves inside out,

brought these interesting relics to light, and parted with them for a consideration.

SALE OF CAPTURED STOCK.—Mr. E. S. Hanger, auctioneer, of this town, has obtained the contract for the sale of the above stock in this district, and Mr. H. D. Hodgson, for that in the Caledon River district. The sale, it is understood, is to be for cash. The Government would, we think, have got far better prices had a liberal credit been given. Timely notice should also be allowed, to enable Colonial buyers to come up and attend the sales; and a few days interval granted between the sale at Bloemfontein and that at Smithfield, so that intending purchasers might be able to be present at both places, at the time appointed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—In reference to what appeared in our last number, we have since learnt, on good authority, that the statement that Capt. Tainton had obtained the promise of 1000 native allies, was somewhat premature. Circumstances that have subsequently transpired have induced not only Capt. Tainton, but likewise Messrs. Every and Owen, to accept commands under Capt. Webster, who returned to Bloemfontein from the Old Colony on Wednesday last, the 8th Nov., and will leave this town on Friday, 10th Nov. (this day), without fail, for the enemy's country. His proposals have been met and supported with an alacrity and ardour, exceeding his most sanguine expectations, by numbers of exceedingly respectable white colonists, independent of large numbers of native allies; by which means he will doubtless be enabled to commence operations in a few days on a large scale. Beside all this, Morosi's Baralongs, numbering several hundred, will join him on his way at Thaba Nchu. We have heard the names of several brave and influential colonists mentioned, which it might be premature here to repeat, whose presence with Capt. Webster's force will give the best guarantee for his large body of native troops being effectively led and officered.

THE LATE DOINGS OF THE SMITHFIELD COMMANDO. A VICTORY OVER MOROSI. Camp, near Langeberg, Nov. 4, 1865. At 7 o'clock, Tuesday evening, 31st Oct., a horse commando, consisting of 230 Burghers, under their respective provisional commanders—Vorster, of Philippolis; Mentz, of Caledon River; Joubert, of Botha's;—116 of Sikonyella's people, and 13 of Letelle's under Finlay, who took command at their request,—all being under the supervision of Prov. "Hoofd" Commandant P. Wessel, started on an expedition into the "Double Mountains." The evening was delightful, and our men and horses were in good spirits,—with the exception of a few "young" in Basuto warfare. Finlay, with the native force, took the lead, and kept us on the move, until 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, when we reached the top of a "neck" leading into Putsa's great cattle-lifting kraal—a tract of country about 10 miles wide and 15 long, lying between two ranges of the "Double Mountains"—which was supposed to be inaccessible to white men, except through the "Poort," which is strongly "seahaned." Here we halted until 4 o'clock. A few Basutos, perched on the highest points of the mountain, tried to pick a quarrel with us, by firing; but we treated them with contempt. At 7 a.m. we reached Pampoen Spruit—a beautiful stream springing from the mountains, and running through the cattle-lifting kraal—where we saddled off for half an hour. We saw a few horses only, some of which were captured, the others being so wild that they were not worth the trouble of securing. Finding the kraal deserted, and without stock, we commenced climbing the second mountain. At 11 a.m. we nearly reached the summit, and paused a little for "wind." Before we had it, however, to light our pipes, the enemy opened fire on us from the extreme top. Finlay at once shouted "Charge!" "Come on!" The men obeyed, and the enemy dislodged, were without one of our party getting injured. Here we obtained a view of the grandest mountain scenery I ever beheld. European tourists, who are so fond of scaling mountains at the risk of their necks and limbs, would enjoy this sight; and the merry whistle of bullets in close proximity to their heads, would add considerably to the excitement whilst gazing upon the enchanting panorama! Clambering up this mountain was very trying; but descending it on the other side was positively killing. From the summit we saw what appeared to be a level country below, bounded on all sides by mountains. On reaching it, however, we discovered that gorges, from 60 to 500 feet deep, at distances of from one to three miles, completely cut it up, and rendered it impassable, except at a few places. Soon after getting off the mountain, we fell in with the sporadic cattle which we followed up at the great speed our horses could keep up; and about an hour before sunset overtook the stock at the Orange River, about due East of Thaba Bosigo. We captured 948 head of cattle, 2,134 sheep, and about 60 horses. After this we encamped for the night. Although the enemy was approached in the rear, in the hope of surprising him, he managed to send a great number of cattle across the Orange River before we came to close quarters with him. At daylight, next morning we moved down the river, with the stock,—Finlay and Vorster forming the advance guard, and Wessels with the other forces in the rear. Our path lay along the side of a mountain, above a frightful gorge, to the upper end, when we crossed a muddy gully about two miles from our night camp. On the advance guard getting out of this, we observed the enemy coming from all sides, in lots of 10 to 100, and a party of whom were making for a point of the mountain on our right, over which we had to pass. Seeing this, Vorster and Finlay arranged that the former should take possession of the mountain, and the latter hold the flat. Vorster managed his part of the business beautifully. He climbed up to the last ridge of the hill, and there awaited the enemy's approach. Upon the foe coming up, he poured in a volley, which emptied their saddles. Thereupon he rushed to the summit, and forced the enemy to beat a precipitate retreat. The aforementioned mountain extended about 20 miles along our right, and the Orange River was on our left. At this juncture, Commandant Joubert joined the advance guard, and we moved forward. Shortly after the rear guard got through the muddy gully about 180 of the enemy made a charge. Our party wheeled round, and met them. A hand to hand fight then took place, with rifles on one side, and assegais on the other. Several of the enemy fell in our midst, one of whom again got upon his feet, and then rushed at H. Snyman (whose gun was discharged) with raised assegai. On seeing this James Halse sprang upon the Kafir—brought him to the ground,—and held him until

J Barnard killed him with his own assegai. The enemy retreated under cover of a party on the mountain, which prevented us from following them up. Soon after this the advance guard encountered another charge, killed three, and drove the rest. We had to fight the enemy on flanks, and rear, from sunrise until 5 p.m.—alternately receiving and giving charge. All behaved well. Vorster conducted himself most gallantly: His duty was to charge the mountain heights several times during the day. Had he failed to keep the enemy off the points of the mountain we were necessitated to pass under, we should have been frightfully cut up. At sunset we reached an isolated hill—Thaba Bosigo in miniature, with only one path up it. We took possession of it, and encamped for the night, the enemy annoying us no more. We arrived at our camp on Friday at sunset, and went to bed sharp.

In the war of 1858 the Giqualanders carried and obtained the name of "Miserables;" but in this war none have or could behave more bravely than Commandant Vorster and his fieldcornets Rensburg, Fraser, Boshoff, and Botha, with their men. Our native volunteers, on this occasion, showed well. This is more than can be said of our other native allies. From Sikonyella's and Letelle's people we had real good service. The enemy's force consisted principally of Morosi's Tambookies, who fight very differently to the Basutos. They charged and charged again and again, and left 105 of their "braves" on the field. This was the most fatiguing, exciting and difficult expedition of the war. Our casualties are four wounded—none seriously.

9 P.M., 5th Nov.—Morosi has, through Mr. Austen, the Superintendent of the Native Reserve, written asking for peace on any reasonable terms, and says that his loss in men is very great. He offers to vacate the country North of the Orange River, and drop all connection with Moshese. He has also requested Mr. Austen, as British Agent, to accept his country South of the river, and him as a subject. In this we shall have something to say. We are not "licking" niggers for the British Government. The reply of our Krygarad was, that Morosi's request would be forwarded to the President, and a cessation of hostilities would be granted him until a reply was received, on condition of his withdrawing from this side of the river, and paying 500 good cattle before 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, as a recompense for loss of time to our Burghers.

LATEST FROM SMITHFIELD. This afternoon Mr. Finlay came in from the camp, bringing with him an official letter for the President, which was immediately forwarded to Bloemfontein per express. From private sources we have learned, however, that Morosi (who is reported to be severely wounded) has most humbly sued for peace on any terms, and has begged of Mr. Austen, of the Native Reserve, to intercede for him with our Government, declaring that he will never assist Moshese any more, and that if even attacked he will not fire on our commando, with a great amount more of the "penitent ruffian." He says that he has lost a very large number of his best men, and will give up all his territory, both north and south of the Orange River, if he may be left in peace for the future, &c. (Strug twang of Exeter Hall, or what your "Burgher" correspondent would call Jesuitical flavour—"When the devil was sick," &c.) It is very evident that this inroad of our little commando has been a great success, and will have much effect on the natives at this end of the line; it duly shows what can be done by a few men if properly led, and untrammelled by an ignorant though self-sufficient and cowardly commando. It has been the same from the commencement of the war. Let us see the progress of the Smithfield division from the storming of Veehtkop until that wretched junction at Thaba Bosigo, and we shall find that it was successful in every attack; let us recall the various engagements that have taken place under Wessels and other commanders of conduct and energy, and we shall find the same record of success. Why then, it may well be asked, are the lives and persons of the burghers of this State to remain in the mercy and disposal of one so utterly incompetent and unworthy to fill such an important post as that of Commandant-General of the Free State forces? If the few with whom the appointment of that officer has hitherto rested have not sufficient energy or courage to "unmake" him then it is high time the Executive should interfere to that end. These are not times in which to stand upon a point of mere legal etiquette, and if the Government finds that in any case and for unworkable reasons, undue advantage has been taken of an existing law for the benefit of one, or of a few, to the hurt and detriment of the bulk of the population, let it boldly grasp the difficulty by an arbitrary suspension of that law and arrogating to itself, in such an instance, the sole power, to be used for the exclusive benefit of the people; let it trust to that people when the emergency has passed over, to vindicate its actions should they be called in question by a few litigious agitators.

Original Correspondence. SRA.—For a series of successive years I had cherished a deep wish to see the Cape colony, because I had anticipated wonders in regard to the material influences which free institutions and Representative Government would operate on the general welfare. The inhabitants of Java have been longing and struggling for so many years for the rights of private property, for liberty of cultivation, for the freedom of labour and for the privileges associated with Municipal Government, that it is a good for all the advantages of a liberal government, that it has become fashionable among us to view the Cape colony as the Eldorado of the Universe, where the industrious man, with all the energy that he has been gifted with by nature, and with perfect freedom expand his wings and soar to the greatest heights, without his flight being hindered by the ponderous and unnecessary impediments, his course cut short and his enterprise terminated by legal restrictions no less ridiculous than they are vexatious. A fair male misanthropist at last gave me an opportunity of viewing the land of promise. I had already placed before my eyes the immense riches of Java, and the pride and glory of South Africa, side by side, and I had been struck by the rich products of every sort. I dreamt of seeing Fowler's steam ploughs at work in all directions: I saw every branch of industry, and especially that of agriculture, the want of manual labour supplemented by steam power, at least in those localities where such power could be employed. I dreamt of a general application of the principle of the "diversification" of domestic economy: I saw countless trains with precious goods from the country rushing into the Ports to fill the stores of the merchant, and increase the wealth of the colony: I heard also in my dream the lyric strains of the poets of the land, who sang the praises of its fruit-bearing soil, and the abundance of its products. I saw the feeling that an immediate plunge into a cold bath from a warm bed implies? Such a kind of feeling I experienced when I became aware of the real state of things. No extensive lands, but comparatively few cultivated patches, and dreary wildernesses in the immediate neighbourhood. No steam ploughs. No appearance of the "diversification" of domestic economy. No extensive stores of goods. No extensive manufactures. No extensive commerce. No extensive agriculture. No extensive industry. No extensive wealth.

different importations for a miserable contraband return. We failed to hear the hymns of Cape Poets in praise of the welfare and fruitfulness of the land, but we could not help observing the long lists of insurrections; highly worked up newspaper articles on the destitution of the unemployed; the wretched prospects for the future, and lectures on the aridity of South Africa closed with prayer.

Are these the fruits of your liberal political institutions? Are these the results that I, and so many who may have been struggling for in Java for so many years? For my honor, if this is all you can show, I feel on my part rather disposed to be reactionary.

I am convinced, however, that liberty of action and freedom of speech with a due regard to the protection of property and person, can never possibly be the occasion of retrogression. There must be other causes at work to reduce the colony to what it now is. It is difficult for a stranger to penetrate so deeply into existing circumstances, that he can, with any degree of confidence assert that this or that may be the cause of the political sickness—or to recommend this or that remedy for its cure. I won't even risk such a recommendation. But there are circumstances which strike a casual visitor more forcibly than a resident, and which he is bound to notice. In the exercise of a sound understanding, it appears to me, however, that unrestricted trade, and freedom of speech, with suitable arrangements for the protection of life and property, can never be the occasion of retrogression or ruin. There must be other causes in operation which have brought this colony to the condition in which it now is.

An individual for instance, who has led to the altar a partner by no means possessing appearance, or killing charms, cannot for the soul of him understand that after being married for years there are people in the world who do not find his wife to be a perfect beauty, and he is bound to understand that if it would perhaps be rather disagreeable than otherwise for him to discover one fine morning, that his wife has lost her spirit; that the hunch on her back had been considerably reduced in proportions, or that the one leg had attained the length of the other.

I believe that a large number of landed proprietors are accused to see such a vast extent of their grounds uncultivated; and that they have been taught from their infancy to believe that these lands, either through scarcity of water, or want of labour, cannot be utilised, that they have never bestowed a thought upon the subject, never doubted the possible fallacy of such a dogma, and have never attempted to ascertain either its truth or falsehood.

I am of opinion that most of the inhabitants are so used to the existing arrangements of government with all its accompaniments of high paid functionaries, that it seldom occurs to any one that this or that post can be abolished, or that this and that function could be melted into one, to economise in its department, and to view in some respects to improve the financial condition of the colony.

I am also of opinion, that a large portion of the public make so much to do about all sorts of useless questions and quibbles among their clergy, and to have a finger in the pie in political matters, and that too in points which never have and can never be determined, that if such subjects were really so important, and that pious disputants should cease to apply such choice epithets to each other as a "refuge of hell" and other equally polite expressions, which, by the way, gives us rather a peculiar idea of the party of the Christian love that prevails here.

All these, Mr. Editor, are matters that particularly attract the attention of a stranger and lead him to the conclusion that it is not the Representative and Free Government that is the cause of the present condition of this colony, but that the present iniquitous views and idiosyncrasies of a large portion of its population. To counteract these peculiar ideas is one of the principal duties of the Press. The Press is the chief if not the only means of diffusing civilization and enlightenment, and of giving depth of mind to the people. Let it break through those artificial and artificial differences, and quibbles which bring us back a couple of centuries, to the age of Arminius and Gomar.

Let the newspapers devote the valuable space which they now waste in such useless questions to instruct the farmers how to secure good and cheap water; to tell them what to look for in the soil, and how people in other countries manage to thrash out and clean their corn &c. Let it not be said that these rapturous church questions are in accordance with their public taste, for it is the duty of the Press to lead the public taste. It is far from justifiable to give unripe and injurious fruit to a child simply because he craves for it. Let not the Press of South Africa then any longer pander to a vitiated taste.

Solnt WONGSO.

THE GREEN PILL.

Mr. Editor.—Your paper of yesterday last contains a letter of Mr. W. J. van de Ven, in which he says that he had caused the holes to be dug (with the view of testing the saltness of the soil) before A. J. L. had addressed the Municipality on the subject, &c. I have, no desire to enter into a paper war with that gentleman,—time is too precious to be so wasted for such a purpose; it will however, be proved hereafter that the bed of bottom of the Vlei is thoroughly salt. My determination therefore, is to emphatically protest against his scheme, and the wasting of public money for such a useless purpose. In conclusion, I wish to tell that gentlemen that as soon as he shall commence the execution of the Vlei, I will cause an enquiry to be instituted by a competent commission, and submit a report of the real state of the matter to the municipality.

I am &c. A. J. Louw, Sen.

Letter from our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, 8th October, 1865.

Sir.—The cholera is at Paris; persons stricken with it have been taken to the hospitals; a few have died. According to the information given by the medical men, the disease was imported into Batignolles by a woman who arrived from Marseilles, and was the first victim. The cholera spread to the neighbourhood of Batignolles and La Chapelle, in fact through the Northern suburbs of Paris. In the interior also of the capital a few cases have been remarked. Those stricken have been poor persons living in unfavorable hygienic conditions. Alas! so it is; misery and misery go hand in hand.

Natural enough the intrusion of the scourge is every where the subject of conversation, and it is evident that the anxiety is general. Yet, at this season of the year there are always some cases of cholera. The continuous heat and drought of the present Autumn have necessarily contributed to the development of the malarial fever, and the bed of bottom of the Vlei there is a sharpness in the morning and a heaviness in the evening; everything leads us to hope that the ravages of the epidemic will not be considerable.

Medical men are taking air of importance; they have each of them an infallible specific; they look upon us patronizingly and seem to say: "don't be afraid, I can cure you." They show with Marseilles, the honors of the Prix, and vie with each other in recommending their remedies to the public. The one most talked of is the charrusse liquor. One would think that the good monks who manufacture the Liqueur in question had come to an arrangement with the cholera for increasing the number of their customers.

Our neighbours across the channel too, have received the visit of the terrible pest. A few cases have appeared at Southampton. The first important victim was the Times, was a very respectable man, aged 66, of the name of Henry Wicott. Dr. Bennett can be called in immediately pronounced to be an Asiatic cholera. They show with Marseilles, the honors of the Prix, and vie with each other in recommending their remedies to the public. The one most talked of is the charrusse liquor. One would think that the good monks who manufacture the Liqueur in question had come to an arrangement with the cholera for increasing the number of their customers.

The scourge is happily diminishing in the South; Toulon however is still sorely tried, but at Marseilles a perceptible improvement is remarked. There have been cases along the whole coast-line of the Mediterranean. The exceptional temperature of this year has certainly been one of the causes of the development of the epidemic which we beyond a doubt brought to Marseilles by pilgrims from Mecca.

The commission appointed by the Egyptian government to visit the dunes of the Nile, has just returned from various countries to the number of a mission after stating the habits of these dunes, and that their lines should be cleared, their vegetation destroyed, and the soil exposed to the sun, and that the water, should be purified by the action of the sun.

their abandonment of the soil and skin of several of them to the burning fire of the sun, altogether combine to engender the dysentery which lasts for weeks or months. After showing that the bodies of the fallen buried under a very thin layer of sand, and the saltness of humus correspond to that of the Nile water, the sanitary commission declares that the caravan of Mecca pilgrims of this year has done the most for the good of the individuals of Egypt and Turkey; and then proceeded to affect Italy and France. The Commission terminates its report by saying that all those who have been in contact with the pilgrims have been struck by febrile affections. After considering the report presented by the Egyptian commission, the minister of the Nile has decided that the European powers ought to take this matter into consideration. He is of opinion that it is indeed high time to prevent the Mohammedan devotees from poisoning Europe and to interfere in behalf of public health in this annual congress of fifth and disease.

If it is the intention of the terror-stricken population to have away so to leave some of them deceased, it must be acknowledged that the public functionaries have remained at their posts. The medical body too, has been distinguished by its self devotion, and many of its members have fallen on the field of honour. On this subject the Italian Journal the *Devotee's* force of the new and last idea, when medical men succeed in the exercise of their professional duties their families ought to be provided for by society. And indeed are they not as worthy as those soldiers who die upon the field of battle? The idea will make its way I hope.

I believe I have already spoken to you of the report which announced for the 15th of October the crossing of the Nile by the French, of meeting of the speaking, ministerial responsibility. The crossing of the Nile by the French, of meeting of the speaking, ministerial responsibility, destroyed all these reasons by stating that they were the invention of evil minded persons. It is not very wise to make it believed, that one would expect to see the empire to have liberal intentions. In spite of the formal denial, the rumour still goes on, only it has taken more moderate dimensions. It is now stated that the new President of the Corps Legislatif, M. Walewski, intends diminishing as much as he can the privileges of the Corps Legislatif. He desires, it is said, to increase the publicity of the debates, and to arrange that all the evening sittings may be open to the public. He also desires that the day, Hittorbo, the evening sittings may be open to the public. It is even hoped that an important change may be made in the relations of the chamber with the ministry. This party is headed by M. Fould. The ministers of finance would be highly flattered to be obliged to attend his sittings before the Corps Legislatif, but the majority of the cabinet claim the conservation of the ministers as a prerogative.

As regards the press, it is to be set free, the regime of M. de Lavalette is very poor. He has in a circular addressed to the prefects, mayors and the other authorities, given them the permission to insert "Communiqués" in the newspapers, but the convenient manner of changing an opposition newspaper into a government organ, it is true that the circular recommends that the intervention of authority should not fall into abuse. The circular puts a terrible weapon into the hands of the authorities.

The Emperor's conduct against the press is more appropriate than ever. Since the Lavalette's era, the journals are full of administrative abuses, *Monsieur Communiqué* invades the list at page of every newspaper, it is an insupportable, a veritable deluge. The main part showing real which is the epidemic of journalistic, will measure into the article and finally reader's indignation.

Prince Napoleon is once more on the move, he is about to travel through Italy. He is still in the hands of the Court, so that it is absolutely impossible to attribute an official character to his journey.

Anna Murat, though severely recovered from her accident of N. de Castell, has hurried off to Biarritz. It is to be much remarked that the Emperor's presence at Biarritz, brother of the King of Spain, has been invited to the court party.—His the King of Spain, has been so fearful of being left, on an island, at last found a husband? In a few days, the beach of Biarritz will be deserted. Napoleon is to be at Compiègne on the 12th when he will receive the visit of the King of Portugal, and then that of the King of the Netherlands.

At York House, Westminster, the names of the "Paris" has been delivered of a daughter, who will bear the name of Marie-Anne Louise I believe. In our days all the sons of princes, are born in exile, it is to be said, how many wandering dynasties can we count on ahead?

One member of the administration for Algeria, it is not yet officially announced, but from the reports recently taken by the administration, it is understood that the plan for the division of Algeria into three zones has been definitely decided on. The first zone, covering the area of the Sahara, will be given to a completely assimilated population, and will be governed by the Emperor's direct authority. The second zone, which will be the most fertile, will be given to the natives, while the intermediate zone will be given to the Emperor's direct authority, and will be governed by the Emperor's direct authority.

Mexico is a dreary land, it wants soldiers. France has a whole army there. Egypt, a whole army. Belgium Volunteers. It appears even that the standing of the dangers of this campaign, the only one of the Emperor Maximilian has great attractions for the Belgian army. The recruitment, since the last discussion, to which the Minister of War is indebted for a bulletin in his journal, can no longer be opening things to the government. The recruiting offices have been established at Lille, in France, and the Belgian soldiers desert and cross the frontier. A few even have carried off their arms and regiments. Nine hundred officers of the 2nd Regiment of Chasseurs have deserted, leaving on the table of absences a paper announcing their intention and adding "I have our muskets loaded and twenty cartridges, with the intention of offering every resistance if an attempt should be made to prevent us from crossing a single step of the frontier." On the next day, the colonel received a letter announcing their arrival at Lille. What a sorry they appear to be in, to make acquaintance with the yellow fever and Yankee red.

Thanks to the approaching elections, our news from Italy becomes more interesting. The minister, whom I have said was sure, moves heaven and earth to secure a majority for the Government. M. Nitti has addressed letters to the prefects in which he holds out great promises, such as the abolition of ecclesiastical orders, the sale of ecclesiastical properties, the development of education and modification of the tax on movable property. He admits the deplorable state of the Italian finances, in which there is a deficiency of 20 millions, but he proposes to adopt measures for the improvement of matters.

The mission of M. Berto to Rome and his reception by the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli holds about respect of a reconciliation with Rome.

Riccioli, who plays into the hands of the government, has lately written in favor of the convention of 1860, and expatiated upon the advantages to result from it. He says that Italy will not need to go to Rome, but that Rome will come to Italy.

In conclusion Cardinal Andrea, who in all his actions has evinced ambition had hankering after the throne, has also got his part to give to the government; he has published a letter in the Italian papers addressed to the cardinals and bishops. In this letter the cardinal pronounces in favor of the recognition of Italy as a free and independent nation, and the privileges of papacy and of the papal national nature of Italy. He condemns Austria and says that his opinions are those of Pius IX in 1846, when he invited the generous German nation to leave Rome and Venice their own masters. Thus Nitti, Berto and Andrea have each a hand in the Emperor's agitation.

The ministry has just found a powerful ally in the English and French Press. The first gave the lead by announcing that the evacuation of Rome was to commence. This announcement was not only credited, but also published in the evening, Monday, the 23rd, the English papers, and the following day, the French papers, which are said to have been proposed by the French Government in respect to the evacuation of the Roman States, as also in respect of the time when it is to take place. Now the object of the Imperial government cannot be misapprehended, as soon as it shall be expedient to the Emperor, the Imperial government will effect the necessary arrangements for the evacuation of Rome at the appointed time all proposals will have been removed.

The idea of Rome is most satisfactory to the Italian people, who believe that they will at once be united to Italy. The Emperor's policy is to keep the Italian people in a state of uncertainty, and to prevent them from being united to Italy. The Emperor's policy is to keep the Italian people in a state of uncertainty, and to prevent them from being united to Italy.

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